"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Friday and Saturday; moderate southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,105. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

ENEMY RETREATS AFTER NEW ALLIED DRIVE; MANY PRISONERS TAKEN, TOTAL NOW 33,400; FOE FIGHTS ON AT OWN COST---LLOYD GEORGE

OPEN NEW SUBWAY LINES TO TRAFFIC; CALLED A TRIUMPH

Great H System Put in Operation Marks an Era in Railroad Construction.

NO HITCH IN THE PLANS

But Public Gropes Blindly to Find the Way in Maze of New Stations.

THOUSANDS GO ASTRAY

Leaders In City's Life Hail Accomplishment of Great Task at Meeting at the Astor.

Amid scenes that will stand out in the memories of those who witnessed them as among the most striking in the city's history, the subway lines traversing each side of this borough and forming the new "H" system were put in operation last night. At 8:43 o'clock George H. Pegram, Chief Engineer of the Interborough, and Daniel L. Turner, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, drove two silver spikes through the rails of the southbound express track at the diagonal station at Forty-Second Street and Park Avenue, marking the completion of an engineering feat compared by some of those with long memories to the task accomplished when the [illegible] railroads of the country changed to the present standard gauge in a single day.

Following the completion of the southbound track, a ten-car special train, crowded to the doors with guests representing the leaders in the city's life, and driven by Mayor Hylan as motorman, left the diagonal station for a trip over the lines. This train went to the Battery on the old subway tracks and then returned to Times Square by the Seventh Avenue route. For three hours after this train departed, trains were run only on the express tracks of the system, while the local tracks were connected at this point and at Times Square.

Then only local service was given until the express tracks were connected. In a remarkably short time the routes of a railroad carrying the heaviest traffic of any in the world were entirely changed, the carrying power was doubled, and parts of the city heretofore without subway transit found it placed almost at their doors.

The new H system, so-called, utilizes the old subway as its base. On the east side the old subway lines form a connection with the Lexington Avenue subway at the Grand Central diagonal station. The tracks across Forty-second Street to the Times Square Station are the horizontal bar of the H and are used for shuttle service. At the Times Square Station the new Seventh Avenue subway is joined to the tracks of the old subway, extending up Broadway and forming the west side line of the new system.

After the special train had completed its run, the guests left it at Times Square, and headed by the Subway Band, marched to the Hotel Astor, where speakers praised the accomplishment of the mighty task to which New York had so long looked forward.

Thousands Go Astray.

"New York Lost in Its Own Subway" was the drama played at the Times Square Station last night after the new system opened. Amid the shouting of "Broadway this way," "Seventh Avenue," "Downtown," "Uptown," "To your left," "Upstairs," by twenty men and women guards, the crowds surged backward and forward frantically trying to find the train that would take them home. If any one stood still and wore a contented expression, one that said he knew where he was going, he immediately became the centre of an inquiring and querulous group anxious to share in the information. In spite of ample notice of the contemplated establishment of the "H" system service, few had troubled to inform themselves about the new routes by which they must travel.

Policemen, soldiers, sailors, cleaners, mechanics, civilians who knew no more than others, all acted as guides. They pointed and gesticulated, and then the weary traveler would shoot off along one of the myriad of passages, or down a stairway or through a gate. If he were lucky he reached another platform, but if not he found that when he had traversed all the corridors he was back again at the point from which he started.

Those who did not look bewildered looked disgusted and angry, for in many cases they had spent hours instead of minutes in getting to Times Square. One woman said that she had been three hours traveling from Washington Square. There were many who limped along after having been injured in the crush, and many who waited in ranks of five or six, upright and immovable, for one of the shuttle trains to return from Grand Central Station.

Continued on Page Six.

U-Boat Menace No Longer a Real Factor, Says Daniels

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The submarine is no longer a determining factor in the war, and statements by Emperor William in a proclamation to the German Army and Navy that submarines "are tenaciously attacking and fighting the vital forces which are streaming across the sea," are without foundation, Secretary Daniels said today.

"The reduction in sinkings has been steady," Mr. Daniels said. "The submarine as a leading, important factor in the war is ended. It is always a menace as long as there is one in the seas and we are losing ships and will continue to lose ships now and then, but as for its being a determining factor in the war, that fear is ended."

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Andrew Bonar Law, Government spokesman in the House of Commons, stated in the Lower House today that German submarines were being sunk at a far greater rate than heretofore.

PICK NEW TAXES FOR FIRST BILLION

Good Progress Made by House Committee on $8,000,000,000 War Revenue Bill.

AMUSEMENT TAX RAISED

Also That on Smokes—Impost on Big Mail Order Houses—Brokers to Pay More.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—New taxes upon mail-order houses, brokers, theatres, and cigars, were tentatively agreed upon today by the House Ways and Means Committee, which is modeling the bill by which $8,000,000,000 of war revenue will be raised.

Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the committee, estimated tonight that the taxes proposed thus far upon luxuries in the way of excise would raise $1,000,000,000 of the bill.

J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, a committee member, caused a mild sensation among Southern members by suggesting a tax of $3 a bale on cotton. He said this would produce between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. His proposition received one other vote than his own.

Nothing daunted, Mr. Moore at once proposed a tax on dogs of $5 per head, saying this would raise about $5,000,000,000. This also received two votes, one of them being Mr. Moore's.

Under the schedule temporarily adopted today brokers with seats on the Stock Exchange would pay $250 tax instead of the present $100. This does not, of course, apply to Curb brokers, as they have no seats on the Exchange. All brokers, including those on the Produce Exchanges, would also be raised from the present $50 to a $100 tax. Pawnbrokers would be raised from $50 to $100, ship brokers from $20 to $50, and Custom House brokers from $10 to $50.

The huge mail-order houses would pay 1 per cent. on retail sales if they did a business of more than $100,000. This is a new tax.

Capital stock taxes on all corporations, joint corporations or associations would be raised from 50 cents to $1 on each $1,000 worth of stock.

Broadway will naturally be interested in the theatre taxes, which will be increased double, so far as the proprietors' taxes are concerned, at least. The scale proposed today applies to theatres, music halls, concert halls, and circuses, and is as follows:

Seating Capacity.	Present Tax.	Pro'd Tax.
Under 250	$5	$50
Under 250-500	50	100
Under 500-800	75	150
Over 800	100	200

Manufacturers' taxes on cigars have been changed by the committee. There are two sets of taxes here, one based on pound production, the other on quantity production.

Manufacturers producing not more than 50,000 pounds of cigars will pay $6; those producing 50,000 to 100,000 pounds, $12, and those producing 100,000 to 200,000 pounds, $24. A tax of 8 cents per thousand pounds will be placed upon production above 200,000 pounds. The other tax, based on quantity, would be: On production of 50,000 cigars, $4; on 50,000 to 100,000 cigars, $6; on 100,000 to 200,000 cigars, $12; on 200,000 to 400,000 cigars, $24; over 400,000 cigars, 10 cents per thousand. Cigarettes, including small cigars, weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, would be taxed 6 cents per thousand.

A new tax was applied to the stock brokers already spoken of. The committee wishes brokers to pay 10 per cent. tax on sale of Stock Exchange seats and 20 per cent. on dues and fees.

On request of Director General of Railroads McAdoo the present rate of 10 per cent. on Pullman berths and seats will be lowered to 8 per cent. The present tax on railway fares is 8 per cent. and Mr. McAdoo wishes the two to conform, especially as he is getting out his penny scrip, which will be used in payment.

Stamp taxes were left the same as at present by the committee. It was proposed to tax private yachts 10 per cent. on the price.

The sub-committee, consisting of Representatives Moore, Helvering, and Hull, spent some time today working upon luxuries taxes. They will make a report tomorrow or Saturday. The Treasury Department estimated that some $2,000,000,000 could be raised from luxuries.

When you think of Writing, think of WRITING.—Advt.

PUNISHMENT FOR GERMANY

Longer War Lasts Sterner Will Be Economic Terms Imposed.

TO PAY FOR CRIMES ALSO

British Premier Calls Anglo-American Agreement on After-War Problems Vital.

DISCUSSES FUTURE ACTION

Questions of Raw Materials and Transportation Must Be Settled by All Allies.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—"No man should boast until the battle is over. But all men who know are pleased at the way it is going."

Premier Lloyd George thus commented, in addressing a deputation of 200 members of the National Union of Manufacturers, whom he met yesterday for a discussion of after-the-war commercial problems.

"We must necessarily, in whatever policy we proclaim," said the Premier, "keep in touch and be in complete accord first with our dominions, and, second, with our allies. There is a good deal of discussion about a league of nations. I am certainly one of those who believe in it. But there are two leagues of nations already in existence—the British Empire and the great alliance against the Central Powers.

Referring to the Paris resolutions, he said:

"Up to the present time America has expressed no opinion upon them, and it is vitally important that the policy of America and that of this country should be in complete agreement on economic as well as other problems. An agreement among the Allies means that the economic fate of the world will be in the hands of the great allied powers federated together at present."

After discussing the necessity of promoting after-war industries essential to the country economically and militarily, the Premier continued:

"The longer the war lasts the sterner must be the economic terms we impose on the foe. I think the sooner he realizes that the better. He is fighting in order to impose his own economic terms on the Allies. He will never succeed in doing so.

"So far as that is concerned we must be in a position to determine the conditions which we regard as fair, without having them imposed upon us by the will of the enemy.

"If he goes on fighting, imposing greater burdens upon us, destroying our young manhood and guilty also of outrages which shock humanity, and makes it difficult to shake hands with him when the war is over, sterner will be the terms imposed upon him."

Lloyd George said that among the greatest difficulties after the war would be the questions of raw materials and transport, which would require a most complete understanding with Great Britain's allies and dominions, because "it is most important that you should carry with you the people who contributed with you to the common sacrifices."

The Premier, agreeing that the existing system of control could not be continued after the war, said:

"All the same, don't despise what the German has won from combination. • • • Let us learn our lessons, wherever they come—even from the Germans."

While agreeing that interference with trade and industry must disappear after the war. Lloyd George said there must be some exceptions during the transition period. Government interference to a considerable extent would be needed to get raw material and organize transport, he said, and in regard to executing contracts for abroad, "I think we ought to see that the people who have been fighting together should be served first."

"Don't let us make the mistake of dissolving the partnership the moment the fighting is over," the Premier added.

Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, followed the Premier in a brief speech, in which he expressed general agreement with Lloyd George The Chancellor pointed out that some control of raw materials was needed after the war, in order to prevent old enemies from organizing a corner in them.

He also emphasized that as a result of the war, so far as the present British Government was concerned, the principle "that we are one empire, and that there shall be preference within that empire, is established."

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA. The Greenbrier, Allegheny Plan. The White. American plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. office, The Plaza.—Advt.

Allies' Fresh Reserves Now Outnumber Foe's

LONDON, Aug. 1.—For the first time since the opening of this year's campaign, on March 21, the fresh reserves at the disposal of the Allies considerably outnumber the fresh reserves at the disposal of the enemy, notwithstanding the fact that the enemy still holds a substantial numerical superiority on the whole front, according to the view in military circles here.

PARIS, Aug. 1, (Havas Agency.)—In the fighting on the Soissons-Rheims front from July 15 to July 31 the Germans used forty-five divisions, according to the Echo de Paris. Many of these divisions were used several times, being brought back into the fight after a rest of only one or two days.

UNION WIRE MEN ARE DISCHARGED

Western Union Drops Twelve at St. Louis, Though Government Now Controls.

PROTEST SENT TO WILSON

Carlton Had Announced There Would Be No Change in Labor Policy While He Remained.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—A strike of the union telegraph operators employed by the Western Union is threatened as the result of the company discharging twelve operators today for wearing the button showing their union membership.

R. F. Wise, President of the St. Louis District Council, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, announced late tonight that the union operators would appear for work in the morning wearing their buttons.

"If the men are discharged for this," he said, "there is nothing left for us but to strike."

G. R. Alger, Chief Operator for the Western Union here, who discharged the twelve men today, said that, so far as he knew, there had been no change in the policy of the company in refusing to retain in the service men who were affiliated with the unions.

The telegraph lines passed under the control of the Federal Government today and the unin leaders have laid their case before the Government officials, in the hope that action will be taken that will prevent the clash.

S. J. Konenkamp, International President of the union, in a telegram to Wise tonight urged that a strike be not called, and he advised that there be sufficient delay to permit the Government officials to act.

Wise sent long telegrams tonight to President Wilson, Postmaster General Burleson, and David Lewis of the Wire Board of Control.

George A. Smith, one of the discharged operators, sent the following telegram to President Wilson tonight:

"With three sons in the army, one in France on the firing line, and I myself doing all in my power to support your great and just ideals for human liberty, I was summarily dismissed by the Western Union tonight, despite the fact that we are under Government control, for no other reason than for wearing my union emblem. I was told by the Night Chief Operator that union men were not to be employed, as the Government had not changed the policy of the company. Besides myself there were fifteen others dismissed for the same cause, many of whom have little children. What is America's answer?"

CARLTON EXPECTS TO GO.

While He Is Operating Head There Will Be No Change in Labor Policy.

The taking over by the Post Office Department on Wednesday midnight of the nation's telephone and telegraph land lines brought no changes yesterday in personnel of the big companies affected in New York, nor were any innovations apparent either to operating officials or the general public to indicate that the Federal Government had assumed control of these channels of communication. The companies affected in this city by the transfer of control included the Western Union Telegraph Company, Postal Telegraph-Cable Company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, or Bell System, including the New York Telephone Company.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said that, so far as his company was concerned, "things were running as usual."

"Everything is going on precisely as it always has done, and will continue to do so until Postmaster General Burleson makes changes," Mr. Carlton said. "So far as the public is concerned, the situation remains just what it was before the Government stepped in. When the changes are made I expect to relinquish

Continued on Page Seven.

AMERICANS AGAIN ADVANCE

German Shock Troops Overcome in Yesterday's New Drive.

GOT BEHIND OUR MEN

Two Companies That Tried This Manoeuvre Annihilated by American Bayonets.

INDIANS AGAIN IN ACTION

Captured Officer Says His Men Refused to Attack Ours a Second Time.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, Aug. 1.—In a brilliant operation Americans and French advanced their line to the Bois Meuniere [southeast of Sergy] and made further progress with the co-operation of the French on the right in all but the northern fringe of the forest.

The German grip on this forest has been delaying the progress of the allied drive for three days.

Further to the west the Americans consolidated positions in front of Cierges and pushed their lines to Reddy Farm and Belle Vue Farm, cleaning the Germans out of the Bois de Cierges.

In both the operations the American troops met and overcame the strongest kind of resistance by German shock troops.

In the Bois Meunière our troops met the 200th Jaeger Division and the 216th Reserve Division. Against the positions here the Americans made six attacks yesterday, but were driven back each time by superior numbers and many machine guns.

Today a new attack was made with heavy artillery assistance. The Americans swept up the western edge of the woods, using the bayonet freely against the Germans, who stuck at their machine guns until killed.

When the line to the east did not advance so quickly as another section, the Germans swung around and two companies got into a clearing behind our troops. Some of our men turned and attacked the German companies with the bayonet, annihilating them.

The Germans are strongly intrenched on a hill north of Cierges, and a violent fight is now going on for possession of that position.

A German officer who was captured said he was leading his men in a counterattack against the Americans when the Germans, who had been in an attack earlier in the day, refused to follow him a second time against the Americans.

Among the American troops in today's fighting were a number of Indians, who gave an excellent account of themselves.

Germans Cling Desperately.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, Aug. 1, (Associated Press.)—American troops pushed forward their lines at certain points today on the centre of the Rheims-Soissons salient, notwithstanding the resistance of the Germans, who did not give ground on some sectors until they had actually been shot from their positions.

The Germans are desperately clinging to their strongholds at Nesles and in the Bois Munière, east of Cierges, but the Americans have gained a hold on the northern edge of the Meuniere Wood.

The Nesles Forest is under the range of the American heavy guns.

Aviators report that the Germans are rushing up reinforcements, including tanks. The enemy's heavy

Continued on Page Two.

HARTMORNE & FIGARIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St.—Advt.

Official Reports on New Allied Attack

French

PARIS, Aug. 1.

Night Report—North of the Ourcq our troops, in conjunction with British units, drove the enemy from positions to which he had been energetically clinging in the region of Plessier Huleu and the river. We captured the height north of Grand Rozoy, passed beyond the village of Beugneux, and reached Cramoiselle and Cramaille, realizing at this point an advance of about three kilometers. Six hundred prisoners remained in our hands.

Further south we occupied Clerges and Meunière Wood.

North of the Dormans-Rheims Road we conquered after a stubborn engagement the village of Romigny, taking about 100 prisoners.

The total number of German prisoners taken on the Marne battle-front and in Champagne during the period between July 15 (the date of the beginning of the German offensive) and July 31 is 33,400, of whom 674 are officers.

Day Report—Southwest of Rheims the Germans made an attack against the heights of Bligny. They were repulsed after a sharp combat.

The enemy carried out a number of surprise attacks in the region of Four de Paris (Meuse sector) and upon the right bank of the Meuse without obtaining any advantage. The French inflicted losses upon the enemy and captured prisoners.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (via London.)

Night Report—There has been fierce fighting northwest of Fère-en-Tardenois, but on the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

Day Report—East of Fère-en-Tardenois the French repeatedly launched partial attacks in the afternoon. We threw the enemy back into his lines of departure by a counterattack.

On the rest of the battlefront there were artillery fire of varying strength and minor forefield engagements.

Northeast of Perthes [Eastern Champagne] the enemy, after strong artillery preparations, endeavored to recapture a point of support wrested from him July 30. He was repulsed with losses.

We carried out successful attacks south of Mont Fichtel and in the Argonne Forest.

The enemy lost on the front yesterday twenty-five airplanes in air fights and from gun fire from the ground.

Further, a British squadron of six big battleplanes, on its way to raid Saarbrücken, was destroyed by six of our machines before it was able to drop its bombs. We shot down another British battleplane out of the second and following squadron.

19 TO 36 FAVORED AS DRAFT LIMITS

Baker Prepares Enlarged Army Program to be Submitted to Congress Next Week.

AGE PROVISION IN DOUBT

Aim to Have 5,000,000 Men Next Spring and 3,000,000 of Them in France.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—War Department recommendations for enlarging the army and for the extension of draft age limitations, in order to provide new reservoirs of man-power to back up the forces already at the front, will be laid before Congress next week. Members of the two Military Committees have been recalled to Washington by the Chairmen in order to expedite the bill.

In announcing, following a conference with Chairman Dent of the House Committee, that his increased army project was virtually ready, Secretary Baker would not say what-age limits had been settled on, nor indicate in any way the size of the army which he was planning.

"I do not want to say what the ages will be," he said, "because the concurrent action of the two houses is necessary to secure assent to them. I had a conference with Mr. Dent this morning and went over with him the full plan, involving the suggested ages. I am to have a conference with Senator Chamberlain as soon as he gets back.

"Any suggestion to extend the draft ages is to produce in Class I an adequate number of men for the enlarged military program. If the ages are revised they will have to be either below 21 or above 31, or both. I think it will be both."

Chairman Dent was even more reticent, but said he was willing to go either up or down in extending age limits of the draft to win the war.

"My personal preference is to go up first," he said.

The only specific information regarding the new age limits to be drawn from Mr. Baker was a statement that the limits of 19 to 40 had been among the suggestions canvassed, but rejected. In many quarters it is believed extension to the ages of 19 and 36 will be recommended.

Baker Favors Young Army.

There are several features of the draft age discussion that stand out clearly. In presenting the original Selective Service bill, Secretary Baker and his advisers fixed 19 as the proper minimum, and Mr. Baker has said repeatedly since then that he has seen no reason to change his opinion in that regard. Congress ruled against taking men below the voting age of 21, however, and sought to make up the deficit by increasing the War Department's suggested minimum from 26 to 31, where it now stands.

The reluctance of many members of Congress to go lower than the limit of 21 years is still apparent, although there is evidence of a strong sentiment toward carrying the maximum up as high as 45. There is no doubt, however, that War Department officials would prefer to draw on the classes of 19 and 20-year-old youths to fill the ranks, and that they see no decided military advantage to be gained from any considerable extension upward.

Secretary Baker has heretofore announced that his policy in recommend-

Continued on Page Four.

KAISER'S WORRIES IN EAST GROWING

Starving Finnish People Now Hostile to Germans, Though Army Is for Them.

UKRAINE RISING SERIOUS

Friction Between Germans and Turks in the Caucasus Is Also Increasing.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The new front is developing in the Murman region, the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES learned today, and as the snows of Winter make travel in this roadless district easier fighting may be expected. The allied forces have the active help of the local Murman Government and have been reinforced by numbers of inhabitants of the district.

The Germans are concentrating in the neighborhood of Viborg, on the Gulf of Finland, and are making preparations at Lake Ladoga, whichh can only mean that they contemplate an advance against the southern end of the Murman Railroad. They have the support of the Finnish Government, which is organizing its forces at Uleaborg and is also active at the terminal of the railroads at Rovaniemi, Kaiana, and Nurmis.

The Germans hope to organize a Finnish army 60,000 strong, but only half of them, it is reckoned, will be really serviceable. Moreover, while the Finnish Government is pro-German, the bulk of the population are bitterly opposed to their new masters. They are very short of food and realize that their sole cnance of getting it is from the Entente.

The inhabitants of Murman are also heart and soul with the Allies. They know that the Germans have induced the Bolshevist Government to agree to the cession of their territory to Finland, and they are firmly resolved not to be separated from Russia. They refused to be handed over, and the support they will receive from the Allies will, it is believed here, be used by the Germans as an excuse to justify Finland in declaring war on the Allies.

No change has taken place in Archangel. There the Soviet is still anti-Entente, although the bulk of the population is very friendly to the Allies. There is, however, a great shortage of food and other supplies, and this may ultimately alter the situation materially.

In the Ukraine the rising continues to assume larger proportions, and is beginning to threaten the communications of the Austro-German troops. Thus an important railway bridge southeast of Kief has been blown up. The von Eichorn case is only one symptom of the situation, which is very serious for the invaders.

The news from Siberia is, on the whole, good, as it is learned that the Bolsheviki are meeting with considerable difficulties in mobilizing Austro-German prisoners of war and find that all the forces they can raise are kept busy holding in check the Siberian population, which is strongly opposed to them.

Word has also come of friction between the Germans and Turks in the Caucasus, Baku being the bone of contion. The Germans want the town with its oil fields and command of Caspian, and the Turks want to keep them out

Continued on Page Two.

"NOW'S THE TIME"—the very best time—See top of page 30.—Advt.

STROKE ON 10-MILE FRONT

Towns and Heights Won by Allies by Drive Northwest of Fere.

FIERCE BATTLE GOING ON

But Observers Report Some Forces of Enemy Retiring Hurriedly Northward.

FOLLOWS AMERICAN GAINS

German Line Is Shaken by Our Successes Near Seringes and Sergy.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 1, (Associated Press.)—With the fall of darkness tonight fighting continued between the Allies and the Germans on the western side of the Soissons-Rheims salient.

Allied observers reported that bodies of Germans were fleeing precipitately northward along the road leading from Launoy, which lies about midway between Soissons and Fère-en-Tardenois.

The attack by the allied forces, which brought them such good results during the day, started at 4 o'clock this morning, with the aid of tanks.

The British joined with the French in attacking the woods, thickets, and villages, each of which had been transformed into a fortress with the aid of machine guns.

By 6 o'clock Hill 205 and the village of Courdoux, Servenay, and Cramoiselles had fallen before the determined allied assaults, and prisoners were coming in.

By 7 o'clock the advance was so marked that the British and French batteries were able to go forward to new positions. The German guns replied feebly, but their mitrailleuses were very numerous.

Foe Counterattacks Vainly.

The enemy counterattacked furiously from Buzancy and Eveque Wood, but their efforts were splendidly held up by the allied infantry.

By evening the Allies had occupied Cramaille, northwest of Fère-en-Tardenois, and the hillocks to the north of it.

Tonight the French and British forces under General Mangin are fighting a severe battle and making progress.

From Grand Rozoy the allied troops advanced to the Plessier Wood, where the combatants came to the closest of grips in fierce combat.

At several points the allied troops have approached within five miles of the railroad leading to Bazoches, which is the only railroad that can be used by the Germans for maintaining communication.

Four Towns Occupied by Allies.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Striking on a ten-mile front from Buzancy [four miles south of Soissons] to Fère-en-Tardenois and Seringes to the eastward, allied troops today drove forward nearly two miles at one point, carried important heights, including Hill 205, north of Grand Rozoy, and flattened out the elbow of the battleline east of Oulchy.

In the region of the greatest advance, four miles northwest of Fère-en-Tardenois, the new allied thrust passed Beugneux, [1¼ miles east of Grand Rozoy.] Cramoiselle and Cramaille [two and three miles, respectively, east of Grand Rozoy] were occupied, as well as Bordeux to the north and Servenay to the northeast.

Six hundred prisoners were taken by the victors, who, according to the communiqué of the French War Office, had taken 33,400 Germans in the course of the operations from July 15 to 31, inclusive.

These successes on the Buzancy-Fère front, accomplished by French forces with British units at the north, link up with gains made by

Americans late yesterday afternoon and last night in the area east and southeast of Seringes.

Here Pershing's forces struck in a northeasterly direction. Cierges [1½ miles southeast of Sergy] was won back from the enemy, and a large part of the important Bois Meuniere to the eastward was occupied. Unofficial advices say that Nesles [about a mile north of Sergy] has also been won.

Further to the east, in the region of Ville-en-Tardenois, on the left flank of the dwindling German salient, the French troops, after stubborn fighting, have captured the village of Romigny, [1½ miles southwest of Ville-en-Tardenois.]

LEARNING OF MARNE DEFEAT.

Germans on British Front Affected, Though News Is Scanty.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FLANDERS, Aug. 1, (Associated Press.)—It is evident that the German defeat on the Marne is having full effect among the German Emperor's troops on this front, despite the meagreness of their knowledge.

Some prisoners were under the impression that, while the second German assault had failed, their comrades were still holding Château-Thierry. The prisoners knew nothing of the allied advance to Fère-en-Tardenois.

The news regarding what has happened on the Aisne-Marne front is filtering into the German trenches. Some of the facts are just becoming known, and some dissatisfaction has been shown because no further news has been made public.

One prisoner said that he had heard of the German failure at Rheims, but, he added, he had been told that 800 Entente allied tanks were in operation there, so he seemed inclined to excuse the Teuton defeat.

HIGHLANDERS' FINE WORK.

Relieve Weary American Division and Promptly Take Buzancy.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 1, (Associated Press.)—Gallant work was done by the Scottish division, which participated with the French and the Americans in the attack on the western pivot of the German line below Soissons.

This division, composed of famous Highland and Lowland regiments, entered the line to relieve an American division. It took its place on the front after three days and nights of traveling in lorries and a march of ten miles with full packs. They immediately launched an attack and drove back the Germans on their front.

The conduct of the division has called forth high praise from the French Generals.

The American troops, although fatigued from many days of constant fighting, lent their artillery to the support of the Scotch, who, some days later, in conjunction with the French and with the assistance of the American gunners, attacked and took Buzancy.

The allied troops are working in closest comradeship and good-will.

HARPING ON OUR LOSSES.

Wolff Bureau Has a Story of Our 110th Regiment.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1.—The semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin is sending out reports of heavy losses inflicted on American troops fighting on the Marne front. A telegram, dated Wednesday, says:

"An American prisoner, captured on July 29, said that of the 1st Battalion of the 110th Regiment, after a German attack east of Château-Thierry on July 17, only thirty were left and no reinforcements had arrived since that time. The 2d Battalion of the same regiment in going forward to the attack Tuesday (July 30?) west of Meuniere Wood had 100 casualties."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The regiment to which the Wolff Bureau refers is undoubtedly the 110th Infantry, a part of the 55th Brigade, which is in the 28th Division. This division comprises National Guardsmen from Pennsylvania and was trained at Camp Hancock, Georgia. It is commanded by Major Gen. Charles H. Muir.

The 110th Regiment was the 3d Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry before it was drafted into the Federal service and is made up largely of men from Philadelphia. The 1st and 2d Battalions of the 110th would mean the enlarged companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H of the old regiment.

The War Department has not received any report on casualties sustained by the 110th Regiment, and it was impossible tonight to confirm or deny the alleged heavy losses, as reported by the Wolff Bureau.

RELENTLESS RING WIPED GERMANS OUT

How the Americans Finally Took Seringes Depicted by English Correspondent.

LONDON, July 31.—Yesterday was a day of hard in-and-out fighting on the American front, telegraphs the Reuter correspondent on the front north of the Marne, who says the final capture of Seringes by the Americans was an especially creditable achievement.

After the Americans took the village on Monday, the Germans made no infantry attack on the place, but kept up a constant artillery and machine gun fire to drive them out. This continued all day Tuesday, and toward evening the enemy seemed to think that the spirit of the defenders might be broken. Then they began to emerge from the Nesles forest in a way that seemed to forecast a fresh attempt to take the village. Of the fighting which followed the correspondent writes:

"The Americans, after three days of to-and-fro fighting through villages, had learned subtlety and were determined to have a real fight to a finish. They consequently withdrew as if retiring from Seringes and the Germans crept down from the high ground, convinced that they had their opponents beaten. Additional German troops came pouring in until the town was occupied as it never had been before.

"But as the new occupants began to organize their defenses they found that bullets appeared to be coming in from three sides of the village, and it was not long before they discovered that the Americans, while withdrawing from the front of the town, had begun an encircling movement on both sides, thus forming a ring almost completely around it.

"Then came tragic fighting. The Prussian Guard had voted not to surrender and their opponents were just as anxious to see the thing through. It was an affair of small arms, but the Americans proved better shots and slowly picked off men here and there.

"Then the Americans began to advance and slowly their encircling ring closed about the village. As the ring drew closer and the defenders saw their doom approaching, they redoubled their fire, but still the Americans came on unfalteringly like a storm or the unavoidable stroke of fate.

"When the Americans reached the precincts of the village their fire ceased and, with one wild yell, they closed with the foe. The fierce uproar suddenly gave place to a strange silence as man grappled with man. Only the clash of steel on steel and the groans of the stricken could be heard.

"The issue was never in doubt for an instant. At this kind of fighting the American is more than equal to any Prussian Guardman, and in a little more than ten minutes all was over. Except for a few prisoners, every German in the village was bayoneted on the spot. Such was the final capture of Seringes.

"During the night the enemy twice attempted to retake Sergy, but each time he was repulsed with heavy losses. Then he made a fierce assault on Mercy farm, east of Seringes, which was piled with the dead, which he had left there the day before, when every man defending it died at his post. There again the enemy was unsuccessful, though not until steel had crossed steel in the big farmyard and the heaps of German slain had been doubled in the ruins about it.

"This was classic fighting, indeed—man against man, and the better to win. There was no call for quarter. The pride of the professional soldier was up against the pride of the freeman, both preferring death to surrender.

"Later in the morning the fighting extended still further eastward, and in every case the Germans who attacked were annihilated. Later came the attack on Seringes and an attempt at the same time to drive the Allies from Hill 187, west of Seringes.

"There for the first time since the Allies crossed the Ourcq the Germans may be said to have definitely taken the offensive.

"All through the day's fighting the enemy's airplanes attempted in the most daring manner to assist in the battle. Early in the morning six enemy planes succeeded in penetrating as far as La Croix Blanche farm, near Le Fère forest. They swooped down close above the roads in the valley and fired upon allied troops.

"Members of the Prussian Guard, who were taken prisoner, state that their orders were to hold the line at all costs, and well they obeyed. All three of their battalions were apparently in the line on this memorable day, which ended everywhere in victory for the Allies, although there was no great gain of ground.

"During the following night ground near Cierges was captured by the Americans. This advance will make it possible for the troops in this sector to join hands with the conquerors of Sergy and Seringes."

GUNS BUSY ON BRITISH FRONT.

German Artillery Has Shown More Than the Usual Activity.

By H. W. NEVINSON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 1.—The whole of the British front is reported quiet. I have visited the flat and dreary country of the coal mining district south of Bethune and the lines near the old scenes of fighting near Loos and Hohenzollern redoubt. All is calm there at present except for the usual artillery firing and the airplanes at work.

Most of the pits and the rather squalid mining towns are deserted, but the inhabitants are with difficulty prevented from returning to their homes. No matter how much these homes are ruined and exposed to perpetual danger from bombs and shells the French, with characteristic thrift, attempt to renew their customary labors as near the perilous front as they may go. The wheat harvest is exceptionally fine and only demands labor, which, perhaps, will be supplied by labor battalions and similar means if the situation remains quiet.

The Maharajah of Patiala is visiting various points at the front. General Birdwood, General Jacob and other officers who have seen him in India welcomed him equally as a sportsman and a conspicuous representative of the Indian native Government.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—German guns were active last night in the Somme region near Villers-Bretonneux, today's War Office announcement shows. Activity was also displayed by the enemy artillery north near Bucquoy and in Flanders in the Meteren sector. The bulletin says:

We carried out a successful raid last night in the neighborhood of Lens.

The hostile artillery has been active in the Villers-Bretonneux sector in the neighborhood of Bucquoy, and about Merris and Meteren.

The official communication tonight reads:

In the course of the night several prisoners were captured by our patrols in the neighborhood of Merris.

Today there is nothing to report beyond the usual artillery activity by both sides.

The number of prisoners captured by us during July aggregates 4,503, including eighty-nine officers.

GERMANS GOING BACK, WASHINGTON THINKS

Officers See Large Results Coming from Our Success at Seringes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Apparently the German armies are again on the retreat in the Aisne-Marne salient. The American thrust in the centre of the line, at Seringes, has already given results.

The Paris statement tonight shows that the allied forces have leaped forward on the German flanks on both sides, indicating to observers here that the withdrawal to the Vesle is in full swing.

This has been expected by officials here since the American divisions outfought crack German divisions in the terrific conflicts that began Saturday. The enemy made every effort to hurl the Americans back across the Ourcq, but failed. His picked troops fought to the death, reports from all sides indicate, but the Americans were not to be denied, and the positions which broke the back of the German line on this front were consolidated.

With magnificent gallantry British and French forces took full advantage of the situation. The enemy was hurled off Butte de Chalmont in a dashing assault by French-British units, and to the east the French also hammered at his line. Tonight's report shows that it was made untenable, and that the French and British have made rapid progress in exploiting the success.

The fact that 600 prisoners were taken was viewed as further evidence that the enemy was withdrawing under pressure and gave new hope that his lines along the Vesle would not be fully prepared when the Allies arrived before them.

Aside from the gain in territory made in the allied counterdrives, officers believe that it has served its greatest purpose in proving to the German Army that it is not invincible. The enemy has been foiled in his objectives, first in his thrusts toward Rheims, and then in his effort to hold against a counterassault. Twice he has tried to stem the tide of advance, and twice he has failed. His best troops have been thrown in recklessly and fought with heroism without avail. The force of the allied effort compelled further retreat.

It is a new lesson for the German Army, many officers say. There is no thought that it will sap the morale of the enemy forces, but filtering back through the fighting men to the people at home will go a new conception, it is said—a feeling that Germany's best is not sufficient for the task it has set itself. What the dissemination of that feeling may mean no one can tell.

Secretary Baker had received no answer today to his recent instructions to General Pershing to expedite casualties. The cause of the delay is not known here, although it is obvious that the names of men killed, wounded, or missing are not coming through on a scale in any way proportionate to the numbers engaged or the terrific nature of the battles they have fought.

Arrangements are being made for the prompt publication of all casualties hereafter, as rapidly as they are received, and the orders that they be sent forward from France without delay are mandatory.

CLEMENCEAU IS UPHELD.

Vote of Confidence in the Chamber on Calling Up New Recruits.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Premier Clemenceau's Government today received a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies, the ballot standing 312 to 164.

The vote was asked on the question of rejecting an amendment providing for the calling up of the 1920 class of recruits.

The Chamber then adopted the measure calling up the class of 1920 for examination.

Premier Clemenceau attended the session this afternoon, and in a brief speech said:

"The class of 1920 should be incorporated in October and November, but the incorporation depends upon subsequent happenings."

The opponents of the measure asked that the classes of 1887, 1888, and 1889 be allowed to return to their homes.

35 GERMAN PLANES DOWNED BY BRITISH

Heavy Fighting on Wednesday Resulted in Heavy Loss to Foe —4 British Machines Missing.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The official communication on aerial operations says:

"On July 31 heavy fighting took place in the air, with the result that twenty-six enemy machines were brought down and nine others were driven down out of control. Four of our machines failed to return.

"Although observation was again difficult, many photographs were taken and fifteen tons of bombs were dropped by us with good effect. During the night over twenty-three tons of bombs were dropped by us without the loss of a machine.

"Several railways, including those at Cambrai and Lille, suffered very heavily, many direct hits being obtained and a number of large fires started."

69 AUSTRIAN PLANES DOWNED IN ITALY

Of This Total for July the Allies, Who Lost Only 4, Destroyed 66.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A British communiqué referring to operations on the Italian front says:

In the month of July sixty-six hostile airplanes were destroyed and three were brought down out of control. Four of our machines failed to return.

ROME, Aug. 1.—The official communication from headquarters today says:

"At a few points on the front local fighting activity has been brisker. In the Ledro Valley a large enemy patrol was driven back, and a few of the men were taken prisoner. On Monte Corno enemy parties were repulsed.

"On Monte Asolone, in a brilliant raid, an enemy advance post was surprised, fourteen prisoners being taken. Three hostile machines were brought down.

DEFENDING RHINE TOWNS.

British Air Raiders at Treves Attacked by German Squadron.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Air Ministry communication tonight says:

"On the morning of the 1st of August one of our bombing squadrons started to bomb Cologne, but, finding it enveloped in a cloud, turned and dropped its bombs on the factories at Duren, (Rheinish Prussia,) in one of which a fire broke out. All our machines returned.

"A second formation attacked the railway workshops at Treves. They were heavily attacked by large numbers of hostile machines. Three of the enemy machines were destroyed. One of our planes has not returned."

AMERICANS AGAIN ADVANCE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

guns are pounding the Nesles and Meuniere Woods unmercifully.

Observers and prisoners, who had been brought behind the line previously, reported the forests as filled with German troops and large quantities of supplies. The German losses in men must have been large, as the heavy guns began shelling the woods several days ago.

The allied troops continued today to encounter barbed wires. Between Seringes and Sergy were woven fields of wire entanglements. At creek crossings and in the valleys the German machine gunners held their commanding positions until the heavy guns of the French and Americans blasted a way through the wire and ousted the enemy from his positions. Some of the enemy machine gunners stuck to their posts under terrific fire until killed.

Battle Hours for a Hill.

The American heavy artillery commands the village of Chamery, northeast of Sergy, the Americans having wrested the hill beyond the last named village from the Germans in a battle lasting for hours. The lines swayed back and forth many times, but the Americans eventually pushed the Germans back. This fighting was in the open and the American infantrymen showed great courage.

To the north of Cierges the Americans also advanced their line. The fight began early today for the possession of a farm, from which the Americans swept away the Germans.

North of Sergy the Americans crossed wheat fields that had been planted by French peasants, and the crops partly garnered by the Germans. What remained of the wheat was recovered by the Americans.

There was much aerial activity throughout the day. The Germans sent out large numbers of aviators, who appeared determined to protect the forests from the allied airmen.

Likely to Retire to the Vesle.

The Germans used less artillery late yesterday against the attacking forces on this front, depending more upon their machine gunners for defending their lines. This fact, coupled with stories of prisoners and deserters, tends to strengthen the belief that they are planning a withdrawal to new positions along the River Vesle.

A deserter who came into the lines last night declared that orders had been issued for a series of retrograde movements until Fismes, on the Vesle, had been reached.

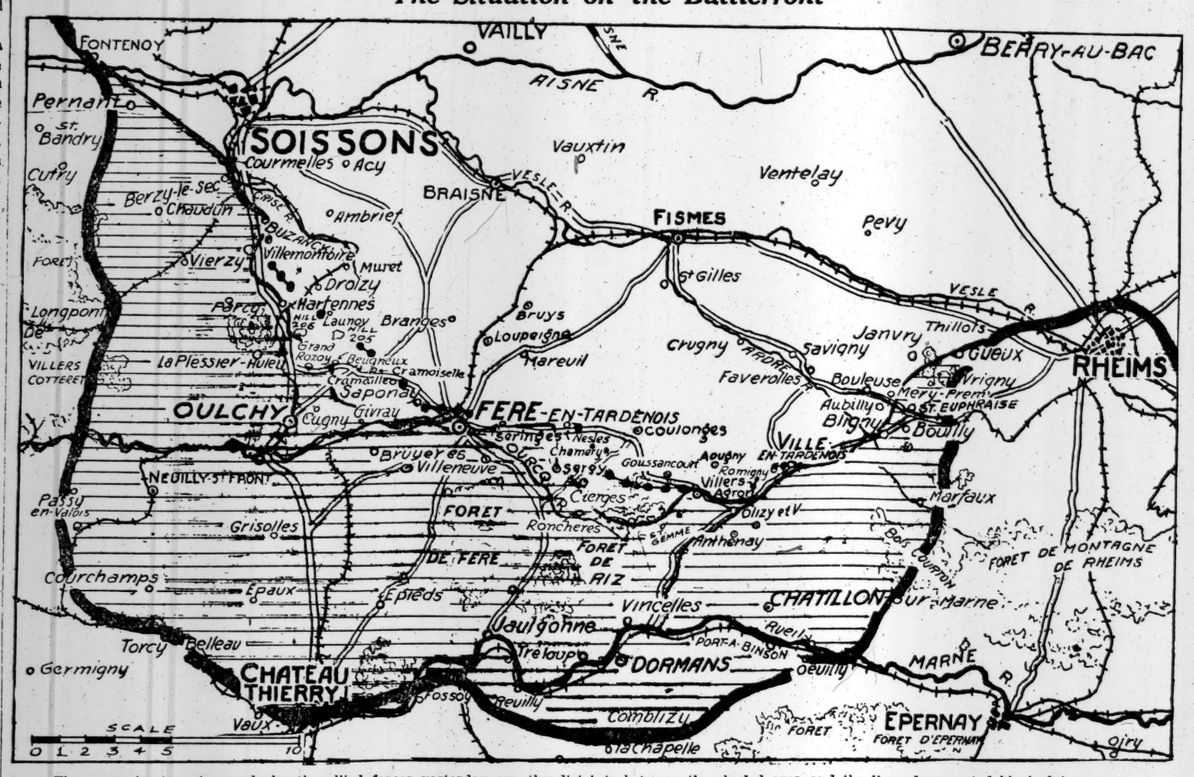
During yesterday afternoon American and French troops attacked from Seringes to Cierges to straighten the line and demolish barbed wire entanglements which the Germans had placed through hills, forests, and open places.

The Allies brought their heavy artillery into action, aviators and patrols having reported mile after mile of barbed wire standing along the German lines. The heavy guns soon found the range of the entanglements. Some enemy infantry had dug in behind the wires, but the lines were for the most part manned by machine gunners.

The German artillery reply consisted chiefly of shells from the 77s and 105s. The enemy used for the first time a new gas, having a white flame and smoke.

Against stubborn resistance the French-American forces scored advances, the Americans pushing beyond Sergy to within two kilometers of Chamery. It was at the latter place that Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt recently fell to his death in an airplane.

The Situation on the Battlefront



The approximate gains made by the allied forces yesterday are the districts between the shaded area and the line of connected black dots.

HIT AMERICANS HARD SAID LUDENDORFF

Issued Order June 10 That Our Forces Be Attacked with Special Violence.

TO HINDER ARMY FORMING

At That Time We Had 700,000 Men Abroad or on Their Way There.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—In his communiqué of Wednesday, made public by the War Department late tonight, General Pershing quotes an order issued on June 30 by Ludendorff that German forces should engage American troops along the front as "hard as possible."

He gave as his reason that it was to "hinder the formation of an American Army in France."

The communiqué also tells of the counterattacks by German forces on the American lines along the Ourcq during Tuesday night, and how American troops by hard fighting near Cierges drove the enemy into the Bois Meunière.

His bulletin reads:

"Section A.—Last night on the line of the Ourcq the enemy again renewed his counterattacks. In the region of Seringes-et-Nesles assaulting parties which temporarily penetrated our lines were cut off by our machine gun fire and their members killed, wounded or captured. Southwest of the Bois Meunière our troops, after severe bayonet fighting, drove the enemy before them into the woods. We have taken the Bois De, and have reached the village of Cieges. In Lorraine and Alsace hostile raiding parties were repulsed with loss.

"Section B.—The following is a translation of an order from German Great Headquarters, transmitted by the 1st Army to the Schemettow Corps, June 10, 1918: 'In order to hinder the formation of an American army in France it is important that the American troops engaged along the front be struck as hard as possible. It is intended to use these troops as a nucleus for new formations.

(Signed) LUDENDORFF.'

At the time Ludendorff issued this order to "hinder" the formation of an American Army in France, there were 700,000 of our troops in Europe or on their way there.

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AIRPLANES WITH BOMBS.

American Airmen Being Drilled for More Destructive Work.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN ENGLAND, July 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Almost every airplane used by the Allies soon will carry bombs. Experts in aerial warfare are convinced that the general efficiency of the corps will be increased if a bombing device is added to every plane sent out, even though it be of the type once intended only for scout work, and Americans now training in England are being as carefully drilled in bombing as in handling a machine gun.

Lessons learned during the recent offensive have served to increase the high regard of both British and American officers in the air service for the low-flying, bomb-carrying craft, and, over the camps and countryside where aviators are being trained, planes are in evidence almost every hour, dipping down and skimming the nearby country, barely missing treetops and houses. It is the newer lesson they are learning, and observers back from the front, where the allied planes did such remarkable work, not only in scouting and distracting the enemy, but actually in breaking up formations and at points checking the onward movement, have urged concentration on that form of training.

British trainers, detailed to American aviation camps, have been liberal in their praise of the new fliers from overseas, their only criticism being that the Americans are "a bit too keen."

The bombing device being attached to virtually every plane is not the contrivance that was used in the earlier days of the war. The device now being used is one with which the operator may, with much practice, become almost as proficient in marksmanship as an artilleryman is with his gun. Almost every light plane will carry bombs of at least twenty-five pounds, and from the heavier types there will be hurled the huge containers of high explosives not materially different from those used by the Germans in some of the more recent raids.

GERMANS FIGHT FOR DELAY.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—"That the Germans actually took the offensive on the American front is the most significant of yesterday's events," says the Reuter correspondent at American headquarters, under date of Wednesday. "Their attacks were genuine efforts to gain ground, though all were defeated.

"This must mean either that the enemy is more confident of his ability to resist our advance or that he is under pressing necessity to hold it up a little longer. He left a lot of men beside the Ourcq, some of the best he had, which means that he had thought the gain of a day worth a big price, since he probably had 6,000 men put out of action on a front of a mile and a half.

"These Americans are indomitable chaps, and quick thinkers, too, an quick thinking counts."

KAISER'S WORRIES IN EAST GROWING

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

of it. At present the only garrison consists of a mixed Armenian and Bolshevist force of little fighting value, and no one would be surprised at news of its fall.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1.—The Deutsche Tageszeitung of Berlin announces that the Rumanian Government, in accordance with the advice of Field Marshal von Mackensen, the German military commander in the Balkans, has decided to drop the case against J. C. Bratiano, who was Premier of the Rumanian Cabinet when Rumania entered the war, and whose prosecution had been demanded by certain political factions.

The Rumanian Government decided to abandon the case, according to the newspaper, because the acquittal of the former Premier was practically certain.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—"The situation in the East," says the Gaulois today, "presents particularly stormy omens. It is aggravated by the fact that the Allies are ready to begin operations to deliver the Russian people, and that the campaign in Siberia will be coincident with operations on the Murman coast.

"Who knows if Germany will not be obliged to reconstitute the eastern front?"

MANNERHEIM FOR ALLIES.

Ex-Army Chief Bitter at German Occupation of Finland.

Copyright, 1918, by The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 1.—"If they go on their knees I will not go back as long as the Germans are in Finland."

With these words General Mannerheim, the Finnish soldiers' idol, whose return they are insistently and increasingly demanding from the Government, repudiates Germanized Finland. Even when fighting desperately to save Finland from the Red Guard insurrections and horrors, Mannerheim did not favor calling in German assistance and was the last to consent to such intervention. Now, openly, and although he has accepted the German Iron Cross, he is much entertained by the Entente diplomats here, including Minister Morris.

Mannerheim is openly against Finland being dragged into Germany's prospective expedition against the Allies' current Murman operations, declaring Finland's participation to be an adventure fraught with possibilities of disaster. German diplomats here are so conscious of Mannerheim's changed attitude that they have refused to give him a passport to Warsaw, where he has property.

Mannerheim feels that the Finnish Government surrendered to the lure of German intervention precisely when his operations were turning the tide against the rebels. He remarked to his countrymen today:

"Ten weeks you waited for me to relieve Helsingfors. Had you waited six weeks, or at most eight weeks, longer, I would have relieved the capital without German assistance. I never wanted their help."

The significance of all this is that skillful negotiations might within a few weeks form the nucleus of a patriotic army about this accomplished strategist which would render Germany's position in Finland untenable. Mannerheim's strength is his military capacity amounting to genius. His weakness is his passion for military glory, and perhaps an overweening ambition. Nevertheless, he is probably the most valuable man for rapid yet well considered operations the Entente could find in Northern Europe.

Despite the neutral Scandinavian sympathy for Finland, the conviction is growing that Germanized Finland should be left to paddle her own canoe with what assistance Germany provides. Some Finnish officers here show a rebellious spirit at the Government's recalling them for Murman service, and Mannerheim is certainly not encouraging them to return. Also, the Aland population, numbering 25,000, is angry because summoned to the colors despite Mannerheim's promise, which the Government now disrespects, that they should not be called upon to serve outside Aland.

Nor does Sweden show a disposition to give Finland anything but sentimental support, an attitude confirmed by Marine Minister Palmstierna's significant speech on the subject, in which he said:

"We grant that Germany's struggle is also Finland's, and that, considering the Russian menace, Finland could only turn to Germany. We know the Finlanders, who are more sympathetic to the Entente than to Germany, say she had only this choice. Sweden cannot aid Finland, first, because she is not strong enough; second, because such action might, after Russia's restoration, involve us in adventures imperilling us. Hence we must hold aloof, despite wishes for the best understanding with Finland."

Furthermore, the Alands continue a source of distinct anxiety between Finland and Sweden, because Sweden is still anxiously awaiting the solution of the Aland problem, which is described as "a pistol pointed at Sweden's heart."

Only this morning the powerful Svenska Dagbladet says:

"A Swedish Aland is from the viewpoint of Sweden's safety the sole solution."

With Finland saying practically the same, possibilities for trouble are obvious.

Fearful financial disasters caused to Finland by the war and insurrection are indicated by the current book balancing of the Finnish Bank, disclosing a loss of 160,000,000 marks by the depreciation of the Russian ruble and confiscations by the Red Guards. Hence the bank reserve of 62,000,000 marks is entirely wiped out.

CZECHS TAKE TOWN THAT SLEW EX-CZAR

Their Movement Growing "Like an Avalanche," Alarmed Bolshevist Press Admits.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1.—The town of Yekaterinburg, in the Province of Perm, near the Siberian border, has been taken by the Czechoslovaks, according to the newspaper Isvestia of Moscow.

With this new development the Bolshevist press is raising cries of alarm. The Pravda, for instance, declares the Czechoslovak danger is growing like an avalanche and that the counter-revolutionary movement is extending.

MOSCOW, July 31, (via Berlin to Amsterdam, Aug. 1.)—At a plenary session of the Executive Main Committee, the Moscow Council, and the labor organizations, in which 2,000 members participated, Premier Lenine and War Minister Trotzky spoke, and the following resolutions were passed:

"First: The socialist fatherland is in danger.

"Second: The chief tasks at the present moment are the repulse of the Czechoslovaks and the obtaining of grain.

"Third: The most powerful agitation must be started among the laboring classes to explain the gravity of the situation.

"Fourth: Vigilance must be increased against the bourgeoisie, who everywhere are joining the counter-revolutionists. The Soviet Government must protect itself, and to that end the bourgeoisie must be placed under control and mass terror put into practice against them.

"Fifth: The general watchword must be death or victory, with mass expeditions for bread, mass military organization, the arming of workmen, and the creation of all strength to fight against the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie."

The meeting at which these resolutions were passed was held on July 30. The Peoples' Delegates for Internal Affairs have appealed to the provincial and district committees, declaring that Moscow and Petrograd have been without bread for four days. The provincial and district committees are urgently requested to rescue the capital from famine.

Just a fortnight after Nicholas Romanoff, former Czar of Russia, was executed at Yekaterinburg the town comes into the possession of the Czechoslovak army, whose approach and the suspicion of a counter-revolutionary conspiracy were advanced by the Ural Regional Council to the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets as an explanation of the execution.

Yekaterinburg—so named after Empress Catherine, the wife of Peter the Great—is on the Asiatic side of the Ural Mountains in the former Government of Perm, and, since the administration of the Soviets, the capital of the Red Urals. It has a population of 80,000 and is the centre of the Ural mining region.

The document which announced the news of the execution to the Central Executive Committee as having taken place on July 16 added: "The wife and son of Nicholas Romanoff have been sent to a place of security."

ADMITS GERMANY IS HATED.

Berlin Paper's Investigator Tells of Conditions in Russia.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1.—"Feeling in Russia is everywhere very bitter against Germany," is the surprisingly frank statement made by Hans Vorst, Special Commissioner of the Tageblatt of Berlin, who reached Moscow after a long and tedious railway journey recently and reports from that city on the conversations he has had with business men, officials, and peasants regarding internal conditions in Russia.

The business men, the correspondent finds, are without exception strongly anti-Bolshevist, blaming the "crazy tyranny" of the Bolsheviki for Russia's downfall and economic ruin. They believed another war against Germany was coming, but were not clear under whose direction, there being much divergence of opinion on this point. All, however, agreed that the Bolshevist régime ought to be smashed, although it was freely admitted there was no other organization yet in existence capable of smashing it.

"An officer who claimed to be speaking for 80 per cent. of his class," Herr Vorst continued, "said that he was serving under Bolshevist authority, but was doing so in the hope that some great national awakening would overthrow the Bolsheviki and that Russia would yet finish the war.

"Many peasants confessed that they were formerly for the Bolsheviki because land had been given to them by this régime and they had been left to manage their own affairs. The new régime, however, had worked disillusionment, because of the lack of central control. The division of land had turned out unsatisfactorily, as it was done without any system, and one local Soviet would take action diametrically opposed to the interests of other Soviets, thus leading to endless friction and confusion.

"The peasants thoroughly approve the confiscation of church and monastery properties, but disapprove of the clergy being persecuted and made the butt of coarse wit by those in power, as the people have held to their religion."

GERMANY MAY RECALL ENVOY FROM UKRAINE

Evidence That Skoropadski, as Well as Eichhorn, Was to Have Been Murdered.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1.—The murder of Field Marshal von Eichhorn, who, with his aid, Captain von Dressler, was assassinated on Tuesday at Kiev, was effected with great boldness, the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says. The district in which the Field Marshal resided and in which the murder took place is only a short distance from the Casino, and was guarded by German sentries.

After the assassination, the Vossische Zeitung continues, General Skoropadski, the Hetman of the Ukraine, went to the spot and made arrangements for proper attentions to the Field Marshal and his aid. Later the Hetman visited the German Minister and expressed his sincere regret over the crime. A manifesto which he issued declares the indignation of the Ukrainian Government at the murder and laments that "a great friend of Ukrainian independence had fallen by the hand of the enemy."

There is evidence, the newspaper adds, that an attempt on the life of the Hetman also had been planned.

LONDON, Aug. —Germany is contemplating the recall of Ambassador von Mumm from the Ukraine and the handing of passports to the Ambassador of the Ukraine in Berlin pending the clearing up of the situation in Kiev, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam under Wednesday's date.

Foreign Secretary von Hintze, the message adds, had a long interview with the Ambassador from the Ukraine on Wednesday and then received the Austrian Ambassador. With the latter the possibility of sending military reinforcements to the Ukraine was discussed.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The murder of Field Marshal von Eichhorn, according to the comment in the Paris newspapers, demonstrates that in spite of their legendary pacifity, the Russian people cannot endure the German yoke. This crime, the papers say, coming after the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador to Russia, shows that the return to dictatorial methods of government in Russia was bound to place bombs in the hands of those men who for many years knew no other argument of opposition.

The newspapers insist that Germany is reaping the harvest she sowed.

FRANCIS SENDS WORD HE IS BOUND FOR KOLA

With Other Envoys to Russia Will Stay There Under Protection of Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, today reported his safe arrival at Kandalaska, Russian Lapland, to which point he and other Entente diplomats have gone from Vologda, because they did not care to go to Moscow as wished by the Soviet Government in Russia.

Two messages from Ambassador Francis reached the State Department today, both dated July 30, and each sent from Kandalaska.

In the first message Mr. Francis said he had arrived there safely with the heads of the Entente allied diplomatic missions to Russia.

The second message stated that Mr. Francis was leaving the same day with the heads of the French, British, and Italian missions, for Murmansk, but that they would leave the members of the respective diplomatic staffs at Kandalaska for the present.

The other allied diplomats, including those of Japan, China, and Siam, who went to Kandalaska with the Francis party, will also remain there temporarily, probably because there are insufficient transportation facilities to enable them to travel to Murmansk with the American, British, French, and Italian heads of missions.

Ambassador Francis and the allied Diplomatic Corps will not leave Russia at this time, however. They will remain at Kola, which is under the protection of British, French, and American naval forces and some land contingents. The Allies now control the Murman coast for some distance into the interior.

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FINDS THE ENTENTE SOCIALISTS FOR WAR

John Spargo Discovers Little Pacifist or Defeatist Spirit in England or France.

MINORITY GROUP NOISY

But It Does Not Affect the Preponderating Sentiment for Pushing On to Victory.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—"The present labor difficulties in England and the Socialist congress resolutions in France should not be interpreted in America as indicating that there is any material amount of pacifism or defeatism on this side of the Atlantic. Winning the war is before everything else, and the discordant note to the contrary in either country comes from a group so small as to be negligible.

"In England not one local labor union has even considered the adoption of an anti-war resolution. No candidate coming up in the general Parliamentary election in England who was lukewarm in support of the war can have labor backing."

These are the conclusions of John Spargo concerning the present attitude of European laborers and Socialists toward the war. He recently came here after three weeks' investigation in England. In Paris he has been in conference with leaders of all groups of the Socialists, who have just completed their congress.

I asked him to sum up for me the sentiment in both England and France, from the viewpoint of an American Socialist who left his party to remain loyal to his country at the beginning of the war.

"I have not found either in England or France, that which I was very much afraid I would find, when I left America," he said. "When I arrived in England a month ago I was apprehensive of finding a growing sentiment of pacifism and defeatism. I found nothing of the sort.

England's Unrest Due to "Nerves."

"Whatever may be the trouble with England now it is not lack of determination to win the war. My colleague, A. M. Simons, and myself have conferred with men and women of every group, labor and Socialist, in England. We have talked with labor Ministers in the Government, labor members of the House, leaders of all factions and with hundreds of unknown of the rank and file of labor in the shops.

"We left England, convinced that there was no material amount of defeatism or pacifism there. What there is of anti-war sentiment is confined to the Independent Labor Party of Snowden and Ramsay MacDonald, and to the British Socialist Party.

"The Snowden group has a membership of 35,000. The British Socialist Party has a membership of 10,000. These two groups in their attitude toward the war correspond to the Hillquit and Berger Socialists in America. Both together they produce a total of fewer than 50,000, as against more than 3,000,000 members of the English Labor Party absolutely determined to win the war.

"But the Snowden-MacDonald group makes a noise out oll proportion to its numbers or importance. That is why the mistaken notion is apt to reach America that defeatism sentiment is growing in England.

"The Independent Labor Party is not dominated by workingmen, but by astute politicians, whom the French would call 'careerists,' and by non-resident Quakers.

"These people are wealthy and are spending enough money to enable them to kick up a great racket. Furthermore, the tail has succeeded in wagging the dog to this extent—Snowden's group, simply by greater earlier activity, has succeeded in naming 75 per cent. of the candidates of the whole Labor Party coming up for election. That is only another way of saying that the Labor Party is going to be defeated because its members will not vote for candidates forced upon them.

"A general election must come before January. I think it will come in November. Its sentiment then is as it is now, not five constituencies in the whole country will send to Parliament men opposed to war or lukewarm in support of it. That is the estimate I got from all groups.

"If Lloyd George should join the eight Labor Ministers of his Government in an address to the people, placing the winning of the war as the paramount necessity and adding a promise of some comprehensive program of domestic improvements, he would sweep the country as it was never swept before.

"So the unrest existing in England is not due to desire to stop fighting Germany. I would say the unrest was due to a case of nerves, to irritability from the long four years' strain of war.

"There is depression, because so much self-repression has been necessary. The English people are obliged for the time being to give up too many cherished personal liberties.

"They were hurt and humiliated to discover a menace against traditional naval supremacy, and to learn that they must create a great army. All these things are more than sufficient to account for the irritability and unrest which manifests itself, even in ways detrimental to the purpose which the English are determined to achieve by winning the war.

No Real Peace Sentiment in France.

"Concerning France, also, you may report to the American people that there is no real sentiment of defeatism or pacifism, according to what I have seen and heard. I have attended the sessions of the Socialists' congress, just closed in Paris, and had many talks with Thomas, Sembat, Longuet, and Renaudel, and leaders of other groups.

"It is true that the resolutions of Longuet and Renaudel oppose some things the allied Governments are now striving to attain, and demand some things the Governments are not yet ready to consider. But those resolutions are not against carrying on the war to victory.

"The combined vote in the Longuet and Renaudel resolutions was more than 2,700. The vote on the Loriot motion, which was the true measure of pacifism in France, was only 152, and the real sentiment of the rank and file of the Socialist Party in all France is best indicated by the declaration of Albert Thomas that they would vote war credits to defeat Germany, no matter what the Government did or did not do.

"Both Longuet and Sembat assured me that they are not to France what Hillquit and Berger are to America. They say that if they had been in the United States when America entered the war they would have quit the Socialist Party to remain loyal to their country.

"Both in England and France the most effective argument we have been able to produce against pacifism in these countries is our proof that democracy in America is progressing while America is at war."

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The greatest struggle since the 15th of July is now in progress in the Marne salient. After two weeks of the most intense and unremitting infantry fighting, there came a lull on Wednesday during which the artillery was practically the only arm engaged. This was an entirely logical sequence. The Germans had gone back steadily, but finally reached a line where it was necessary to halt the advance in order that further preparations might be made along some selected line in the rear, in order that it might be permanently held and not overrun, as was the line of the Ourcq. Also, as was stated several days ago, the material which had congested the entire territory between the Ourcq and the Vesle had to be taken out of reach of the allied forces. The Germans defended, therefore, their positions north of the Ourcq with great stubbornness, throwing in new reserves to check the allied attacks, and brought the allied infantry to a distinct halt. Since the open fighting of the past two weeks was no longer possible without undue loss, the Allies changed their tactics and went back to the usual artillery bombardment before launching the next infantry attack. It was this process which marked the fighting of Wednesday.

On Thursday, after the Germans had been sufficiently battered by Wednesday's artillery action, the infantry again went forward. The allied attacks were made at two principal points. The first of these was in the angle between the Ourcq and the Soissons-Château-Thierry highway. This part of the line has given the Allies the greatest trouble. The Germans have clung tenaciously to every foot of it, refusing to abandon it until they were forced to do so, either by direct pressure or by threat of capture. With the capture of Cugny and the height on which it was situated, however—a move which the Germans would have prevented had they been able—the positions along the north bank of the Ourcq were made secure for the Allies.

These reviews have repeatedly stated that this height was the key to the situation north of the river and the fighting yesterday bore out this opinion. From the height of Chalmont, which is the crest of the Cugny position, the Allies looked down on the Ourcq Valley and directed the fire of the artillery with disastrous accuracy. When the infantry went forward it moved directly against the centre, aiming toward Cramaille. From Grand Rozoy a destructive cross fire was poured, catching the German positions in flank. The way for the infantry was therefore well cleared. This is shown by the depth of advance at this point. Not only did they reach Crameille, but turning to the northwest, they also took the height northeast of Grand Rozoy—Hill 205—giving them another vantage point well to the north of the height of Chalmont.

On this section of the line the depth of advance was over two miles, giving the Allies moving space north of the Ourcq and completely wresting from the Germans all thought of keeping their grip along the river. It is possible that along the Crise ravine the Germans may be able to make some sort of a stand. This ravine is a difficult position to force by frontal attack by reason of its steep sides. But it can be turned, and this will be done, permitting the Germans at best to make their stand but temporarily.

The other point of greatest pressure was at the apex of the salient in the vicinity of Cierges. Here the maximum advance was about the same in depth as was that further west. The Allies took the village and further east pushed completely through the woods of Meuniere, bringing their line to its northern limits. The movement east of this point was slight. The Germans are jealously guarding the narrow road along the Ardre valley, which is the main connecting link between the eastern side of what is left of the salient and Fismes, resisting, with the aid of their advantages of terrain, all attempts of the Allies to press the situation in this quarter.

But the limit of this resistance will soon be reached. As the Allies advance northward in the vicinity of Meuniere Wood a new salient is created which is both narrow and relatively deep, and the Germans will have to evacuate it whether they will or not. The situation in the eastern half is becoming dangerous, and the giving of ground here must soon become more marked. There can be no doubt that it is the German intention to go back to the Vesle. It is impossible to do otherwise as matters have shaped themselves during the last twetny-four hours. There is no continuous position between the present line and Bazouches which offers any chance of a prolonged halt, and if this part of the line goes the remainder must do likewise.

ASKS RECORD CREDIT FOR BRITAIN'S WAR

Bonar Law Proposes $3,500,000,000 Vote to Carry the Conflict to End of October.

LARGER COST FOR THE ARMY

Less Spent on Shipbuilding Because of Taking Workers in Draft —Help for Italy.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In asking for a vote of credit of £700,000,000 in the House of Commons today, Andrew Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the largeness of the amount was not due to increased expenditure, but to the fact that Parliament was about to adjourn. He hoped, he said, that not more than one more vote would be necessary before the end of the financial year.

The vote asked is the largest in the history of the country. It is intended for the carrying on of the war until the end of October.

The Chancellor said that the expenditure of the army showed an increase of £8,000,000 over the estimates. Loans to the Allies and the Dominions had been less than the estimates by £22,700,000.

$107,500,000 Below Estimate.

Taking the period from April 1 to July 30, Bonar Law said, there had been underspending to the amount of £21,500,000 on the four fighting services. There had been underspending on shipbuilding, due to the need of taking men from the shipyards for the army, and overspending on the army, due to the fact that the ration strength was higher than had been anticipated.

"I should like to make reference to the assistance given to Italy," said the Chancellor, "because the German Government has spared no effort to create the impression that Italy is being utilized and exploited by all the alliance, especially Great Britain. In 1916 Great Britain agreed to give to the Italian Exchequer a monthly credit to be used to help Italian exchange. A similar contribution is being made by America, and France will also help. These efforts have already met with success.

"Besides, Britain has advanced to Italy £313,000,000, all paid in gold. This has enabled Britain to supply the Italian Government with munitions and equipment for the army and food and other articles for the civilian population. The rate of interest charged is 5 per cent., which is below the rate the Government is paying."

Continuous Loams Work Well.

Bonar Law referred with satisfaction to the favorable food situation and the great success of the continuous borrowing system by means of sales of war bonds and other plans, which during the last nine months had realized more than £993,000,000, or nearly 50 per cent. more than in the corresponding period of last year. These results had been far beyond his expectations.

Regarding loans to the Allies and the Dominions, the Chancellor said that the debt due Great Britain at the end of the last financial year was £1,332,000,000 from the Allies and £194,000,000 from the Dominions. The debt due from the Allies now, he added, had reached a total of £1,402,000,000, and from the Dominions £208,500,000. The amount that has been lent to Russia was £568,000,000, the Chancellor stated, while to France £402,000,000 had been lent, and to Belgium, Greece, and smaller nations £119,000,000.

FRENCH GAINING KEY TO SOISSONS

Plateau Near Grand Rozoy Is Last Bastion of City on the Aisne.

ENEMY FRANTIC TO HOLD IT

Had Fortified Hastennes to the North in the Hope of Maintaining Line.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The news from the battlefield, as disclosed by each successive communiqué, shows that far from being stabilized, as the German official bulletins would have one believe, the front between Soissons and Rheims is still everywhere marked by activity.

The new check the enemy suffered before Bligny is a case in point. It was at Bligny on July 15, the first day of their offensive, that the Germans made their way down into the upper valley of the Ardre, which, had they not been driven out, would have taken them into the heart of the mountain of Rheims. In spite of repeated efforts the enemy has been held at the west of Bligny ever since. Their attack here was really a defensive move, for with Bligny in allied hands and latterly St. Euphraise, the Germans have always to fear a French advance on the narrow strip of country, which lies between the Ardre and the Vesle.

On the west of the battlefield the situation of the Germans between the Ourcq and the Crise has become very uncertain, since the allied troops carried Chalmont Hill and reached the plateau which lies east of Grand Rozoy. This plateau is the strongest portion of the bastion which covers Soissons from the southeast, and the enemy are giving signs that they are clinging to it with a nervous desperation that reveals how anxious the slow but continuous allied advance in this direction is making them.

Further north the enemy has organized his positions at Hartennes with every imaginable means of defense. So far Mangin's troops have been held up by the village itself, but the determination of the French is such that it is only a question of time before this obstacle is overcome. The fall of Hartennes will open the road to Launoy, and from that time the plateau, north of the Ourcq, will avail the enemy little as a means of putting off the evil day when the rest of the Crown Prince's forces will have to fall back definitely on the Vesle.

A capital story is published here this evening, which shows of what kind of stuff the men are who are fighting under Mangin. A battalion of 600 men was drawn up for the distribution of medals and the question was raised by the visitor how many of them had been wounded. It was a Moroccan battalion and as a means of settling the question the Colonel ordered all those men who had been wounded five times to stand forward. Forty-six left the ranks.

"Now those with four wounds," said the Colonel "seventy-five joined the forty-six.

"Those who have been wounded three times," and 194 stepped forth.

"Now, those with two wounds," added the Colonel, and 101 came forward. As having one wound 182 presented themselves.

Five hundred and ninety-eight out of the six hundred were thus accounted for. That left two who hung their heads and literally wept amid the laughter of their comrades in which the visitor joined.

"Wait a moment," said the Colonel, and going up to the two men he comforted them, saying, "Don't weep, my children, it's not your fault that you have not been wounded." And pulling aside the straps carrying their packs, which passed across their chests, he showed that each of the men who had never been wounded wore the ribbon of the Croix de Guerre, one with three palms and the other with two.

"Those two men," said the Colonel, "have received finer mentions in orders than any others in the regiment."

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KAISER NOT SCARED BY AMERICA'S ARMY

"My Submarines," He Says, "Are Attacking the Forces Streaming Over the Sea."

AND ARE CERTAIN TO WIN

We Must, He Adds, Continue to Fight Until Enemy's Will to Destruction Is Broken.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1.—The coming of American armies to France and numerical superiority on the part of the Allies do not frighten Germany, says Emperor William in a proclamation to his army and navy.

"Vital forces which are streaming across the sea to the enemy," he says, are being attacked by German submarines, which are certain of success.

The Emperor in his proclamation, which is dated Aug. 1, refers to the successes which the German forces have won, the bringing of peace to the eastern front, and the heavy blows dealt the Allies during the present Summer. He assures the army and navy that, although they are in the midst of the hardest struggle of the war, they will be victorious.

[This portion of the Emperor's proclamation was published yesterday.]

The Emperor thep continues:

"American armies and numerical superiority do not frighten us. It is spirit which brings the decision. Prussian and German history teaches that, as well as the course which the campaign has hitherto taken.

"In true comradeship with my army stands my navy. In unshakable will to win the victory in the struggle with opponents who are often superior and, despite the united efforts of the greatest naval powers of the world, my submarines are sure of success. They are tenaciously attacking and fighting the vital forces which are streaming across the sea to the enemy.

"Ever ready for battle, the high sea forces, in untiring work, guard the road for the submarines to the open sea and, in union with the defenders of the coast, safeguard for them the sources of their strength.

"Far from home the small and heroic band of our colonial troops is offering brave resistance to a crushingly superior force.

"We remember with reverence all who have given their lives for the Fatherland.

"Filled with care for their brothers in the field, the people at home are, in self-sacrificing devotion, placing their entire strength at the service of our great cause. We must and shall continue the fight until the enemy's will to destruction is broken. We will make every sacrifice and put forth every effort to that end.

"In this spirit the army and the home land are inseparably bound together. Their united stand and unbending will are certain to bring victory in the struggle for Germany's right and Germany's freedom.

"God grant it."

BOY-ED SAYS WE CAN'T MOVE 1,500,000 MEN

Former German Naval Attache Asserts America Is Unable to Resist the U-Boats.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 1.—The appearance of increased numbers of American troops on the western front demands explanations, and the Cologne Volkszeitung asserts that their numbers still remain a mystery, although even if the force did reach 500,000, as announced, it would be necessary to have 1,500,000 tons of shipping to keep this number permanently supplied with food and munitions.

The paper says that many Germans consider that it would have been more advantageous for Germany if America had remained neutral, but that this is an entirely false idea, considering what the U-boats have achieved and are achieving.

It remarks that Captain Boy-Ed, who has recently written a book on the subject of submarine warfare and America, on both of which subjects he is a "connoisseur," puts the matter clearly in three questions: "How much tonnage did the Entente gain by America's entrance into the war? How did the war influence American shipbuilding? Has the U-boat war been limited by America becoming a belligerent?" Boy-Ed proceeds to assert, with oft-repeated arguments of statistics, that it is impossible for America to transport 1,500,000 troops, as Secretary Baker announced. He repeats the explanation that the reason why the U-boats are not more active on the Atlantic and do not sink transports is that they prefer spots where shipping is more concentrated and cannot waste time hanging about for American transports.

The writer, who is doubtless considered an oracle on American affairs, owing to the fact that he spent fifteen months in Washington, argues that America is quite incapable of fighting the U-boat war, is especially lacking in small cruisers and destroyers, and possesses very few submarines, and that at any rate the submarine is much too fine a mechanism for Americans.

Boy-Ed puts forward the same arguments about airplanes, saying that up to the present time there have been only thirty-seven American airplanes at the front, and that when the Americans bombed Coblenz they used French machines. He finally argues that most of America's naval craft are necessary to protect her own coast and ports, and that the question of tonnage is one which neither America nor England can solve as long as the U-boats are on the high seas.

The Cologne Gazette says that a London representative of the THE NEW YORK TIMES has been so incensed over the calling up of men up to 50 years old that he has appealed to Washington not to permit England to undermine the foundations of her economic life in order to obtain soldiers who can be better delivered from America and in larger numbers.

This refers to a dispatch from Charles H. Grasty sent to THE TIMES from London.

GERMANS BREAK FAITH AND ENSLAVE BELGIANS

27,000 Men Deported to Army Front for Military Work and Cruelly Treated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Belgian Legation today issued this statement regarding deportations carried out by the Germans in occupied Belgium:

"It is known that at the beginning of the year 1918, in spite of all their promises to the neutrals, as well as to the Pope, the Germans again deported from Lokeren (Eastern Flanders) to the western front, to labor at military works, 27,000 men of the middle and working classes.

"It is announced at present that 200 of these unfortunates have been able to return to their native towns. They are all in a lamentable state of health, and for the most part tuberculous; but dysentery and typhus, underfeeding, cruel treatment, and blows have made very many victims among the men deported from Lokeren, and nothing marks the spot where they have been buried.

"We learn that M. Louis Franck, Alderman of Antwerp, condemned once before by the Germans to pay a fine of 1,000 marks because of a speech too strongly stamped with patriotic loyalty, has just been arrested, condemned to two months in prison, and incarcerated in solitary confinement at Bonn, forbidden to communicate with the outside world.

"According to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant M. Franck was punished for having refused, in the name of the Communal Administration, to place at the disposal of the enemy the storehouse of the port and the force of workmen which is attached to it, the German requisition constituting a violation of the liberty of labor forbidden by the Belgian law.

"News has come of the arrest and deportation into Germany until the end of the war of M. Braun, Burgomaster of Ghent, dismissed from office by the occupying authority at the request of the Activists. M. Braun will be accompanied by his associate, M. Maurice de Weert, an Alderman dismissed at the same time as the Burgomaster.

"Up to the present four members of the Board of Aldermen of Ghent have experienced the severity of the enemy—M. Lampens, Deputy, imprisoned and deported; M. De Bruyn, Alderman of Public Instruction and of the Beaux Arts, deported; M. Braun and M. de Weert, the two most recent victims of the German terror, deported."

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PLEDGES ITALY'S AID TO THE JUGOSLAVS

Netti Says That Their Nationalist Aspirations Will Not Be Obstructed.

WANTS AMERICA TO KNOW

Present Attitude to be Maintained, Minister Declares, in the After-War Settlement.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—When Francesco Netti, Minister of Finance of the Italian Government, was in Paris the other day I asked him several questions. He was to leave within an hour for London and had no time to complete the interview, but said that he would write to me from London, which he has done. One of my questions was:

"Will Italy's after-the-war aspirations be in accord or conflict with the desires for freedom of the races now subject to Austria?"

In his letter, received today, the Italian Minister makes the following frank answer to that question, which should surely have an effect on the members of the subject races now forced to fight in the Austrian ranks against their will:

"There is no conflict between Italian aspirations and the aspirations of the Slav populations of Austria-Hungary. The Jugoslav question will be solved without difficulty. Signor Orlando's statements on this point have no room for doubt or misunderstanding.

"The one supreme need of the moment is to resist and to end the war. Italy, the land of the oldest and noblest civilization, the home of democracy and freedom, will certainly not be the country to create fresh obstacles for nationalities which are now suffering for liberty and independence.

"Let America know this. Let there be no misapprehension. This is our will today and it will be translated into action tomorrow."

CONGRESSMEN THRILLED BY SPIRIT OF ARMY

Found Men Determined to Win the War—Members Received by King George.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Nine American Congressmen who, with the members of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, make twenty-two members of Congress now in London, arrived this morning from France and Italy. They had visited the Americans on the Marne front, saw the fighting there, and said that they were prouder than ever of America.

"We knew of America's wonderful effort," said Representative Cassius C. Dowell of Des Moines, Iowa, "but we did not realize that so much had been done. It no longer is a case of the United States just getting into the war. She is in."

The other Congressmen in the party are John N. Tillman and Thaddeus H. Caraway of Arkansas, Burton E. Sweet of Waverly, Iowa; John A. Elston of Berkeley, Cal.; George M. Young of Valley City, N. D.; M. Clyde Kelly of Braddock, Penn.; Louis C. Cramton of Lapeer, Mich., and David H. Kincheloe of Madisonville, Ky.

Congressman Dowell said that the most cheering message he got on the Marne front was from a boy who came from his home town, Des Moines. The soldier lay on a cot wounded and had just been brought in from the fighting zone. He said, smilingly, to the Congressman:

"Tell the folks at home that we may not all come back, but that we are winning the war."

Congressman Dowell added that he had found the same spirit everywhere.

"It was wonderful," he said. "We knew what stuff our men were made of but we had to visit the battlefront to appreciate what they were doing. There isn't a man in our party who will return home with any other thought but that this war must not end until German militarism has been crushed for all time."

The Congressmen spent several days at the front in France, and before that they made a tour through Italy. They said that the presence of American troops in Italy had thrilled the entire nation, just as did the arrival of the Americans in France. Everywhere the Americans go the populace cheer them and are eager to shake their hands to show their appreciation and feeling of comradeship.

Several members of the Congressional party of nine accompanied the naval committee when it was received at Buckingham Palace this afternoon by the King and Queen and Princess Mary. The Congressmen remained for nearly an hour chatting.

The King, discussing naval matters with the Congressmen, spoke in high terms of the American ships and commented particularly on the co-operation between the American and British naval services, which he said he so recently had an opportunity of observing.

The committee visited the Admiralty today, where the members conferred with Admiral Hall, Chief of the Intelligence Devision, and later visited Vice Admiral Sims, commander of the American naval forces in the war zone. The members dined tonight at the House of Commons and will be received by Premier Lloyd George tomorrow.

AUSTRIA SUFFERING MOST FROM HUNGER

Conditions in Hungary and Germany Not So Bad—Berlin Still Misleads People.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Among the visitors to this country is Dr. Ehrensperger, a Zurich banker, who is here at the invitation of the British Government to discuss certain after-war problems connected with finance and also the position as to food in neutral countries. Interviewed by The Chronicle he said:

"In Austria the conditions are terrible. I am able to speak of what I learn from clients of mine, who had lately come from that country. In Vienna the bread is absolutely unobtainable. It is made of everything except cereals.

"There is no leather to be had and I know of people who cannot leave their houses because they do not care to go barefoot. Boots and shoes cannot be had at any price. Nor can tea or coffee and other tropical products.

"In Hungary the conditions are better. The Hungarians hold on to what food they have very tenaciously. At the frontier everybody leaving is searched, and if any food is in the luggage it is confiscated.

"Conditions in Germany are not quite so bad as in Austria. They are worse in the great industrial towns. The working people have been living almost entirely on beets and potatoes for the last six months. Clothing is strictly rationed. You cannot buy a suit without a permit, and that is only given after your wardrobe has been strictly examined. Cotton goods are unobtainable. Sewing cotton is 4d. a yard. I bought shirts today at 5s. 6d. each which would cost 14s. 6d. in Zurich. In Berlin or Cologne you could not get them at any price."

Questioned about the morale of the peoples of the Central Empires, Dr. Ehrensperger replied: "Austria is kept going by the pressure of German influence. The Germans still believe the war will not last much longer. You must remember the whole press of that country is in the hands of the Government and the only news given is that which the Government wishes to appear. They are told every day that victory is near. When the truth dawns upon them there will be a terrible revulsion."

Ban on Germans in Dutch Indies.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1.—The Telegraaf says that, as the American Government has prohibited trade with Dutch East Indian firms employing Germans, plantation enterprises there are gradually discharging the Germans in their service.

Hoover Leaves for Visit to France.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Herbert C. Hoover, the American Food Administrator, who has been in London nearly two weeks, left for Paris this morning.

GERMANY SHIFTS RATION.

More Flour and Less Meat Allowed, Beginning Aug. 19.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1.—The flour ration in Germany will again be raised to 200 grams on Aug. 19, according to a dispatch from Berlin.

The first meatless week also will begin Aug. 19. As a substitute seven pounds of potatoes will be supplied.

The flour ration in Germany was 200 grams daily for each person (7.05 ounces) up to June 6, when it was reduced to 160 grams (5.6 ounces.)

TEUTONS DEPRESSED ON WAR ANNIVERSARY

Theodor Wolff Cites Pan German Blunders About America and the U-Boats.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Aug. 1.—On the occasion of the anniversary of the war's outbreak few German papers comment upon the general situation. Only the journals of the parties of the Left remark in terms of depression on the fact that after four years of war and terrible suffering there is no possibility of its conclusion because the Pan Germans are still powerful.

Theodore Wolff writes with raillery upon the collapse of the system of Pan German blunders on the subject of America and the submarine war. He recalls that Frederick the Great, after so many victories, had to demand peace, and declares that the spirit of the people is very resigned.

Captain Persius says that the British fleet has done nothing during four years of war.

The Progressive Deputy Haussmann, commenting on the political situation after the departure of von Kühlmann, advises the Government to make great changes in its foreign policy and political ideas generally, for Germany is today, he says, upon a volcano which will not delay its eruption and the overthrow of the whole system.

The Munich Augsburger Abendzeitung asserts with chagrin that the dismemberment of Russia has not brought the desired result, for all the provinces of the Germanic Confederation are disputing about the distribution of dominion over the territories taken from Russia. Bavaria will never agree to Prussia taking the lion's share. Saxony wishes to annex Lithuania. The Prussian agrarians want to monopolize all and found a great and irresistible mediaeval Prussia.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says that the domestic perils would be greater than ever if a non-annexationist peace were concluded, because the people would hold the Crown and the military leaders responsible for the unlucky war.

Austrian journals recall how much Austria desires peace, but say that it is impossible to secure it. The Arbeiter Zeitung points out that after four years of war an annexationist Ministry still exists and does not proclaim acceptable conditions. It also says that the Socialists want a humane peace.

SEES PERIL TO GERMANY.

League of Nations Aimed at Her, Says Rhenish Gazette.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 1.—The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette calls attention to "countless pamphlets, articles, and brochures in America giving vent to the bitterest feelings against Germans," and says: "In spite of this there are people in Germany who believe Wilson to be an angel of peace and consider him a prophet."

The paper then vilently abuses Count Montgelas's article on the league of nations. The paper says according to Montgelas there is nothing left for Germany "but to sink back into Wilson's and George's arms and ask to be taken into their league," and argues that it is impossible to fall to recognize the real rôle the league is to play against Germany. It adds:

"It is impossible to think that there are people in Germany who intend to renounce the political realization of victory and to stretch out a hand to the enemy league which will bind Germany politically and economically for eternit. It is unbelieveable that a Berlin paper continually takes the stewpan of Wilsonian phrases in its hand in order to wet the lips and tongue."

The paper says that this and other prophets of the American President are crazy. It is, nevertheless, remarkable for Germany's political situation that Wilson's prophets have struck their camp in the midst of Germany and shamelessly fight for the aims of Wilson, who has declared against Germany."

DISMISS AUSTRIAN GENERALS.

Two Replaced in Albania as Result of Defeats There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Italian Embassy was advised by cablegram from Rome today that in consequence of the disaster sustained by the enemy in Albania the Austrian Supreme Command had dismissed the Generals who were held to be responsible and appointed Generals Weiss and Pflanzer Beltin.

"Reinforcements have been taken from Bosnia and Montenegro," continued the dispatch, "and owing to the present inaction of the allied armies in Macedonia the Austrian Supreme Command has sent troops from the Macedonian Lakes district toward Albania.

"The enemy, furnished anew with arms and munitions, with fresh strength began on the night of the 24th a vigorous reaction, with small results, unproportioned to the greatness of his sacrifices. An attack took place against Devoli Bandle, where the Italian positions are more advanced than formerly. From the 24th to the 29th fighting in this region reached extreme violence on both sides.

"The enemy, according to prisoners' statements, suffered frightful losses on the night of the 24th. Another strong attack took place on Kuci Arch, and the Austrians succeeded in forming a small bridgehead, but the preparedness of the Italian troops held them narrowly. Not a single man was lost by the Italians.

"Devoli Bandle and Kuci Arch are held under a very lively artillery fire and the enemy is closely watched, so that his depressing situation may always be made more difficult."

VIENNA, Aug. 1, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued by the War Office today:

On the Albanian front the Italians have been forced to cede their first lines northwest and northeast of Berat and a considerable belt of territory on a front of twenty kilometers. Our troops are pursuing the enemy.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The War Office tonight issued the following:

Eastern Theatre, July 31.—A Bulgarian assault detachment which attempted a surprise attack against the British lines was completely checked.

The patrols were very active in the region of Srka di Legen and on the Serbian front.

In the region west of Pogradek the enemy violently bombarded our new positions.

French aviators dropped a ton of explosives on encampments in the Devoli Valley and British airmen bombed the station at Petrie.

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NEW OFFERS BILL FOR AIR MINISTRY

Senate Measure Framed to be Operative During the War and for a Year Afterward.

FLYING OFFICERS FAVOR IT

Administration's View Considered Doubtful—Committee Near End of Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A definite step looking to the creation of an Air Ministry was taken today by Senator Harry S. New, of Indiana, who introduced a bill in the Senate providing for such a place in the Cabinet. Under his bill, all aircraft activity of both the army and navy would be placed under one central head, a Secretary of Aeronautics.

The title of the bill is explanatory and reads:

"A bill to create an Executive Department in the Government to be known as the Department of Aeronautics, and for the appointment of a Secretary of Aeronautics and an Assistant Secretary; providing for appropriations for the said department."

The text of the bill follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

"Sec. 1.—That there is hereby created for the period of the present war and for one year thereafter an executive department in the Government of the United States to be known as the Department of Aeronautics, the head of which shall be designated the Secretary of Aeronautics, who shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. He shall be a member of the Cabinet and shall receive a salary of $12,000 per year. The Secretary of Aeronautics shall have direct and complete control of all matters pertaining to the designing, purchase, and manufacture and production of aircraft and aircraft equipment intended for the use of the army, the navy, and the Marine Corps of the United States.

"Sec. 2.—The department shall also have an assistant Secretary, who shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, who shall receive a salary of $5,000 a year; and such other officers and employes as may be found necessary for the proper and efficient transaction of the business of the department.

"Sec. 3.—The unexpended balance of such appropriations as may have hitherto been made for the purchase and manufacture of aircraft and aircraft equipment and all appropriations which may hereafter be made for such purpose shall be available for the purpose of the department."

Officers for the Bill.

Senator New has for some time had the idea of a Secretary of Aeronautics in mind. His intention has been strengthened since the Military Committee's aviation subcommittee has been conducting its investigations.

"I am satisfied," he said today in an interview, "that this bill is the best solution of the airplane difficulties. It is based upon conclusions which I have reached as a result of three months of careful investigation of the aircraft situation.

"It is in accord with the opinion expressed by practically all the officers we have examined, as well as of present and former officials of the aircraft managements. Newspapers throughout the country, notably THE NEW YORK TIMES, have advocated this step, and many public men as well as the experts believe in the plan.

"I do not claim to have originated this idea. England had to come to it long ago. I do not believe that it will ever be possible to bring about the high efficiency necessary to the production of the great number of airplanes we need to win the war as long as there is divided authority. There is no getting away from the fact that there is still divided authority in the handling of our aircraft program.

"I have become convinced that it is almost impossible to co-ordinate perfectly two great departments. No matter how hard they may seek to work in harmony, divided authority is always present and must necessarily manifest itself.

"There is only one solution, and that is to have some powerful central authority that would take care of the entire program. Our air battles will be one of the huge factors in the war, and everything must be done to give us the finest, fastest, and best flying machines in the world."

Senator New's bill met with sympathy among several of the twenty or more Senators present, upon this, one of the two days each week when the Senate meets. Senator Sheppard of Texas last year introduced a bill for central control of aircraft production, and he is expected to stand loyally behind the present measure.

Administration View Doubtful.

Whether the Administration will accept the plan is a matter of grave doubt. Secretary of War Baker himself has directed the organization of the aircraft management already undertaken, and is supposed to be pleased with the manner in which things are going. Secretary of the Navy Daniels said in an interview yesterday that he was opposed to central control of air work and production.

Four American flying officers who have seen service abroad were heard by the Aviation Subcommittee today. Major C. K. Rinehardt, in charge of Hazelhurst Field, Long Island, flew here today and returned tonight. He appeared before the committee, together with Captains J. H. Kelly and Charles C. Johnson and First Lieutenant E. W. Wells. Captain Kelly was in France three years with the British Flying Corps, but has been transferred to the American forces.

The committee believed today that it had examined all witnesses necessary, but this was not definitely decided upon. It will be determined tomorrow whether all useful testimony has been gathered, and in that event Senators New and Reed, who are conducting the inquiry, will probably send for Senators Frelinghuysen, Thomas, and Hoke Smith, who are out of the city and are also members.

COMPLETES 1,000TH PLANE.

Dayton, Where De Havilands Are Built, Holds Big Celebration.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 1.—Employes of the Dayton Wright Airplane Company, the largest manufacturer of De Haviland battleplanes in this country for the United States Army, today held a huge celebration, completing and dedicating to the service the 1,000th plane built by the company.

The five thousand employes had a holiday and listened to addresses by Governor James M. Cox and officials of the company, while the 1,000th plane flew over the gathering. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, telegraphed that he could not be present at the celebration because of the pressure of work in Washington. His telegram complimented the airplane manufacturers on the part they are playing in winning the war.

Alfred W. Lawson, an inventor of Green Bay, Wis., on his way to Washington, stopped in Dayton today and explained a plan for floating large numbers of airplanes to Europe. His plan, which will be presented to Government officials in Washington, would enable the United States to send as many airplanes immediately as could be built, he said.

CAPT. J. D. IRVING DEAD; LIEUT. MORGAN INJURED

Six New York Men and Four from New Jersey in Pershing's Casualty List.

The casualty list given out by the War Department yesterday contains the names of six New Yorkers, one of whom died of disease, the others being severely wounded. Four New Jersey men, two of them reported killed in action, are also named in the list.

Captain JOHN D. IRVING of New York, who is reported dead of disease, was a brother of Dr. Peter Irving of 133 East Seventy-third Street, and was a Professor of Geology in Yale University when Congress declared war. He was among the first of hundreds of Yale men to enroll for the Plattsburg camp, and was commissioned a Captain of engineers. He went to France with a regiment of mining engineers last Summer. He was a direct descendant of Washington Irving.

Captain Irving was born in Madison, Wis., in 1874, and was a graduate of the University of California, and also of the Engineering School of Columbia University. He was a member of the Engineering Club, the Graduates' Club, and of the Columbia Club of this city, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the New York Academy of Science, and of numerous other scientific societies in various parts of the country.

It was announced yesterday that a memorial service for Captain Irving would be held in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, next Sunday at 5:30 o'clock. The services will be held under the auspices of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the Eleventh United States Railway Engineers' Association. Professor J. F. Kemp of Columbia will deliver the memorial address.

Captain GEORGE WALTER WESERBE of Perth Amboy, who is listed as having been accidentally killed was a regular army veteran who was serving his tenth year in the army. He was killed by the accidental explosion of a hand grenade. He went to France in command of a machine gun company. Captain Weserbe was a brother of Mrs. Edward D. Thorpe of Perth Amboy. Mrs. Thorpe received a letter from her brother a few days ago. The letter was dated July 20, which was two days before he was killed. In that letter he told his sister that he had become engaged to a Red Cross nurse. Captain Weserbe was 31 years of age and won his commission from the ranks.

Lieutenant GEORGE H. MORGAN of the 18th United States Infantry, who is a son of William Morgan of 122 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, has been wounded in action. Mr. Morgan has received a cablegram from his son stating that he was wounded on July 20 in the fighting in the second battle of the Marne.

"Broken leg, nothing else. Am all right," was the text of the cablegram received by Mr. Morgan.

The cablegram was dated July 29. Lieutenant Morgan is 30 years of age, and was in the employ of the United States Steel Products Company when this country entered the war. He is a graduate of the first 1917 officers training camps at Plattsburg, and went to France last January.

Corporal EMANUEL PANOFF of 41 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, listed in yesterday's report as severely wounded, is a Cornell University graduate and a member of the 58th United States Infantry. He was wounded on June 7 last. Corporal Panoff was employed in the Department of Commerce at Washington when war was declared. He declined the chance to be exempted from service on the ground of Government or public employment. He is 23 years old.

Private JOSEPH A. KAPLAN, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Harris Kaplan of Long Branch, who went to France with a sanitary corps several months ago, has been wounded in action. A telegram to this effect was received by his parents yesterday.

Private ABRAHAM DWORSKEY, reported severely wounded, is a brother of Mrs. Samuel Lewis of 200 West 111th Street. Private Dworskey is 24 years old, and is said to be in the Camp Upton Division.

Private JOSEPH LUSKIN, reported severely wounded, is a son of Mrs. Freida Luskin of 1691 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn. He was wounded on June 16 by a piece of shrapnel while trying to aid a wounded comrade. In a letter to his mother, written from a base hospital, the soldier wrote:

"We got into a scrap with the Germans and when we got through they were all killed and I was wounded while trying to drag one of our boys back to safety after he had been wounded."

Lieutenant L. DEG. GODET of the Royal Flying Corps, who was a nephew of the Misses Olmsted of Morristown, N. J., has been killed in action in France, according to advices received by relatives in this country. He was a member of the British 55th Squadron, and took part in many raids into German territory.

WILLIAM WOOD WILSON of Plainfield, N. J., who is listed as wounded in the Canadian casualty list, is a son of Anderson C. Wilson of 902 Watchung Avenue, Plainfield. He is with the Canadian Highlanders. His wound is not serious.

Private CHARLES WESTCOTT, a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. William Lockwood of Flushing, is dead of wounds in France. Word to this effect was received by Mr. Lockwood yesterday. Private Westcott was a son of Edward Westcott of Bath, N. Y.

ARMY MAIL STILL TIED UP.

Senator Johnson Declares Our Men Get Only One Letter in Six.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Senator Hiram Johnson of California raked the mail facilities to American soldiers, fore and aft, in a short, but bitter speech in the Senate today.

"When a boy over there, 3,000 miles from home, finds day after day, there is no mail for him, even though the mail comes in, and letters have been written to him, it is the cruelest thing you can do to that lad," he said. "And there is no reason why we cannot correct this if it is within the realm of possibility of correction."

The California Senator spoke of the recent resolution passed by the Senate asking why mail was not more quickly delivered to the American fighting men in France.

"To that resolution the Postmaster General replied that the statement that the mail facilities in France for our boys were wretched was without foundation; but in that statement the Postmaster General was absolutely in error," said Senator Johnson. "I speak from personal experience with at least one soldier in France. I say to you that he did not receive a single letter in a month from his people, yet they wrote to him four times a week. He cabled in distress to know what had happened to his people at home.

"I say to you that the letters that passed between us are numbered. He received one in six of mine. I received one in four of his. That has been the situation since last March."

LOCATE EIGHT CAPTIVES.

One American Lieutenant and Seven Privates in German Camps.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Names of eight members of the American Expeditionary Forces held as prisoners of war in Germany were announced tonight by the War Department. The names of the men, the camps where they are held, and their home addresses follow:

At Camp Geissen:

Private George Korman, 56 Barclay Street, Newark, N. J.

Private James Puntillo, 103 High Street, Newark, N. J.

Private David L. Watkins, Sonora, Ky.

Private Arsene Bergeron, Florence, Mass.

Private Edward Bennett, Arjay, Ky.

Private Wilfred Marquies, 65 Taylor Street, Fall River, Mass.

At Camp Tuchel:

Private Harry Leonard, 1,447 Broadway, Camden, N. J.

At Camp Graudenz:

Lieutenant C. S. Parsons, Royal Air Force, address unknown.

GERMAN PAPER HERE REVIEWS THE WAR

New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung Tells of "Rude Awakening" of German-Americans.

LISTS CRIMES OF KAISER

And Depicts the Ruin He Has Brought Upon His People in the Fatherland.

Under the caption "Germany's Debit and Credit" the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung yesterday published the following editorial:

"Today four years ago, as Prince Lichnowsky has shown us, the German military party, by declaring war upon Russia, brought on a catastrophe under which the world must suffer unspeakably. Four years of gigantic struggle such as history never saw before. And what has Germany achieved during this four-year world war?

"On the credit side of her ledger we find:

"1. Germany has taken possession of nearly all of Belgium and a part—now growing ever smaller—of Northern France.

"2. She has taken rich booty and many prisoners.

"3. Through the revolution and the subsequent early collapse of the Russian empire, she has temporarily, through the outrageous treaty of Brest-Lltovsk, enslaved the now helpless Russian people who are struggling for liberty.

"4. Together with Austria-Hungary, Germany has well-nigh destroyed Serbia and Montenegro and crippled Rumania.

"5. She has helped Bulgaria and Turkey to increase their territory, and, as former Ambassador Morgenthau says in his series of articles in the current numbers of The World's Work, she encouraged the Turkish military leaders, Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey, and Djemal, to massacre over one million Armenians and other Christian inhabitants of contiguous territory.

"6. She has sunk millions of tons of shipping and destroyed property worth billions, showing no regard for the lives of noncombatants, and not even for those of women and children.

"7. The military party hindered the passage of the Election Reform bill and delayed the progress of democracy in blocking the Reichstag resolution for 'no annexation and no indemnities.'

"All these are the 'achievements' of Germany under the whip of the military party. But what do we find on the other side of the ledger?

"1. Germany has sacrificed the flower of her arms-bearing youth. Millions of her sons have fallen on the field of battle, have been crippled or taken prisoners—losses which cannot be made good by the greatest victories.

"2. She has lost by far the greatest of her colonies in Africa and elsewhere, and has placed a burden of debt upon her people under which they will have to groan for decades to come.

"3. She has completely demoralized her domestic commerce. She has brought her people to want and hunger and destroyed her foreign commerce for an indeterminate period. For the last four years her merchant flag has not been seen upon the seas of the world.

"4. The acts of her army commanders and statesmen have brought the German name into disrepute in America. For more than two hundred years German-Americans successfully endeavored to build here a new and happy home for themselves and their descendants, and took care that their name should be respected everywhere. Their industry and sense of duty became proverbial everywhere, and now in bitterness at heart they had to see that they were regarded with distrust. However, through their unshakable loyalty to the United States they have succeeded in retaining the confidence and good-will of their fellow-citizens. This in spite of the doings of the German military party.

"5. Millions of the people of Germany are firmly convinced, even if they do not dare to speak of it openly, that the defeat of the present autocratic Government would be a blessing for them and their posterity. They have at last seen through the motives of their rulers, whose purposes are selfish and aim at the suppression of the ideas of liberty and the forging of their hated Government upon the whole world.

"For a long time German-Americans were unable to see the peril, and rude was their awakening. Their sense of duty showed them the right course to pursue. They point with pride to their sons and grandsons fighting for them under the Star-Spangled Banner. And they will fight on until every danger is removed and the world relieved of a burden which lies upon it like an incubus, for it is only through the overthrow of the present German Government that the repetition of a similar world catastrophe can be prevented."

Wilson Greets Heads of Republics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—President Wilson has sent to the President of Switzerland a message of greeting on the occasion of the Swiss national holiday, and to the President of Honduras a message expressing the gratification of the people of the United States that Honduras has joined the war against Germany "to fight for the freedom of mankind."

19 TO 36 FAVORED AS DRAFT LIMITS

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

ing any change in draft ages would be to seek a sufficient number of men to meet the army's needs in such ages as would least disturb the economic situation at home. The bulk of the new forces, in his opinion, should be drawn from the youngest class of men physically able to stand the strain of modern warfare.

From the purely army standpoint, this has been a boys' war from the start. The quick recuperative powers of youth have been vitally necessary to the military machine under the strain of modern warfare. Older men are slower to recover and are, therefore, of more limited use to the army. On the other hand, there are a great number of men who could be called out of the higher ages, even up to 45. A far greater proportion of men between 31 and 45 have independent incomes than is true with the men below 31, reducing the dependents' factor for exemption to that extent.

As to the size of the army for which this increased class is necessary no official has dropped a hint, with the exception of General March, who is announcing the creation of a July schedule of six new divisions, followed by an August schedule for the same number, has indicated that the department had embarked upon such a monthly program.

At this rate, approximately 250,000 men a month will be sent overseas, their places in the home cantonments to be taken by 250,000 new men. Under such a schedule, with provision now existing for the housing and training of 1,750,000 men in the United States, a full six months' training on this side, both in divisional and replacement camps, before men were sent over to complete their courses behind the lines, would be possible.

It is not certain that the department is aiming at the creation of a force of any definite size. There are now upward of 1,300,000 American troops either overseas or en route. Secretary Baker said today that the shipment rate of the early part of July had been maintained throughout the month, although he did not have available the total shipment. Under the 250,000 a month suggestion, and without mishap to the supply line, October should see 2,000,000 Americans overseas, and the opening of the Spring campaign of 1919, when many officers believe the final scenes of the German defeat will begin in a great combined drive against the German lines, might easily see 3,000,000 ready for action, with another force of substantially 2,000,000 organized at home. That would represent the army of 5,000,000 men for which, in a general way, the War Department may be aiming.

125 Casualties Among Our Forces in France 21 Army Officers Dead and 8 Wounded

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The War Department today gave out 120 casualties in the army abroad, bringing the total to 12,438 for the army alone. The Marine Corps headquarters gave out 5 casualties, making the total for the Marine Corps 2,017. The total for army and Marine Corps is 14,455. The total deaths in the army to date passed the 5,000 mark.

The army casualties announced today included 12 killed in action, 23 died of wounds, 11 died of disease, 2 killed by airplane accident, 5 died of accident or other causes, 61 severely wounded, 2 wounded to a degree undetermined, 3 missing, and 1 prisoner. The Marine Corps casualties announced today included 3 died of wounds and 2 severely wounded.

Twenty-nine commissioned army officers were included in to-day's list. Twenty-one are dead and eight wounded.

Lieutenants Wiley C. Bissett and William Wallrich were killed in action. Major James C. Williams and Lieutenants Thomas R. Bradley, Walter W. Craig, Pete Haddix, Elmer E. Hagler, James W. Hanbury, Howard R. Houston, William T. Leconte, Arthur T. McAllister, George B. McCoy, Leon F. Roomer, and Harold Clinton Waggatt died of wounds. Captain John D. Irving and Lieutenant Michael Joseph Troch died of disease. Lieutenants Cecil S. Huntington and Joseph J. Mason were killed by airplane accident. Captain George W. Werseba and Lieutenants Julian Washington Hohenberg and Frank B. Sanders died from accident or other causes.

Major Howard W. Beal, Captain Henry A. Schwarz, and Lieutenants Robert Amedee Bringham, Albert G. Kennedy, Ernest C. Dedicke, and John L. Roberts were severely wounded. Lieutenants Miles W. Kresge and Edward O. Merritt were wounded to a degree undetermined.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported Aug. 1.	Total.
Killed in action	1,818	12	1,830
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	817	23	840
Died of accident or other causes	590	7	597
Died of disease	1,480	11	1,491
Total deaths	4,996	53	5,049
Wounded	6,618	63	6,681
Missing, including prisoners	704	4	708
Grand total	12,318	120	12,438

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Including those given out today, the Marine Corps casualties in France as distributed as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	28	700
Severely wounded	31	1,180
In hands of the enemy	0	5
Missing	1	72
Total	60	1,957
Grand total		2,017

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED AUGUST 1.

Army casualties announced today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—12.

Lieutenants.

BISSETT, WILEY C.; Mrs. W. C. Bissett, 70 Hancock St., Newbern, N. C.

WALLRICH, WILLIAM; M. G. Wallrich, Shawnee, Wis.

Corporals.

REESE, GEORGE WASHINGTON; Mrs. E. Reese, 1,135 East Centre St., Mahanoy City, Penn.

LAWERENCE, JOSEPH C.; Mrs. Elizabeth O. Lawrence, 17 Fountain St., South Braintree, Mass.

Wagoner.

ZINDLER, EDWARD; Mrs. R. Zindler, 25 Oakland Av., Oshkosh, Wis.

Privates.

DALBEY, JOSEPH LAWRENCE; Mrs. Frances Dalbey, 2,410 South Rosewood St., Philadelphia.

D'AVOLIO, GUERRINI; Anthony D'Avolio, 1,110 South Morgan St., Chicago.

DRUMMOND, ALEXANDER A.; Mrs. Mary Drummond, 4 Beco Lombo, Boa, Visla, Funchal, Madeira, Portugal.

GECELAK, DAVID; Andrey Kolebabchuk, Levasan Av., South River, N. J.

LITTLE, HARRY E.; Frank E. Little, 41 Felsway East, Malden, Mass.

SHIRLEY, RALPH W.; Arthur R. Shirley, Fryeburg, Me.

SMITH, ALFRED; Mrs. F. Smith, 19 Mulberry St., Millville, N. J.

DIED FROM WOUNDS—23.

Major.

WILLIAMS, JAMES C.; P. W. Williams, Ramer, Ala.

Lieutenants.

BRADLEY, THOMAS R.; J. G. Bradley, 406 University Av., Waxahachie, Texas.

CRAIG, W. W.; William T. A. Craig, New Bethlehem, Penn.

HADDIX, PETE; Mrs. Cora Haddix, Evenwood, W. Va.

HAGLER, ELMER E.; Dr. E. E. Hagler, Hagler Building, Springfield, Ill.

HANBERY, JAMES W.; Mrs. James W. Hanbery, care of State Normal School, Pittsburgh, Penn.

HUSTON, HOWARD R.; Theodore F. Huston, Deering, N. D.

LECONTE, W. L.; J. A. Leconte, 155 Cleburne Av., Atlanta, Ga.

McALLISTER, ARTHUR T.; Mrs. Emma McAllister, Booneville, Mo.

McCOY, GEORGE B.; Judge W. I. McCoy, Supreme Court, District of Columbia.

ROEMER, LEON F.; Mrs. A. Roemer, 1,719 North Newkirk St., Philadelphia.

WAGGATT, HAROLD CLINTON; H. P. Waggatt, 180 Hancock St., Everett, Mass.

Sergeants.

KOONCE, GEORGE S.; Mrs. Della Koonce, 511 6th Av., Evansville, Ind.

MANN, WALTER T.; Alexander Mann, 163 North Main St., Plains, Penn.

SULLIVAN, CHARLES MILLER; D. C. Sullivan, Box 24, Sparta, Wis.

Corporals.

MASON, HAROLD E.; Mrs. Minnie Mason, Sioux Falls, S. D.

WATSON, ROY W.; Mrs. Jennie Edgell, 225 Elm St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

Privates.

FONDREN, JOHN W.; R. S. Fondren, Coleman, Texas.

KELLEY, PAUL DAVID; Mrs. Lizzy Kelley, Milton Junction, Wis.

MATTERN, FRANK; Mrs. Frank Mattern, Mobridge, S. D., or 801 7th Av., S. E., Aberdeen, S. D.

POLAIO, GIUSEPPE; Rosiaio Polaio, Pollsina, Italy.

SHOEMAKER, LOYD; Everett Shoemaker, Alvin, Ill.

STRAUB, MAX A.; J. A. Straub, Herndon, Penn.

DIED OF DISEASE—11.

Captain.

IRVING, JOHN D.; Dr. Peter Irving, 116 East 58th St., New York.

Lieutenant.

TROCK, MICHAEL JOSEPH; Mrs. Josephine Trock, 379 Greenfield Av., Milwaukee, Wis.

Sergeant.

KEITH, HENRY P.; George Bowers Porter, R. F. D. 1, Filliam, Mo.

Privates.

AGAR, THOMAS A.; H. W. Agar, Killduff, Iowa.

BIRD, LEO; Mrs. Mary J. Bird, R. F. D. 2, Box 150 Matern, Ga.

CASE, EVERETT C.; Julius C. Case, Churchville, N. Y.

COTY, LOUIS; Alfred Tinart, 133 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

GREEN, CALEB; Mrs. Nannie Green, 2,706 2d St., Meridian, Miss.

ICHELN, WILLIAM; Martin Felske, Lockhart, Minn.

O'KEEFE, WILLIAM S.; William F. O'Keefe, 239 Springvale Av., Everett, Mass.

WARD, LLOYD J.; Mrs. Charlotte Ward, River St., Lowville, N. Y.

DIED OF AIRPLANE ACCIDENT—2.

Lieutenants.

HUNTINGTON, CECIL S.; Miss Helen Huntington, 208 Primrose Road, Burlingame, Cal.

MASON, JOSEPH J.; L. W. Mason, 5,554 Avondale Place, Pittsburgh, Penn.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—5.

Captain.

WERSEBA, GEORGE W.; Mrs. E. D. Thorpe, 145 Lewis St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Lieutenants.

HOHENBERG, JULIAN W.; Adolphe Hohenberg, Wetumpka, Ala.

SANDERS, FRANK B.; Mrs. Millie D. Sanders, Chesterfield, S. C.

Mechanic.

KEHOE, ERNEST G.; Mrs. V. F. Kehoe, 200 Lionel Av., Solway, N. Y.

Private.

MANNULA, JOHN; Paul Hannula, Karkku, Kutela, Finland.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—61.

Major.

BEAL, HOWARD W.; Mrs. J. D. Beal, Lewiston, Me.

Captain.

SCHWARZ, HENRY A.; Mrs. G. H. Schwarz, Windsor Hills, Baltimore, Md.

Lieutenants.

BRINGHAM, ROBERT A.; Mrs. R. W. Bringham, Bath, N. Y.

KENNEDY, ALBERT G.; Barham Kennedy, Jonesville, S. C.

DEDICKE, ERNEST C.; Lieutenant Alfred E. Dedicke, 50th Infantry, Washington, D. C.

ROBERTS, JOHN L.; H. L. Roberts, Idaho Springs, Col.

Sergeants.

ANDERSON, ALBERT W.; William Anderson, 115 Washington Av., Monaca, Penn.

BOCKS, ANDREW J.; W. H. Walford, 15 East Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y.

BOUTILIER, VERNIE; Charles Boutilier, Oakfield, Me.

McENTYRE, LAWRENCE B.; Mrs. Lottie F. McEntyre, 1,006 Tonawanda St., Buffalo, N. Y.

MONTGOMERY, CLOTUS L.; Thomas B. Montgomery, R. F. D. 13, Lebanon, Ind.

THEUS, JOHN H.; Mrs. Pearl Schrimshire, Reynolds, Ga.

Corporals.

AMES, FRANK H.; W. P. Ames, 29 Lincoln St., Rochester, N. H.

COLGROVE, JAMES E.; Mrs. Linnie O. Colgrove, Hulls, Ill.

DALY, WILLIAM J.; Henry Gorman, 563 Fairmount St., Fitchburg, Mass.

PANOFF, EMANUEL; M. Panoff, 41 Amboy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNDERWOOD, GEORGE; George Underwood, 30 Bourne St., Lowell, Mass.

Privates.

ANDERSON, PETER L.; Thewold Anderson, Rolfsey 33½, Copenhagen, Denmark.

BAKER, PETER L.; Harry Baker, 2,856 Harrison Av., Ogden, Utah.

BECHTEL, CLAUDE G.; Mrs. Henry Bechtel, R. F. D. 1, Hanover, Penn.

BERTRAND, ARNOLD J.; Joseph Bertrand, Red Lodge, Mon.

BLAIR, CARL; John Blair, Big Sandy, W. Va.

BRIGGS, FRANK L.; Lewis Briggs, Harrison, Me.

BRYDA, JOHN; Miss Mary Bryda, Timber Swamp Road, Westfield, Mass.

BUSH, GEORGE J.; M. Murphy, 39 Hazelton St., Haverhill, Mass.

CHALLENGER, RALPH H.; Mrs. George Challenger, Lebanon, Penn.

CLARK, CHARLES M. L.; S. L. Clark, Walter, Okla.

CLINGERMAN, JOHN W.; Mrs. Virginia B. Clingerman, Elkins, W. Va.

CROSS, CHARLES O.; R. C. Cross, R. F. D. 4, Box 16, Faribault, Minn.

CURRY, HOWARD P.; Edward E. Curry, McDowell, Va.

DANA, SAMUEL J.; J. W. Dana, Pleasant Point, Me.

DEVOS, AUGUST; August Devos, Pitco, Penn.

DUNN, PATRICK E.; Mrs. Ruth Stell, Livingston, Mon.

DWORSKY, ABE; Mrs. Sarah Lewis, 200 West 111th St., New York.

EARLY, WILLARD M.; Mrs. Charles Early, 9 Crawford St., Oil City, Penn.

EBERT, CARL; H. Ebert, Salem Depot, N. H.

FAULKNER, ROBERT W.; Mrs. A. Bowling, 6,328 Stenton Av., Germantown, Penn.

GEORGE, RALPH V.; T. George, Cecilville, Cal.

GRANT, NEWTON E.; Loyal Grant, 24 East High St., Union City, Penn.

HAMLIN, RAYMOND; Mrs. L. Houck, R. F. D. 2, Beach, N. D.

HEBERT, HEBER; John Tetreau, Washingtonville, N. Y.

HILL, STANLEY; W. C. Hill, 145 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

JEFFREY, HAROLD D.; Mrs. Ida M. Jeffrey, 3,124 Wisconsin Av. N. W, Washington, D. C.

JEWELL, HOMER; Mrs. Belle McClaran, Culver, Kan.

JONES, EDWARD E., Jr.; E. E. Jones, 14 Downing St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEASURE, JAMES D.; Miss Mary Leasure, 510 Penn St., Parkersburg, W. Va.

LESHER, WALTER J.; Mrs. W. M. Lesher, 275 Peacock St., Pottsville, Penn.

LUKSIN, JOSEPH; Mrs. F. Luksin, 686 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOWRY, HERBERT A.; W. H. Mowry, 202 Whittier Av., Providence, R. I.

MULLEN, HARRY M.; James Mullen, 14 Bailey St., Dorchester, Mass.

PUNCO, JAMES E.; Mrs. Verna Ollar, 1st Av., Raritan, N. J.

RANKIN, JOHN W.; Mrs. Carrie E. Rankin, Planville, Kan.

RASMUSSEN, EDWARD; James Rasmussen, Oxford, Ind.

RILEY, HARRY G.; C. B. Riley, Toms Creek, Va.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM; D. G. Vale, Vinton, Ohio.

SALMON, ARCHIE L.; Mrs. Alice Salmon, 1,018 Hall St., Owensboro, Ky.

SHIELDS, ANTHONY R.; Mrs. H. Shields, 823 Court St., Utica, N. Y.

SMITH, LAWRENCE E.; Mrs. A. Dexheimer, 2,537 Montgomery St., St. Louis, Mo.

SPROUL, HARRY L.; L. H. Sproul, Cherryfield, Me.

TIERNEY, MICHAEL J.; Patrick Tierney, 60 Grove St., Clinton, Mass.

VAUGHAN, FRANK; Will Vaughan, Prestonsburg, Ky.

WOUNDED, (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—3.

Lieutenants.

KRESGE, MILES W.; J. H. Kresge, 462 Walnut St., South Bethlehem, Penn.

MERRITT, EDWARD O.; Mrs. E. W. Merritt, North Augusta, S. C.

MISSING IN ACTION—3.

Corporal.

SCIPIONE, GENNARO; G. Scipione, Province of Teramo, Abruzzi, Cermigniano, Italy.

Privates.

FRESHOUR, ROLLIN C.; Mrs. W. A. Freshour, Ripon, Col.

ZANETOS, PAUL; Mrs. Mary Zanetos, Agrilia, Greece.

PRISONER—1.

Private.

LOCKE, CHARLES E.; Mrs. Lucy Locke, 305 West 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED AUGUST 1.

Marine Corps casualties announced today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

DIED FROM WOUNDS—3.

Sergeant.

McAMIS, JOHN J.; David W. McAmis, 1,911 Howell St., Covington, Ky.

Privates.

EVANS, RICHARD A.; Etta Evans, Substation 2, Richmond, Va.

COWL, JOHN O.; Grace Stewart, Leon, Ia.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—3.

Privates.

CAIRNS, DAVID D.; William J. Cairns, West St., Cochessett, Mass.

KIESTLER, REALIS C.; Dona Dudy, Cypress, Ill.

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

J. M. Gidding & Co. 364-368-368 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST N.Y.

Offer *today* and *until noon tomorrow* special groups of Smart Apparel at *half* and *less than half* their regular prices—

Country Frocks at $22

Formerly to $55 — Remaining Summer styles in sheer effects of voile, dimity, gingham, batiste and other light fabrics in a variety of cool, attractive styles.

Street and Sport Suits at $35

Formerly to $125 — The last of many high-cost styles in mostly light colors grouped for immediate disposal.

Linen & Pongee Coats $25—$45

Formerly to $75—Motor and dust coats in fashionable models—odd styles comprising one or two of a kind.

Summer Blouses—$5—$8

Formerly to $18—The balance of our sheer styles in batiste, lingerie and organdie in a variety of attractive styles.

Fashionable Sweaters—$10

Formerly to $25—Odds and ends in a limited selection of sizes and colors of Shetland wool in coat and sleeveless styles.

The House of Kuppenheimer

And Our Own Make

Suits for Men

In a Great Season-End Sale

$22.50 and $25.00 Suits, now.....$17.50
$28.00 and $30.00 Suits, now.....$23.50
$32.50 and $35.00 Suits, now.....$27.50

COOL AIR-O-WEAVE SUITS By the House of Kuppenheimer, $15 to $28

Tropical Worsted Suits.....$17.50 to $28.00
Silk Suits and Flannel Suits.....$22.50 to $35.00
Cool Cloth and Mohair Suits.....$12.50 to $20.00
Genuine Palm Beach Suits.....$10.00 to $15.00

Straw Hats Now Reduced to $1.65

Sale To-Day and All Day To-Morrow

Brill Brothers

The Kuppenheimer House in New York.

1456 Broadway |

TEUTON GOT CONTROL OF COSTLY CYANIDE

Seitz Turned Over $1,000,000 Worth Owned by Roessler & Hasslacher Company.

LEFT PAPERS IN EUROPE

Confidential Agent Declares He Does Not Know What Became of the Chemical.

When the inquiry which is being conducted by Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, at the request of the Federal Government, to determine whether the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company of this city, the Perth Amboy Chemical Plant, and the Niagara Electro-Chemical Company, are owned in Germany was resumed yesterday morning Joseph H. Choate, who represents the Government in the proceedings, asked William A. Hamann of the Roessler & Hasslacher Company a number of questions relative to the transfer of certain of the German-owned stock.

"You were the first to suggest to the German owners the desirability of selling a controlling interest in the American plants to American interests, were you not?" Mr. Choate asked.

"Yes, I wrote a letter in which I said that owing to the stress of war conditions I thought the control should be owned and held in this country," the witness replied.

"Well, what did you mean when you said in the letter that if the Germans did not want to sell to Roessler and Hasslacher that they might find it desirable to sell to some other Americans?"

"I meant to say that if the German company preferred to let the control of the American concerns rest in hands other than ours that we would permit them to make such a transfer. I thought it very necessary for all concerned that these American companies should be the property of American citizens in the event this country entered the war. (The letter was written subsequently to the declaration of war against Germany.)

Deputy Attorney General Becker asked the witness how he accounted for the tremendous profits made by the companies, in some instances the dividends that were declared since 1914 being in excess of 1,000 per cent. Mr. Hamann replied that the great success of the companies was due to the fact that the German group that was interested in the companies held certain secret formulas, which secret formulas greatly increased in value after the outbreak of the European war.

Opposed to the Kaiser.

Franz Roessler, Vice President of the Roessler & Hasslacher Company, followed Mr. Hamann on the stand. Mr. Roessler said that he came to the United States when he was a young man and that immediately after he landed he applied for his citizenship papers and became a citizen. Mr. Roessler said that he married an American woman and that the elder of his two sons was an officer of the United States Army at a fort near Boston. His younger son, he added, tried to enlist when war was declared, but was rejected because of a weak heart. His oldest daughter, he said, married an American officer who was now fighting under General Pershing in France.

"You have said that before this country entered the war your sympathies were with Germany, have you not?" asked Mr. Becker.

"Yes, in sympathy with the German people. I have never been in sympathy with the ruling powers in Germany," Mr. Roessler replied.

"Did you not approve of the policy of Bismarck in building up a great war machine in Germany?"

"I certainly did not."

"Are you opposed to the policies of the present Kaiser?"

"I certainly am opposed to the Kaiser."

"Then you can qualify as a good American citizen," Mr. Becker added.

"Well, you must know," added Mr. Roessler, "that Frankfort has always opposed Prussian rule over Southern Germany."

"Not when the people of Frankfort celebrated the sinking of the Lusitania," Mr. Choate remarked.

Oscar R. Seitz, who was the confidential agent of the Roessler & Hasslacher Company, was a witness in the afternoon. He repeated his narrative of how he made a trip to Europe to persuade the Germans to sell a controlling interest to Americans in view of the strong probability of war between the two countries. It was brought out by questions from his own lawyer, James M. Gifford, that Mr. Seitz had executed a power of attorney in favor of George Du Bois, one of the directors of the Deutsche Scheide-Anstalt, while he was in Germany, giving him authority to turn over to the custody of that corporation more than $1,000,000 worth of cyanide which the American firm of Roessler & Hasslacher had purchased in Germany.

Left Papers in Switzerland.

Mr. Seitz said he could not recall the exact limitations of power he thus gave Du Bois, but understood that the Deutsche Scheide-Anstalt would safeguard this valuable property. He said he also left the duplicate of this paper with his sister in Switzerland. Mr. Roessler and Mr. Hamann testified that they had never heard of the execution of such a paper by Mr. Seitz until this investigation began.

"Did this cyanide figure at all as a part payment for the stock bought from the Germans for the purpose of Americanizing the firms over here?" Mr. Choate asked.

"I don't know what became of the cyanide, but the stocks were paid for by Roessler & Hasslacher with money borrowed from a bank in the City of New York," the witness answered.

Dr. Hector R. Carveth was the last witness. He is one of the leading chemists of the country, and is connected with the companies now the subject of investigation. He was unwilling to put into the record anything bearing on the trade secrets held by the companies, but testified regarding them privately to Mr. Becker and Mr. Choate.

The hearing will be continued at 11 o'clock this morning in the office of the Attorney General, at 51 Chambers Street.

CAPT. VAUGHAN ADMITS RAINCOAT GRAFTING

Quartermaster Officer Makes Full Confession and Changes Court Plea to Guilty.

Captain Aubrey W. Vaughan of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, who was indicted on Wednesday, along with Felix Gouled, a manufacturer's agent of 1 Madison Avenue, and David L. Podell, a lawyer of 42 Broadway, appeared before Assistant United States District Attorney Joseph A. Burdeau yesterday and made a complete confession of all that he knew concerning the alleged frauds practiced upon the Government by various raincoat manufacturing concerns in New York City and vicinity. When he was arraigned to plead to the indictment on Wednesday Captain Vaughan told Judge Learned Hand, before whom he entered a plea of not guilty, that he was innocent of wrongdoing and that he did not eeven know the persons who were under arrest.

Captain Vaughan, when he appeared at the Federal Building yesterday for the purpose of changing his plea to guilty, was accompanied by his lawyer, Edward A. Freshman, and it was Mr. Freshman who announced that his client had decided to make a clean breast of all that he knew concerning the alleged frauds. It was largely due to the advice of Mr. Freshman that Captain Vaughan took the course he did. Mr. Freshman said that Captain Vaughan's confession would be complete in every detail.

"Certain facts have developed," said Mr. Freshman, "which have resulted in Captain Vaughan changing his plea. As soon as I was made conversant with these facts and with the consent of my client, we came here to change the plea to guilty. It was the manly thing for the Captain to do, and he stands ready to tell all that he knows."

After changing his plea in court Captain Vaughan was taken to Mr. Burdeau's office, where he remained in conference with the Prosecutor until after 8 o'clock last night. Assistant United States Attorney General Brewer, who is here as the representative of the Attorney General in the raincoat frauds investigation, was also present during the conference. Captain Vaughan is said to have admitted taking about $2,000 as a part of his share of the fraudulent proceeds, due to the alleged conspiracy to defraud the Government. He is said to have made the plea that he succumbed to temptation as a result of the high cost of living in Washington. He has a wife and four children, and earns as a Captain about $50 a week.

Mr. Burdeau said last night that he was not in a position then to tell the nature of Captain Vaughan's confession. He refused to say whether other arrests would follow as a result of the confession.

U-BOAT SINKS BARK 550 MILES OFF COAST

Portuguese Vessel Destroyed by Bombs—Crew of Eighteen Picked Up at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Portuguese bark Porto was sunk by a German submarine 550 miles off the Atlantic Coast on July 27. The Navy Department announced today that the crew of eighteen men had been landed at any American port by a British steamship.

After overhauling the bark, the submarine's crew destroyed it with bombs placed in the cargo of cotton. No further details were given, but it was assumed that the crew was permitted to take to the small boats. The Porto was bound from Savannah for Oporto.

This is the first official word of a submarine operating off the coast received here since a U-boat appeared suddenly off the Massachusetts seaboard eleven days ago and shelled a tug and barges it was towing. This occurred several days after the United States cruiser San Diego had been destroyed off Fire Island presumably by a mine planted by the submersible.

There was no information to show the submarine which sank the Porto was the one which attacked the tug and and barges, but it was assumed that it was. There have been several unofficial reports recently of steamers sending radio messages that they were being attacked off the coast, but if they were destroyed their crews have not yet been landed on American shores, so far as the Nevy Department has been advised.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 1.—A steamship arrived today with the crew of the Portuguese vessel sunk by a German submarine. The Navy Intelligence Department forbade any communication with the men on board. Later they were removed in the custody of the officers.

ALLOT STATE LABOR QUOTAS

Must Be Furnished to War Industries in the Next Two Months.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Allotments of quotas of unskilled labor to be furnished by the various States to war industries during the next two months under the system of Government recruiting, put into operation today under the United States Employment Service, were announced tonight by the Department of Labor. By assigning quotas of unskilled laborers to be furnished in each State the Employment Service took the first step in meeting the shortage of common labor, estimated by reports received today as approximating 500,000.

The announcement of the State quotas followed a conference here today of representatives of a dozen war industries with officials of the Department of Labor. The estimated labor needs of each of the industries was submitted by the representatives, and these estimates will be used in apportioning the first quotas. The State quotas were announced as follows:

Alabama	2,070	Nebraska	4,185
Arizona	1,350	Nevada	810
Arkansas	1,980	New Hampshire	2,520
California	21,555	New Jersey	24,705
Colorado	5,175	New Mexico	585
Connecticut	8,460	New York	86,490
Delaware	855	North Carolina	2,205
Florida	2,520	North Dakota	945
Georgia	3,105	Ohio	25,245
Idaho	11,035	Oklahoma	3,870
Illinois	40,230	Oregon	4,410
Indiana	10,710	Pennsylvania	42,570
Iowa	5,805	Rhode Island	4,815
Kansas	5,175	South Carolina	1,440
Kentucky	4,140	South Dakota	1,350
Louisiana	4,500	Tennessee	3,465
Maine	3,915	Texas	7,290
Maryland	7,335	Utah	2,115
Masachusetts	30,150	Vermont	1,575
Michigan	12,330	Virginia	4,500
Minnesota	9,405	Washington	11,340
Mississippi	1,125	West Virginia	3,870
Missouri	12,915	Wisconsin	8,685
Montana	3,060	Wyoming	900

The quotas, it was said, are the net requirements of the various war industries, and do not make allowance for extra needs or for labor turn-over. Complete returns of the labor need are expected by Aug. 15, and when the estimates made at that time are tabulated a supplementary list of quotas will be issued. State directors of the Employment Service were instructed today to begin immediately the apportioning of the State quotas among the local districts.

PREVENT STRIKE ON LAKES.

Shippers and Union Officials Reach a Working Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A working agreement between unions of Great Lakes seamen, firemen and stewards, and practically all independent lake shipowners, was signed today by representatives of the unions and the companies meeting in conference here with the Shipping Board's Labor Adjustment Commission. The lake unions were recognized by the shipowners, who agreed to grant access to their docks and vessels to the union representatives. Wage questions will be left to the Shipping Board for adjustment. It also was agreed that boys and ordinary seamen should be trained as able seamen and coal passers as firemen.

The shipowners and men expect this working agreement to remove disputes causing strikes. No special machinery for adjusting controversies was set up, however, other than that the Labor Adjustment Commission of the Shipping Board was designated to act on wage questions.

The shipowners and union men will continue their conferences with the commission regarding wages. Increases of $20 a month for seamen and firemen and $10 for stewards are being considered, and it was said that no vigorous opposition has been made by the owners.

The Great Lakes Transit Company was the only company represented at the conference which did not sign the working agreement, its representative announcing that he desired to refer it to the company's Executive Board.

TWO GERMAN SPIES ADMIT AIDING KAISER

Provided von Papen and Paul Koenig with Data Regarding Airplane Stabilizers.

ONE WORKED IN SPERRY CO.

Another Enemy Alien, Active in the I. W. W., Put Under Arrest—Ex-U. S. Soldier Accused.

Hans Jacobson of 200 Manhattan Avenue, who has been in the employ of the Audiger & Meyer Silk Company of 440 Fourth Avenue, and Kurt Courant of 1,851 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, who has worked for the Sperry Gyroscope Company, were arrested yesterday and questioned by Charles F. De Woody, Chief of the Department of Justice Secret Service in New York. Both men are said to have confessed and to have named Captain Franz von Papen and Paul Koenig, the one-time Hamburg-American Line secret service chief, as the men to whom they had reported.

According to admissions the prisoners, both of whom are German born, entered into an agreement with the German spy chiefs in 1915 to furnish them with the plans of certain important devices which the Sperry Gyroscope Company and other concerns were manufacturing for the Allies, the agreement calling for the delivery of the plans to von Papen or his accredited agents. They also agreed to give the Germans what information they could gather regarding the shipment of these devices, which included, among other things, airplane stabilizers, to the Allies. The agreement was entered into, the prisoners said, at a conference they held with von Papen in the old German Club in Fifty-ninth Street, near Sixth Avenue.

The plan followed was for Courant to get the plans and other data which he would turn over to Jacobson, who would in turn transmit the information to the Kaiser's agents. The men said they continued to give information to their German superiors in this country up to the beginning of 1917, or until about three months before this country entered the war.

Courant is said to be the son of a wealthy German manufacturer of sewing machines. He came here first in 1910 and returned to Germany in about two years. Shortly before the outbreak of the war he reappeared in the country and has been here since. Jacobson has been in the country about seven years. Courant was employed as a draftsman by the Sperry Company. Both men are locked up in the Raymond Street Jail.

Ernst Krohn, Secretary of the I. W. W. organization in this city, with offices at 74 St. Mark's Place, was brought to the Enemy Allen Bureau yesterday and arraigned before Rufus W. Sprague, head of the bureau, as a dangerous enemy alien. He is the seventh enemy subject who is identified with I. W. W. activities in New York to be arrested in two weeks. Krohn was born in Germany forty-three years ago and came to this country in 1903 as a member of the crew of the United States naval collier Saturn. He shipped on the Saturn at Shanghai, to which place he had gone as a member of the engineering force of a German liner. When arrested Krohn is said to have professed to be a Russian. Subsequently he admitted that he was a subject of the Kaiser.

Johann Heinrich Steger, a native of Hamburg, who was a member of the crew of the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland, now the United States transport Leviathan, was also taken into custody yesterday. He is in the Raymond Street jail pending further investigation.

Georg Mannhardt, at one time a soldier in the regular army of this country, was also arrested yesterday as a dangerous enemy alien. He admitted that he admired the Kaiser, and in answer to a question said he was glad when the U-boats showed up off the American coast a few weeks ago. He has been recommended for interment for the period of the war, and will be sent back to Germany after peace is declared.

Wilhelm Reinmeier, alias William Reinemann, who pleaded guilty two weeks ago to placing a bomb in the factory of Gould & Eberhardt at Irvington, N. J., appeared before United States District Attorney Lynch in Newark yesterday, and asked permission to retract his confession. He said that when he pleaded guilty he only meant to say that he was in the factory when the bomb was exploded. Mr. Lynch said that he would take the retraction under advisement.

OPEN CAMP OFFICERS' HOUSE

Branch of New York Institution Established at Camp Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 1.—A branch of the Central Park Officers' House at 12 East Sixty-seventh Street was formally opened at Camp Mills this afternoon, the guests including army officers stationed at the camp, their wives, and many prominent persons. The Officers' House is the gift of Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, who in April of this year established the Central Park Officers' House and later enlarged it by taking over an adjoining building. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan attended the exercises at the opening of the branch this afternoon, coming from their country home at Oak Ridge, Va. Brig. Gen. Daniel Shanks formally accepted the building on behalf of the Government.

The opening exercises included music, addresses and air stunts performed by a squadron of aviators from Hazlehurst Field. The new building was designated as "for the use of American and allied officers." The branch is a completely furnished clubhouse near headquarters at Camp Mills. The house has a large lounge with comfortable furnishings, library, writing facilities, a billiard room, and thoroughly well-equipped dining room, where officers may obtain table d'hôte meals at cost. The building has an attractive setting, with trees, shrubbery, flower beds, walks, hedges, and rustic fences, all of which were supplied by Mr. and Mrs. Ryan.

PLEA FOR JAMAICA BAY.

Flatbush Chamber of Commerce Hears of Waterfront Advantages.

Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert was the principal speaker at a luncheon given yesterday by the Flatbush Chamber of Commerce at Oetjen's restaurant, Church and Flatbush Avenues, to discuss the advantages of Jamaica Bay as a growing commercial centre.

With the dredging of a deep channel leading in from the Rockaway Inlet, the shore of the bay at Mill Basin and near the foot of Flatbush Avenue is developing fast, a number of large manufacturing plants having been established there. At the luncheon appeal was made to other manufacturers to avail themselves of the facilities for factories on this waterfront.

Commissioner Hulbert gave an outline of the plans and prospects for the development of Jamaica Bay as a part of the Port of New York and touched on some other problems of shipping.

John J. Snyder, President of the chamber, presided at the luncheon and the speakers included Deputy Dock Commissioner Henry A. Meyer and Congressman William E. Cleary.

BRITISH MAN-POWER.

Curzon Says 5,000,000 Are Now Fighting in Foreign War Theatres.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Lord Curzon, member of the British War Cabinet, gave figures Monday night in a speech, portions of which have been received here by wireless, which shows the extent of the British war effort in man power. Lord Curzon said that Great Britain had given no fewer than 7,000,000 men and that 5,000,000 Britons were today fighting in foreign theatres of war.

Allowing for casualties and presuming these figures to include the navy, they are taken as demonstrating the fact that the only troops in England today are men on leave and men in depots, either of the supply services or undergoing the reorganization of units.

Capt. Pillinger to Serve Four Years.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 1.—Captain Ralph Pillinger, formerly construction quartermaster at Camp Custer, court-martialed several weeks ago for alleged conspiracy to defraud the United States Government in connection with the construction of buildings at the base hospital, will serve four years at Fort Leavenworth and be dismissed from the service. Captain Pillinger was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, the sentence being commuted by Washington authorities. Together with Ralph Windhorst, Chicago, who was convicted in Federal Court and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined $10,000, Pillinger was charged with having received commissions on contracts awarded for work at the base hospital.

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Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Summer Schedule of Store Hours

Store opens at 9 A. M., Closes 5:30 P. M., except Saturdays, when, until further notice, Store opens at 9 A. M., Closes 12 Noon.

The Slip-over Sweater

Is Almost an Institution

Here are two excellent models, each a reason why slip-over sweaters should increase their already well established popularity.

$2.49

Sleeveless Slip-over Sweater of wool in shetland weave, purled at the waistline, with shell stitching at V neck and armholes. In all the pretty soft and high shades. *Illustrated, A.*

$4.89

Slip-over Sweater in a smart ribbed weave with long sleeves and purling at waistline. A woven band of contrasting color is effective at the V neck, cuffs and waist. In pretty color combinations such as Copenhagen with gray, rose with gray, purple with gray, buff with green. *Illustrated, B.*

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Broadway.

Women's Wash Skirts

That Were Far Higher Priced

Now $2.69

Skirts of cotton gabardine, tricotine, cordeline and pique in many smart sport and tailored models with various styles of pockets, wide separate belts and button trimming.

And $3.89

Skirts of linen, cotton gabardine, tricotine, cordeline and pique with patch or set-in pockets, wide separate belts and trimming of pearl buttons.

These New Prices Represent Considerable Savings

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

GOOD-BYE PRICES ON

153 Women's Coats

A Final On-the-Eve-of-Inventory Clearance

$5.74 to $69.75

Originally Priced $18.74 to $174.00

Reductions of half and more than half! Think of the savings compared with what you may have to pay for a newly purchased Fall coat or wrap!

Short and Long Coats, Wraps and Sleeveless Coats, Street and Dress Coats, Sport and Motor Coats.

Coats of Satin, Screen Silk, Silk Faille, Shantung, Taffeta, Wool Jersey, Novelty Striped Velvet, Duvet de Laine, Tricotine, Coats of Light and Dark Colors.

Broken size range.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

CLEARING—

Women's Summer Suits

Palm beach and striped ratine suits in smart belted models. Formerly priced $13.74. **$9.74**

Pongee suits in natural color and oyster white. A belted model. Formerly priced $23.74. **$19.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

Important Mid-Summer Millinery News!

A Special Purchase of 200

Transparent Brim Hats

$2.97

Hats Whose Duplicates We Sold Earlier in the Season at $4.49

These hats are especially desirable for NOW, as they may be worn with light wash frocks or darker ones of silk.

White, Navy Blue, Purple Hats of Georgette Crepe with touches of ribbon and silk—smartly trimmed.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.

Someone Said: "It's the Reason Behind the Price Which Counts."

Shantung Silk Suits

At $19.75

Have All the Warm Weather Clothing Essentials

Durable, featherweight fabric, made up into two-piece suits.

Style and workmanship the products of one of the better grade manufacturers.

Skeleton lined sacks, with French facing. Pearl buttons.

Sold under our name as satisfying our particular requirements for clothing.

Priced the "Lowest-in-the-City."

Palm Beach Suits, $10.75

Two-piece suits in effects of tan and gray. Skeleton lined. Cold-water shrunk so they will not pull out of shape when wet. In respect to style and finish these suits fully meet our standards.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

In an Emergency—compact

Emergency Cases for Autoists and Travelers

Black Leather Case, $4.74.

Contains absorbent cotton, court plaster, safety pins, mustard plaster, gauze, adhesive tape, jar for salve, steel scissors and tweezers, 5 bottles for medicine.

Flat Pocket Case, Leather, $3.74.

Others with iodine solution and liquid court plaster. Others from $1.94 to $5.24.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

GIRLS'

Camp Suits $3.79

A well-tailored outfit of khaki drill has full pleated bloomers, regulation Middy blouse with lacing down front—large sailor collar.

Sizes 6 to 18 yrs.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St.

Last Minute Reminders

Automobile Driving Gloves

Leather driving gloves in tan and black, varying in price from **$2.96 up.** Some have gauntlet cuffs; some wrist strap. Others with perforated backs and reinforced palms. Dressy gloves with lisle backs and leather palms.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Lunch Dishes of Paper, 24c a set.

White, vegetable parchment, paper plates.
Cheap enough to throw away after using. Grease and water proof. For campers, autoists, informal lawn spreads, church lunches, picnics and travelers. Packed in compact lots, as follows:

Size of plate.	Number in package.
5 inch	50
6 "	45
7 "	40
8 "	35

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

"Kilty" (Imported) Golf Balls

In dozen lots only, $4.49.
A rugged, lively golf ball with rubber core. "Floaters" only.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Cameras for Vacationists

At "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.
The cameras listed are specially priced for the present.
No. 2 Hawkeye:
2¼x3¼, **$1.74**—Reg. $2.74
No. 2-C Rexoette:
2⅛x4⅛ in., **$2.97**—Reg. $4.27
Both cameras use Eastman roll films.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Your Catering

If you are in doubt about the extent of the collation you can afford for your tea, luncheon, breakfast, etc., or are on a committee for your church sociable, lodge supper, etc., we have facilities through the economical conveniences of our delicatessen department which may solve your problem for you.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Men's Bathing Suits

All worsted two-piece suits in light, medium and heavy weights, in light and dark gray, navy, black or heather, with borders of contrasting colors. Sizes 34 to 46, $3.96 to $5.94.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Here is your chance to buy an extra coat for the extra guest.

Clean-up of Men's

Automobile Dust Coats, $7.49

The lot includes an assortment of gray and tan mohairs, many of which were on sale at higher prices, gray and tan Palm Beach dusters, some double breasted, having sleeve tabs and wind cuffs. Button to the neck. Well tailored garments that will effect a double saving, included in our "Lowest-in-the-City" price.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

An Interesting Assortment of Women's

Outing and Tennis Shoes

$3.96 to $7.89

White Canvas Oxfords, white rubber soles, $3.96
Same model in high-cut Laced Boot, 4.96

White Buckskin Oxfords, white rubber soles, 5.94
Same model in Laced Boot, 7.89

Tan Calf Oxfords, red rubber soles, 5.49

Black or White Sneaker Oxfords $1.44
Brown or White High-Cut Sneakers 1.69

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear, 35th St.

Sport Blouses

Of Dimity and Handkerchief Linen Made Smart by Pleated Flutings.

The blouse pictured is a white corded striped dimity with collar, panel down front and cuffs of rose or blue polka dot linen. The pleatings are of plain white linen. **$4.69**

Pure handkerchief linen sport blouse with shawl collar and curved cuffs. Narrow pleating edges the collar, cuffs and front. Fastened with one large pearl button. **$3.74**

Same model may be had in corded striped dimity, $2.79

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

If You Are the Best, Come with the Marines, Recruiting Headquarters, 24 East 23rd Street

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We have reduced our prices on certain selected lines of Men's and Women's low shoes for this sale only. They must be sold to make room for new stock.

These famous "Comfort Shoes" can be bought at a great bargain during the sale. An unusual opportunity to save money. Reduced prices also on a few lines of high shoes in styles now being discontinued. Wise shoppers will take advantage of this event. At both stores.

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CITY'S NEW TRANSIT WORLD'S GREATEST

Men Who Made Gigantic System Tell of Past Achievements and Future Hopes.

SEE AN END OF CONGESTION

Financial Problems and Increase of Fare to Meet War Conditions Discussed.

Hailing the opening of the new "H" subway system as the culmination of the most ambitious rapid transit project ever conceived in history, Charles B. Hubbell, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, welcomed Mayor Hylan and many distinguished citizens at the Hotel Astor last night to the exercises held to mark the great advance in the city's travel facilities. The speakers at the meeting, which was under the auspices of the Public Service Commission, were Mr. Hubbell, ex-Chairmen Oscar S. Straus and William R. Willcox, Mayor John F. Hylan, Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; George McAneny, former President of the Board of Aldermen, and Alfred E. Marling, head of the New York State Chamber of Commerce.

The speakers reviewed the history of subway construction in this city, and traced the development of the dual system from the time the negotiations were begun up to the opening of the new "H" system last night.

In opening the meeting Chairman Bulkley said that the "vastness of the sums required, the engineering difficulties to be overcome, and the many problems necessary for solution characterize this achievement as the most important one in municipal transportation in the history of the world. Before the war an expenditure $400,000,000, the sum which the subways will cost when completed, would be calculated to disturb the calm reflections of the inhabitants of this tight little island and th territory contributory to it, in a manner to cause remark and protest.

"It is no longer profitable to discuss what might have been done to make more equitable the financial relation of the City of New York to this vast scheme. We are beginning to enjoy the advantages furnished, and we must pay the price.

"The feature of the thing that has impressed me most as a newcomer in the activity attending the development of this great enterprise is the infinite patience of the citizens of New York, their cheerful readiness to hang from the straps in the cars, packed together like the heralded seed corn that hangs in the farmers' granaries. It is a tribute to the temperament, and, I might say, the character of the New York public that needs no praise from me.

"Tonight, for the first time, we have made the complete circuit of the boundaries of lower Manhattan by subway transportation. Tonight there is in operation in New York nearly 600 track miles of rapid transit railway. There must be a period of adjustment of travel before it can be certainly known where congestion will continue to constitute one of the limitations on our comfort in Metropolitan travel."

Hylan the "New Engineer."

Chairman Hubbell said that a "new engineer" had piloted the first train through the new subway, and as he turned to Mayor Hylan the latter beamed with satisfaction. "If the new engineer runs the various facilities of the city as well as he did that train, I am sure there will be no cause for complaint," he added as he introduced the Mayor.

The Mayor said that he had two privileges last night which he had never expected to attain. One was, he said, riding in the subway "without paying a nickel," and the other was sitting on the same platform and side by side with Mr. Shonts.

"The construction of the subways required ability such as has never before been exhibited in the construction of any railways," added the Mayor.

He spoke of the marvelous feat of the engineers in constructing the subway lines, and declared that on the morrow the people of the city would be glad to know that a through service has been put into operation both on the east and on the west sides. He referred to the fact that from time to time he had opposed some of the plans proposed for the new subways, but he said he was glad that at last the dual system is almost in full operation.

"I am glad that the people honored me by making me Chief Magistrate of the city at a time when the most important part of the subway was opened," declared the Mayor. "The people can depend on me to render all possible service an dfrom time to time even to prod the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company when they fail to give adequate service." He said that as the people of the city had put their money into the subways they were entitled to the best possible facilities.

Former Chairman Straus, who followed, said that the reason it was called the "H" system was that it was opened and first run under the administration of Mayor Hylan. He declared that the event of last night could not have been completed so auspiciously had it not been for the co-operation of the Mayor and his cabinet with the Public Service Commission. Mr. Straus, speaking of the future, felt that conditions on the transportation lines of the city ought to be such that there should never be danger of a strike of employes, and it was his view that the men employed in this service should receive exceptionally high wages and a guaranteed pension. "Something like that will have to be done," he declared earnestly.

On the other hand, said Mr. Straus, the people of the city have the right to demand the highest degree of efficiency from the transportation companies and they must enable the companies to pay adequate wages to employes. He predicted that the question of a higher fare would be one of the serious problems that would arise in a short time, and said that if the companies deserved it the Public Service Commission should allow the higher fare even if it were not the best thing to do politically. He declared that the Commissioner or the Mayor who would not do the right thing because it was not the popular thing to do did not deserve to hold the place.

Mr. Straus praised Mr. McAneny for the "devotion and genius he displayed" in bringing about the building of the rapid transit system.

The next speaker was Mr. Shonts, who said:

Mr. Shonts's Address.

"This day marks a most important chapter in the marvelous story of New York City's rapid transit. But, much as has been accomplished, and stupendous as are the figures by which we attempt to tell the story of New York's traveling hosts, the end of our undertaking is not even in sight.

"In ten years there is every reason to believe the city will have increased to a point which will make the traffic congestion of 1928 greater than that of 1918. History will repeat itself. Following every increase of transit facilities in New York have come added population and greater congestion. Improved facilities are one of the causes of the city's added growth. If population stood still we could catch up to its demands. But it does not stand still.

"So the phenomenon of crowded cars is due to causes quite beyond the control of transit corporations. It is due to the growing concentration of people in great cities.

"Only for the world war the completed dual system would probably have been in operation now. It will comprise about 620 miles of single track, or enough to extend from New York to Boston and back again, with about 100 miles left over to extend almost to Albany.

"The dual system will have cost more than the Panama Canal, and it is estimated that when complete it will be able to carry in a year 3,000,000,000 passengers, or about three times as many as were carried in the year ended June 30, 1916, by all the steam railroads in the United States.

Only Two Passengers Killed.

"During the life of the existing subway 3,882,500,000 passengers have been carried, with only two killed in train accidents, which is in the proportion of 1 to 1,941,250,000. No other transportation system in the world has ever approached these figures. In the future, as in the past, the Interborough will spare neither time, energy, nor money in its endeavor to continue the operation of the enlarged system on the basis of this record.

"In addition to giving the safest service, New York City will give the largest service in point of miles traveled and separated points reached that is given anywhere in the world for a single fare.

"From the time it first became apparent that the increase of population in the City of New York would in a short time exceed the capacity of the existing subway the Interborough stood for the principle of enlarging the system as fast as was necessary to anticipate the increase in population, with its own money, for a single fare.

"Its belief, based on its experience with its widely extended elevated system, and its experience on the existing subway, was then, as now, that the development of outlying territory would not only in a short time build up a population that would be profitable from a transportation point of view, but would be immediately profitable to the city from the increased values for taxation, and would give the citizens of the city the advantage of freedom from congestion, with its attendant evils, and so provide healthier living conditions for all citizens in the humbler walks of life.

"As a result of this belief the Interborough, as fast as its financial condition improved, made offer after offer to the city to make these extensions with its own funds. However, when the city officials, acting within their full legal rights, determined to create a dual system, so as to give the inhabitants of Brooklyn the same opportunities of visiting Manhattan for a single fare as the Bronx possessed, the Interborough at once acquiesced.

"The city frankly recognized that in the beginning its share of the cost of the dual system would be unprofitable from a transportation point of view. However, because of the priceless benefits which its citizens would derive from this enlarged system as planned, it did not hesitate on that account. Its officials believed—and their belief was based on careful study of statistics—that within a few years, in addition to the immediate benefits, the transportation earnings of the enlarged property would pay its deficits and thereafter earn immediate returns on its investment.

Declares for Co-operation.

"I hope I may be pardoned if I here state that the policy of the Interborough Company during all the years of negotiation with the city was undeviatingly for the principle of co-operation. So long as it was the only occupant of the subway field its policy was to do its duty to the city as a tenant of its property and to do its duty to the public in a safe and efficient manner.

"After the idea of a dual system had been determined upon, the policy of the Interborough was to merge its existing lines with such portions of the enlarged system as the city officials decided to give it for equipment and operation, and so soon as a contract which would enable it to raise money was entered into it furnished approximately half the construction cost as well.

"The Interborough at that time had two leases with the city, expiring at different times and providing different methods of renewal. It at once agreed to make the termination of these two leases agree with the date for the expiration of the third lease, so that all of the properties would come to the city at the same time.

"The Interborough also agreed to pool the receipts of the original subway with those of the new lines as soon as the system was completed. It has now gone even beyond that and has agreed to pool the receipts of the lines completed on the Manhattan side of the river ahead of the completion of the whole system, which the war has delayed—so that the policy today is the same as during the years of negotiation—namely, that of co-operation.

"At the time the Interborough became a partner with the city under what is now known as 'Contract No. 3,' it had an immensely profitable business, which it fully realized would continue to increase for many years to come. However, following its policy of co-operation with the city, it waived these unusual profits and accepted the so-called 'Preferential' plan.

"This plan provides that when the enlarged system is in full operation the first preferential payment which shall be made to the company from operating income shall be equal only to the average actual profit earned in the two years preceding June 30, 1911, plus the interest on the new money invested. From this preferential the company pays interest and sinking fund on its investment in the old lines and interest on the cost of the new lines. Then the city gets 8.76 per cent. on its investment, and after that the city and the company share in the profits equally.

Plea for Increased Fares.

"In short, the Interborough has from the first co-operated with the city to make effective the underlying principle of combination of service of both old and new lines. And in the problems that are now arising almost daily, necessarily involving differences of point of view, the company in its relations with the city and State seeks to accomplish constructive results through harmony and co-operation. This is the company's undeviating policy, although at times it involves the sacrifice of large sums of money.

"At the time these contracts were made no one thought of a world war, and the enormously increased costs of constructing new subways and of operating the ones already built. The most careful calculations then made by the representatives of the city, the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and the company, based on a five-cent fare and prewar conditions, indicated that under normal circumstances the preferential and the interest on the company's investment would have been quickly met, and also a return on the citys' investment would have been realized.

"But the war has changed all these calculations. In place of earning the returns indicated large deficits have arisen and larger ones are in sight. How shall this situation be met? We contend that it is an emergency and should be treated as an emergency, and not by a method which will leave a permanent effect upon business, upon consequent movement of population and upon property.

"These deficits can be met in only one of two ways—either by a higher fare, throwing the burden upon the people who actually get the benefit of the increased service, or by taxation, which will fall upon the already overburdened real estate owners, which will result in increased rents, increased grocer's bills, and increased cost of living generally to all the people who work and spend their incomes in New York. Whereas, if it is met by higher fares, not only would it fall upon only those citizens of New York who receive the benefit of the service, but also upon the 300,000 daily visitors to the city who use 500,000 fares a day and who do not live in New York and who do not help pay her taxes.

Effect on Taxation.

So, while the proposition of increased fares in the City of New York aroused opposition at first, I cannot help but believe that serious thought will convince every unprejudiced student of the question that it is fundamentally better for the interests of the city that the situation which now confronts us, and which is of a very serious and critical nature, should be met by increased fares rather than by taxation.

"If this is done the increased revenue would enable the companies to earn their preferentials and interest charges currently, thus avoiding the compound interest charge, which, under the contract between the Interborough and the city, will otherwise accrue on any amount of the Interborough's preferential not earned and paid out of current earnings.

"It will also enable the city to receive from current earnings a return on its own 100,000,000 investment, and thus put it in much better shape to finance many of the undertakings of which it stands in such imperative need.

"It is now estimated that, owing to this wartime increase in cost, unless the 5 cent fare is increased, the city will face on its dual subway investment an annual deficit, varying, according to the exigencies of the war, of from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000. When it is remembered that every $10,000,000 increase in the tax budget means a five-point increase in the tax rate, the seriousness of the situation from the taxpayers' point of view cannot be ignored.

"While today is a day of congratulation, and rejoicing over great things done, it is also a day for serious forethought concerning problems no less important than those which we rejoice having solved."

No Perpetual Franchise.

Former Chairman Willcox made the point that with all the millions of dollars invested in subways in this city not a perpetual franchise for one foot of the entire transportation system has been given. He declared that the time had passed when any financier "in any well-known street or any political demagogue" could hold a club over the city and dictate the kind of subway contract the city should make. He said he would be proud of the part that he played in the building of the lines, and said the big thing for the future and for the grandchildren of the present generation would be that they would realize the wisdom of the present generation which built the great transportation system, so that it would revert to the future generations and without any permanent franchises being granted.

Mr. McAneny spoke reminiscently of how it felt to look back to six or seven years ago when the contracts for the new subway systems were being discussed, when the plans were still on paper and when the negotiations with the builders were still in the early stages. "Looking from that old point of view to the nearly completed system we may congratulate those who have finished the work," he said.

He described the trip around Manhattan Island, which, he said, was cause for great congratulation to the people of the city in whose behalf it was made.

"This is but the beginning of something much greater than many in this city comprehend," he added. "It means the development of a system of crosstown lines and the beginning of freedom from congestion all over town and the making of a great transportation system for the future."

Everywhere, said Mr. McAneny, old points of congestion will be relieved and new centres of population will be opened, new centres bordering on the new roads of travel, and all tending toward the future greatness of New York. He spoke of the great necessity for the solution of the problem of congestion that confronted past administrations, and mentioned a survey made of the downtown districts which showed that if any cataclysm should cause the office dwellers of the lower part of Manhattan all to have occasion to leave their offices at once the great population would find itself five deep in the streets. It was such a possibility, he said, that led the city's officials to take thought for the future in the development of the new subways, and in limiting the height of buildings, as well as in the enactment of zoning regulations. Immediately from the passage of these laws, said Mr. McAneny, the city started on new lines of growth.

He closed by praising the Public Service Commission for its strict attention to the problems in the construction of the subways and for its ability in having the new system opened as quickly as they did.

Among those on the platform were Charles Bulkeley Hubbell, Chairman Public Service Commission; Mayor John F. Hylan; Oscar S. Straus, former Chairman Public Service Commission; Theodore P. Shonts, President Interborough Rapid Transit Company; Alfred E. Marling, President Chamber of Commerce; George McAneny, former President Board of Aldermen; William R. Willcox, former Chairman Public Service Commission; William C. Breed, President Merchants Association; Adolph S. Ochs, NEW YORK TIMES; Colonel Jefferson DeMont Thompson, Broadway Association; Alfred E. Smith, President Board of Aldermen.

Louis Wiley, NEW YORK TIMES; Caivin D. Van Name, President, Borough of Richmond; Samuel H. Ordway, Public Service Commissioner; Frank P. Dowling, President Borough of Manhattan; Travis H. Whitney, Public Service Commissioner; Charles L. Craig, Comptroller City of New York; Charles S. Hervey, Public Service Commissioner; Edward E. Riegelman, President Borough of Brooklyn; F. H. H. Kracke, Public Service Commissioner; Henry Bruckner, President Borough of the Bronx; Maurice D. Connolly, President Borough of Queens.

Alfred Craven, former chief engineer, Public Service Commission; William L. Ransom, counsel, Public Service Commission; William P. Burr, corporation counsel, City of New York; George McAneny, former Borough President of Richmond; John E. Eustis, former Public Service Commissioner; Cyrus C. Miller, former Borough President of Bronx; George S. Coleman, former counsel, Public Service Commission; Major Le Roy T. Harkness, former Chief of Rapid Transit, Public Service Commission; Daniel L. Turner, chief engineer, Public Service Commission; James Blaine Walker, secretary, Public Service Commission.

Colonel T. S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system; William F. Grell, Park Commissioner; George V. S. Williams, former Public Service Commissioner; Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; Edward M. Bassett, former Public Service Commissioner; Thomas J. Drennan, Fire Commissioner; Murray Hulbert, Dock Commissioner; James L. Quackenbush, General Counsel of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and Joseph Haag, Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

INQUIRY INTO WAR CHARITY.

Swann Summons Mrs. Allison to Tell of Doll Sale.

District Attorney Swann yesterday afternoon announced that he had started an investigation of another war charity. He said he had questioned at his office Mrs. Estelle Allison of 200 West Fifty-fourth Street, who employed boys in the uniform of Boy Scouts to sell paper dolls on Fifth Avenue for fifteen cents each on the representation that the money was to be applied to war charity purposes.

"I asked Mrs. Allison to desist," said Mr. Swann, "and, in fact, I asked her to stop on a former occasion when she was at this office. She did not say whether she would. The fact is, though, that the Boy Scouts of America organization writes me that the boys making the collections for the dolls are not members of that organization, and the War Camp Community Service at 1 Madison Avenue, to which Mrs. Allison says she turns over the money taken in, informs me that there is no way of checking up on the money. Some of the boys employed when handed a bill do not return any change. I have been approached by them myself, and have been told by them that they act under authority of Colonel Roosevelt, Secretary of War Baker, and Raymond Fosdick. We are going to continue the investigation."

Stage Play with Unpainted Scenery.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 1.—The first performance here tonight of George Broadhurst's production of "He Didn't aWnt to Do It," a musical comedy, was marked by the fact that the piece was presented with unpainted scenery, due to the strike of the scene painters in New York. The book and lyrics of the piece are by Mr. Broadhurst, and the music by Silvio Hein. In the cast are Ernest Torrence, Percy Ames, Ned A. Sparks, Helen Shipman, and Alberta Burton. The piece will be seen at the Broadhurst Theatre, New York, on Aug. 19.

30,000 Cords of Pulpwood Burn.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Thirty thousand cords of pulpwood in twenty-eight carloads of coal burned at the Union Bag and Paper Company mill here today. The loss is estimated at close to $1,000,000.

OPEN NEW SUBWAY LINES TO TRAFFIC

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

They did not return frequently, for it took a long time to load and unload. Those who once got into a car were loath to get out. The result was that the train would stand for five and ten minutes until the passenger was either jammed in or pulled out.

Never did New Yorkers look less urban. They did not know where they were going, and few there were who could tell them. There were too many places to go. They were too tired to stand off and survey the situation. Many were from the beaches. So they asked, and stared and waited and ran and stopped and asked again. Then they gave up, or, perhaps by accident, the right train came along. But there were more to follow, and the platforms were always packed.

The greatest cause of confusion at the Times Square station was the lack of signs indicating the direction of trains. Persons who came to Times Square from the Grand Central Station failed to realize that they had to go through under the tunnel to reach the uptown trains, and many left the station thinking that they could reach the Bronx and Van Cortlandt Park trains by going up to the street.

Passengers were also much confused about reaching Brooklyn. A guard at the Times Square station said that many persons had been compelled to pay two fares because they went through the gates of the Interborough subway to reach the platforms of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit trains.

At Grand Central Station there was less confusion. Efforts were made to direct all women going uptown to take the trains operating on the former downtown local tracks so that they would not have to cross under the tunnel at Times Square. Guards stationed about the platforms called out the directions of the trains and kept the crowds moving as rapidly as possible. After 10:30 o'clock two trains were operated over the shuttle. There was no fixed schedule, but they were run as quickly as they could be emptied and filled. Today a third shuttle will be run.

Signs in use at the Grand Central Station when the old system was in operation had not been removed, and some passengers waited twenty minutes and half an hour for trains going to West Farms and Van Cortlandt Park.

Women ticket choppers, who have only recently begun to be employed on the subway, received a baptism of fire last night. Many women passengers stopped at the gates to ask questions of the women there. In each case the new ticket choppers were able to answer promptly and accurately.

First Train Made Slow Time.

The trip of the first special train over the "H" lines was hesitating and halting, for the track had not been cleared of tardy trains, and the journey was only as fast as the ordinary local, although only two stops were made. One of these was at Brooklyn Bridge and the other near Fourteenth Street on the west side, where a halt was made long enough to give a train ahead time to get out of the way.

At the Times Square station the Subway Band, in smart uniforms, met the train. Those on board formed in line and to the tune of a lively march paraded to the Hotel Astor, where they gathered in the banquet hall and listened to speeches by eminent citizens, many of them largely responsible for the dual system of rapid transit.

When Chairman Hubbell of the Public Service Commission called the meeting to order the big room was crowded to the doors. Those whose memories run back to 1904 agreed in saying that the ceremonies were more impressive than those which marked the opening of the first subway.

Buildings in Times Square had been decorated in celebration of the opening. Flags of the Allies floated from the windows of the Times Building and American flags hung about the walls. Since last night was lightless, no ornamental lights could be used. The only electric display was at the Hotel Astor, where the coat of arms of New York, surrounded by lights, hung over the door.

One of the features of the ceremonies marking the opening of the new transit lines, was the giving of a signal notifying all of the Interborough's switchmen and signal control men, that the old type of safety appliance, which had aided in making a record for safe travel on the biggest traffic railroad in the world, was to give place to a newer and even better type. Another feature was the running of several cars on the link through Forty-second Street, that for fourteen years has been part of the main line. These cars will be used for the shuttle service between Times Square and the Grand Central Station. Later two of the four tracks will be used for service between Queens Borough and Times Square.

During the opening ceremonies attachés of the Public Service Commission distributed pamphlets of instruction concerning the proper use of the new lines. It has been repeatedly urged by the commission and by Interborough officials that travelers on the "H" lines should patronize those which will land them near their destination without change. The fear had been expressed that many would take the line nearest their place of business and transfer at Times Square, or the diagonal station, rather than walk a short distance for a train that would make a transfer unnecessary.

It has been frequently pointed out that the two transfer points are like the neck of a bottle, and that congestion at them means delay in the entrance and departure of passengers, which, in turn, means a delay along the entire system. There is also an element of danger at crowded points which can be easily avoided by the exercise of judgment in selecting the line to be used.

Among those on the train which led the way for continual service were Mayor Hylan, all of the Public Service Commissioners, Oscar S. Straus, who has just retired as the commission's Chairman; William R. Willcox, another former Chairman of the commission; Colonel Jefferson De Mont Thompson of the Broadway Association, Henry Bruckner, Calvin D. Van Name, and Maurice D. Connolly, Presidents of the Boroughs of the Bronx, Richmond, and Queens; James Blaine Walker and Frank N. Robinson, secretaries of the Public Service Commission, and many other officials of local railroads and representatives of civic organizations.

Some Confusion Expected.

At the beginning of operation on the new lines confusion at transfer points on the Lexington Avenue subway is expected, but at these points and elsewhere where there will be great numbers of trains running in various directions, the Interborough Company has arranged to have guides whose business it will be to give information to passengers.

If instructions issued by the commission are studied, it is believed that confusion will be lessened. Briefly these instructions say to travelers on the east side line that the Jerome Avenue and West Farms branches of the subway run south to 162d and 149th Streets, respectively, where they join with the main line. For the present the Pelham Bay Park branch will be operated only to and from the Third Avenue station. The first station reached on the main line after leaving Third Avenue is at 125th Street, the point of change for the Jerome Avenue and West Farms branches.

Those traveling on the main lines and desiring to reach Queens Borough must change at Times Square from the west side line, and at the Grand Central Station on the east side. Those coming to Manhattan from Brooklyn on the Interborough system will be conveyed through Lexington Avenue north of the Grand Central. If by chance the wrong train is taken a change may be made at 125th Street without extra charge.

Stations on the New Lines.

The new stations on the Seventh Avenue line are south of Times Square and are situated at the Pennsylvania Station, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-third, Eighteenth, and Fourteenth Streets, Christopher Street, Sheridan Square, Houston, Canal, Franklin, Courtlandt, and Reitor Streets, going to the battery and at Park Place, Fulton, and Wall Streets, on the main line, which will finally join with the Interborough lines in Brooklyn.

New stations on the Lexington Avenue line are north of the Grand Central Station and are situated at Fifty-first and Fifty-ninth Streets; Sixty-eighth Street-Hunter College; Seventy-seventh, Eighty-sixth, Ninety-sixth, 103d, 110th, 116th, and 125th Streets. There are two express stations, at Eighty-sixth and 125th Streets, and on the west side line the new express stations are at Times Square, Pennsylvania Station, Fourteenth, and Chambers Streets.

Express to and from Van Cortlandt Park at 242d Street on the west side subway will display two red lights, expresses to and from Dyckman Street, white and red lights; 180th Street and West Farms expresses, red and green lights; Broadway locals, two white lights, and Lenox Avenue locals, two green lights. These are the same lights displayed heretofore.

On the east side subway Jerome Avenue expresses to 167th Street will show green and red lights; to 149th Street, white and red lights; from 149th Street to South Ferry, white and red lights. West Farms expresses on this and all other lines on this subway to Brooklyn will show two red lights. Local trains will show green and white lights.

Travelers on the Lexington Avenue subway, traffic officials said last night, should bear in mind the fact that the 125th Street station bears the same relation, with regard to divergence of lines, as the Ninety-sixth Street station on the old line. As the tracks approach the station at approximately 121st Street there are a number of track ramps and inclines where the trains are sorted and diverted to their destinations. At this point the northbound trains will rise to the upper level and southbound trains to the lower level.

North of 125th Street the tracks slope downward to the Harlem River, where they enter a four-track tunnel. Two of these tracks will be used for the Pelham Bay Park branch, and two for the traffic to and from the Jerome Avenue branch. Over the latter will also flow the traffic to and from the West Farms branch, by the 149th Street connection, which is one of the most important features of the new subway system. In addition to providing a shorter and quicker route to lower Manhattan for passengers to and from the Bronx through Lexington Avenue it will also greatly relieve the great congestion on the Broadway and Lenox Avenue branches of the old subway. This relief will make possible the operation of 50 per cent. more trains on these two branches.

BLOOD TEST IN WILL FIGHT.

Court Decides Englebirt and His Wife Died at the Same Moment.

A light, based largely on the fact that a cubic centimeter of John N. Englebirt's blood was short from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 red corpuscles, to overturn a decision of Surrogate Noble of Queens County, was lost when the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn handed down a unanimous decision yesterday. Englebirt and his wife, Georgianna, both 65 years old, were found dead in their home, 78 Capsian Street, Queens, on March 23, from asphyxiation by illuminating gas from a defective main. Englebirt's will bequeathed his property to his wife if he died before her, and to his father if his wife did not survive him. Surrogate Noble decided they died at the same time and awarded the property to Englebirt's father, Frederick, of 32 Bergen Avenue, Evergreen, Queens County.

Louis R. Warren, brother of Mrs. Englebirt, appealed from this decision, and made an effort to show that Englebirt died first. Testimony was introduced to show that disease had reduced the red corpuscles in a cubic centimeter of Englebirt's blood to 3,000,000, while the normal number is approximately 5,000,000. By this the defense sought to show Englebirt probably died before his wife, who was in good health.

HONESTY AN ITALIAN TRAIT.

American Red Cross Official Never Thinks of Locking Hotel Door.

HEADQUARTERS ITALIAN ARMY, June 18.—"Italy ought to be called the country of unlocked doors," said F. C. Thwaits of Milwaukee, who is in charge of the American Red Cross work on a large section of this front.

"I think honesty is the chief trait of the Italians," he said. "The best proof of this general statement is that I never lock my hotel door anywhere in Italy, nor do any other Americans after they have been here a few weeks. We go away from our hotels, perhaps for days at a time, leaving our doors unlocked and all our personal belongings at the mercy of the first comer, and yet we never dream of losing anything, either through hotel servants or transients.

"Out on the front you can leave your automobile standing anywhere you like, with your overcoats or any other belongings, and be sure that nothing will be disturbed. At that there may be plenty of poor fellows about who would most gratefully accept any small present."

Army Officer Killed in Fall.

John F. Newton, a Lieutenant in the 117th Engineers, U. S. A., who had been gassed in France and who arrived here on Wednesday on leave to recuperate, was killed early yesterday morning by falling from a front room window on the sixth floor to the courtyard of 225 West 109th Street, where he had been visiting friends. According to the police, it is believed that Lieutenant Newton became dizzy while sitting on the window sill. He had intended to leave for the West today to visit his father, who is connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Sacramento, Cal.

INCREASE NITROGEN SUPPLY

War an! Agriculture Departments Unite to Serve Their Needs.

The War Department and the Department of Agriculture, the two most sentimentally dissimilar departments of the Government, perhaps, have united in experiments for the production of nitrogen from the air. The farmers, among the most constructive elements of the population, and the warriors, surely the most destructive, both need nitrogen in their business, and with the war demanding destruction and production on the greatest possible scale, both are straining every nerve to find the means to meet the calls that civilization and a world safe for democracy are making upon them.

The largest experimental plant in the United States for the manufacture of fixed nitrogen from the air, with the exception of the ones now being constructed for the War Department, is in operation at the Department of Agriculture Experiment Farm, Arlington, Va. At this plant the nitrogen from the air is compined with hydrogen to form ammonia which can be used in the manufacture of explosives and fertilizer. Experiments are now being conducted at this plant by the Bureau of Soils with a view to increase the efficiency of the process. What is known as the Haber process of nitrogen fixation is being used. This process involves the production of ammonia from hydrogen and nitrogen. The two gases are mixed in the proper proportions, put under high pressure, subjected to intense heat, and passed over spongy iron, whereupon a portion of the mixture combines to form ammonia.

Albany County for Lewis.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—At a meeting of the Albany County Republican organization tonight, at which William Barnes presided, it was voted to support Merton E. Lewis for Governor and Harold J. Hinman, Deputy Attorney General, for the Supreme Court nomination. The organization will now circulate the Lewis petition in the court.

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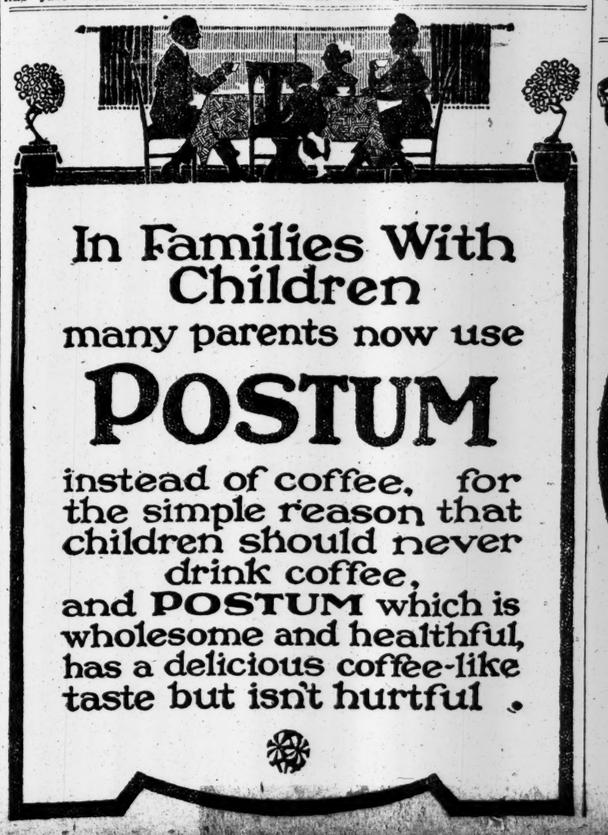
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REPUBLICANS FIND SLATE HARD TO FILL

Six Candidates Fight for the Designation in the 21st Congressional District.

ONE WOMAN IS INDORSED

Designations Still to be Made In Two Senate Districts—Richmond Democrats Select Candidates.

The Republican organization of New York County is having difficulty in completing its slate for Congress, State Senate and the Assembly in several districts. In the Eleventh, Fifteenth, and Eighteenth Districts the leaders have been unable to agree upon candidates, while in the Twenty-first Congressional District six candidates are in the field, and in the Twenty-second District a woman, Sadie Karst, has received the organization's indorsement. In the Twelfth District the Republicans are having as much trouble as the Democrats in selecting a candidate on whom both parties can fuse in order to defeat Meyer London, the Socialist candidate.

In the Thirteenth District the Republicans have already indorsed Christopher D. Sullivan, the Tammany candidate, while in the Fourteenth District Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia, now a Captain in the Italian Aviation Corps, the regular designee, has been indorsed by the Democrats. In the Sixteenth District the Republicans have named Thomas Rock, a labor representative. Rock was formerly Warden of the Dudlow Street Jail. His Tammany opponent will be Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall. In the Seventeenth the designee is Frederick C. Tanner, former Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

In the Nineteenth Congressional District the Republicans have designated Walter M. Chandler for renomination. In the Twentieth District the Democrats have decided to indorse Isaac Siegel, the Republican candidate. In the Twenty-first District the six candidates who are seeking the designation are John A. Bolles, former Alderman and defeated candidate for Representative in the district at the special election last Spring; ex-Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen, Martin C. Ansorge, A. B. Humphreys, the Rev. Reverdy C. Ransome, colored, who ran on an independent ticket in the district last Spring, and Dr. Hayes. Bolles, Grifenhagen and Ansorges are the main contenders for the designation. In the Twenty-third Congressional District the Republicans last night designated Dr. Owen A. Haley.

For State Senator no designations have yet been made by the Republicans in the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Districts. In the Twelfth District the designee is Michael R. Matteo, while in the Fourteenth District the organization has decided to indorse Bernard Downing, the Tammany candidate. This district is heavily Socialist, and even with the Republican indorsement Downing expects to have a hard fight to win. Joseph Pabian is the Republican selection for the Sixteenth District. He is a newcomer in politics. In the Seventeenth District Schuyler M. Meyer has been designated to succeed Cortlandt Nicoll, now in France. In the Eighteenth the designee is Albert Ottinger, brother of the present Justice of the Supreme Court, while in the Nineteenth District William Duggan has been selected.

In the Twentieth Senatorial District Harold C. Mitchell is the choice of the faction headed by Moses S. McKee, and Ward V. Talbert of the faction headed by Colin Woodward, the leader of the district.

The following candidates for Member of the Assembly have been selected by the Republicans: First District, Miss Jennie Cohen; Sixth, Solomon Ullman; Seventh, Abraham Ellenbogen; Eleventh, William C. Amos; Twelfth, Oscar A. Wertz; Thirteenth, Carroll Brewster; Fifteenth, Joseph Steinberg, ex-Assemblyman and former Progressive leader; Sixteenth, Max Lazarus; Twentieth, Henry J. Cushen; Twenty-first, ex-Alderman Hyman Fouker, and Twenty-third, George N. Jesse.

The Queens County Republican organization started the circulation of petitions yesterday for the following candidates for the September primaries:

Justice of the Supreme Court—Leander B. Faber of Queens and Norman S. Dike of Brooklyn.

Congress—Charles Hantusch of Ridgewood.

County Clerk—Mrs. David Rodger of Richmond Hill.

Sheriff—Peter Campbell, Long Island City.

State Senate—Second District, Edwin C. Mosch; Third District, David Oggins.

Assembly—First RDistrict, Frank Varecka; Second District, Charles Koster; Fourth District, Frank Hopkins; Fifth District, Joseph Case; Sixth District, Edward McFarlane.

Peter A. Leininger, who was designated by the Democratic organization for Assemblyman from the First Queens District, denounced yesterday the indorsement given him by the Keating organization, headed by Arthur E. Keating.

The Richmond County Democratic General Committee, with Joseph F. O'Grady presiding, yesterday indorsed Alfred E. Smith for Governor and designated its ticket for State and county offices. Congressman Daniel J. Riordan was designated for re-election.

The others designated were: For State Senator, Francis L. Leaman; for Assemblyman, First District, Thomas F. Curley; Second District, Henry A. Sesselberg; for Supreme Court Justice, Maurice E. Connolly, and for Sheriff, William K. Walsh, the present Alderman from the First District at Stapleton.

RUSH TO WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Hundreds of Automobile Parties Arrive at Twenty-eight Towns.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., Aug. 1.—A great influx into the hills is always chronicled on Aug. 1, when so many come for the month and hundreds of automobile parties arrived today at the twenty-eight towns in the White Mountain section to stop at hotel or cottage.

A four ball match against bogey is in progress at the Bethlehem Country Club today for prizes given by Turner's Tavern and the Strawberry Hill House of Bethlehem and the Country Club, and a large gallery was present to watch the play, taking tea on the porch afterward.

At the Crawford many parties motored down for the tennis this morning, which was productive of some brilliant play. The mixed doubles are being played this afternoon, and the youngest entrant, A. H. Brawner, Jr., of New York, stands a very good chance of becoming New Hampshire State champion if his game brings the finals promised.

Many old guests of the Mount Washington Hotel arrived by auto today, including Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Vogel and Miss Edith Vogel of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Church and Miss Katharine Church of Pittsburgh, Miss J. C. Buist and Mrs. Hugh Baker of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs Joseph Purcell of Brooklyn, who have been spending a few days at Lenox; Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Gayley and family of New York, and Mrs. Henry A. Mott and H. Mott Beeman of New York.

Lynn Strike Is Called Off.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 1.—The strike of nearly 10,000 employes of the two local plants of the General Electric Company was ended tonight by vote of the strikers. At a mass meeting they decided to return to work tomorrow and await adjustment of their wage demands by the Federal War Labor Board.

GOVERNMENT LABOR RULE.

Employment Service Takes Over Control of Unskilled Workers.

The Government yesterday took over the employment of male unskilled labor throughout the country. Through the National War Employment Service, of which J. B. Densmore is Director General, the Government will regulate the employment of laborers by all employers, producers, and manufacturers who employ 100 or more men and who are in part or wholly engaged in Government work. They may not advertise for help, but must get all their men from the nearest Government bureau. In the case of transfer from one State to another both State Directors must give their approval.

The names of those on district committees for the settlement of grievances will soon be announced. Appeal from these committees will be primarily to the State Advisory Board, and then up to Secretary William B. Wilson of the Department of Labor. Hereafter men of draft age not in essential industries are liable to be summoned at the will of those in charge of the work. Men subject to induction into the army will be held for that service, but those exempted for any cause not such as to disqualify them for service of some kind will be put to work in essential jobs.

The National War Employment Service publishes a weekly bulletin, in which will be published matter pertaining to the operation of the plan and any modification of current standing orders, and the settlement of labor difficulties will be announced.

In the City of New York applications for labor may be filed at the following places:

Manhattan.

240 West Twenty-third Street, 112 West Forty-sixth Street, 44 East Twenty-third Street, 221 Bowery, Lenox Avenue and 124th Street, 129 Worth Street, 79 Centre Street, 9 East Eighth Street, 15 Pearl Street, farm labor; 146 West Street, railway labor; Hall of Records, Clearing House.

Bronx.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, near Third Avenue.

Queens.

Long Island City, 171 Hunter Avenue.

Richmond.

9 Union Avenue.

Brooklyn.

310 Jay Street, longshoremen and marine; 85 West Street, 164 Broadway, 113 Forty-second Street, 164 Eleventh Avenue, 16 Atlantic Avenue.

TO LET JAPANESE WORK.

Students in This Country May Be Employed as Laborers in Vacation Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Department of Labor has approved the suggestion that Japanese and Chinese students be permitted to perform manual labor during vacation time as a part of the general plan to take advantage of all possible sources of labor for the period of the war.

Under present immigration laws no laborers of those races may be admitted to the United States, but the Secretary of Labor has consented to the use of such vacation periods, provided it is distinctly understood that all persons who take advantage of the change in the regulations will resume their studies at the close of their vacations.

All the Japanese and Chinese students may avail themselves of this privilege upon application to Commissioners of Immigration and inspectors in charge. They will be required to keep such officers informed regarding their whereabouts and occupation, and are also required to advise such officers when they cease working and return to their studies. This permission, it was explained, applies only to students who are already in the United States, and is not to be construed as applying to students who are not now in the country, but who might choose hereafter to take advantage of this construction of the law.

BAN RICE AT WEDDINGS.

Priests, for War Conservation Reasons, Also Stop Throwing of Shoes.

The merry custom of throwing rice and old shoes at departing brides and bridegrooms after weddings may be a thing to be indulged in and smiled upon in piping times of peace and plenty, but the Redemptorist Fathers in charge of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, believe that in these doleful days of war and scarcity the practice is one to be frowned upon and discouraged. Therefore they have placed a ban on the time-honored pleasantry in their parish as a measure in aid of the conversation of food and footgear. In the August number of the Monthly Messenger, the parish publication, the priests have this to say about the matter:

"If Commissioner Hoover were a witness to the rice throwing that frequently greets a newly married couple as they leave the church we fear he would administer a stern rebuke for such grave breaches of the present food conservation laws. Since he is too busy, however, with other matters we take it upon ourselves to prohibit hereafter at all weddings such fmales as rice throwing, old shoe bombarding or anything else of that nature in the vicinity of the church for the simple reason that the moment is too solemn and serious for the newly wedded and the marriage ceremony too sacred for such meaningless frivolities."

OSBORN STAYS IN THE RACE.

Will Run Against Smith in Spite of Hearst's Elimination.

William Church Osborn went to Utica last night to open up-State headquarters in that city, determined to stay in the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor against Alfred E. Smith, the Tammany choice. Even with William R. Hearst virtually removed, Mr. Osborn before leaving said he saw no reason why he should withdraw, although many independent Democrats had come out for Smith.

Mr. Osborn said he would confer with his friends up State regarding candidates for other places on his ticket. The Osborn managers insist that the two weakest candidates on the ticket selected at the Saratoga convention are Bird S. Coler for State Controller and Jacob G. Cohen of Yonkers for State Treasurer, and they expect to name two strong candidates who will have a good chance of winning at the primaries.

PUTNAM FOR WHITMAN.

Committee Indorses Him—Democrats for Osborn for Committeeman.

CARMEL, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Governor Whitman's administration was indorsed and former Assemblyman John R. Yale, Republican leader of Putnam, was honored with the designation for State Committeeman at the meeting of the Putnam County Republican Committee in Carmel today.

William Church Osborn, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, was proposed for Democratic State Committeeman to be elected at the primary in September, at a meeting of the Putnam County Democratic Committee in Carmel today.

Anne Martin for the Senate.

RENO, Nevada, Aug. 1.—Miss Anne Martin, former President of the National Woman's Party, filed her petition as an independent candidate for United States Senator from Nevada with the Secretary of State today. Miss Martin's petition was signed by 7,217 electors.

UNION WIRE MEN ARE DISCHARGED

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

my duties as active operating head of the system, but will continue as President. There will be no change in the Western Union's labor policy as a result of the Government taking over the lines."

Mr. Carlton, who had just returned from Washington, where he had an interview with Postmaster General Burleson, seemed to take satisfaction in his belief that attempts under Government control to unionize the company's employes would not receive encouragement from the Washington officials, although Mr. Carlton declined to enlarge upon his statement that there would be no change in labor policy.

Edward Reynolds, Vice President and General Manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, said nothing took place yesterday to indicate that the control of the company and its business had passed to the Government.

"We are going right ahead as usual, and intend to co-operate with the Government," he said. Mr. Reynolds added that the telegraph officials would have a conference in Washington next week with the special committee named by Postmaster General Burleson to supervise the operation of the telephone and telegraph lines.

Usual Telephone Routine.

Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, stated that the transfer had been made without a hitch and that the usual routine was being followed by the companies constituting the Bell system.

Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, yesterday made public the correspondence passing between himself and President Wilson as a result of the President's proclamation taking over the wire lines of the country. Mr. Mackay's action took the form of a statement to the officers and employes of the company, in which he bespoke the loyalty and devotion of the company's force to the Government. Mr. Mackay also said that as some of the employes might feel disturbed at the impending change from private to Government control, he had felt impelled to write President Wilson. Mr. Mackay's statement to the employes of the Postal, together with his letter to President Wilson and the latter's reply, follow:

New York, July 29, 1918.

To the Staff of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.

By proclamation of the President of the United States, all telegraph and telephone lines in this country pass under the control of the Postmaster General at midnight on July 31. The proclamation provides also that until further orders of the Postmaster General the operation of the lines will remain under the direction of the present Directors, officers and employes of the respective companies.

Whatever the future holds, I know that the Postal Telegraph staff will give a full measure of service to the Postmaster General, and every evidence of their patriotism. The success of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company against great odds has been due solely to the splendid spirit of devotion, loyalty and service of the staff, which has constantly been manifest since the organization of the company in 1886. Some of you are old and gray in the service, and some of more recent connection, but all have been inspired with that best of assets—the "Postal spirit."

Fully realizing that the change from private control to that of Government is of great moment, and might cause some of you to feel disturbed as to the immediate outcome, and deeply appreciative of your worth and solicitous of your future, I addressed a letter on July 15 to the President of the United States as follows:

New York, July 15, 1918.

The Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, the White House, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Mr. President: The favorable action by Congress on the resolution empowering you to take control of the telegraph and telephone lines for the period of the war impels me to write you at this time, and let me say that in doing so I most earnestly desire to be as helpful to you now as I have always endeavored to be and at the same time fulfilling the obligation which I owe to my shareholders and the employes of the company. I feel more than ever the responsibility of my position as a Trustee of this company, because so many of its employes have believed so implicitly in the organization and its stability that they have invested their savings to the extent of several millions of dollars in the securities of the company.

May I, therefore, most earnestly suggest that if you decide to have the Government administer the telegraphs the Postal Telegraph organization be utilized as far as possible in such administration? This organization was the creation of my father, and goes back to the early part of the 80s, starting as a very small concern in the face of the most bitter and constant opposition on the part of the Western Union Telegraph Company. It has grown into a large, compact, thoroughly loyal body of men, imbued with that greatest asset, esprit de corps, and the "Postal Spirit" has been a slogan for years. I, therefore, feel and believe that this same "Postal spirit," properly directed, can be maintained to its highest efficiency for the benefit of the Government if the Postal Telegraph organization be kept intact as far as possible. The telegraph is a difficult and intricate business, the successful handling of which requires years of experience, as well as the knowledge of thousands of terminals, wires, and cables, and the best results can only be secured for the Government by retaining the men who possess that knowledge. Such an organization once broken up would be impossible of restoration for many years to come. I say that without regard to myself at all. I am perfectly willing to work as heretofore without salary, or even step out entirely. Incidentally, I feel it is my duty to tell you that already, because of the uncertainty of the situation, some of our men are leaving us, and I am reliably informed that others contemplate doing likewise, in order to seek positions in other lines of industry. I need not say to you that if the telegraphs are to be efficiently conducted in the future such a condition should be checked.

In conclusion, let me again say to you how deeply I feel the obligation of every American to stand by you in this great hour of world trial and for the ideals you have so nobly and convincingly expressed.

I am, with much respect,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) CLARENCE H. MACKAY.

To this I received the following assuring reply:

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, July 18, 1918.

Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, Postal Telegraph Company, New York City:

My dear Mr. Mackay: Your letter of July 15 does you great honor, and you may be sure I greatly appreciate it. I am confident that it will be the policy of those to whom I depute the management of the telegraph and telephone systems to use the existing personnel to the utmost, and I am sure that the Postmaster General, to whom I shall assign the supervison of this important matter, will value your advice and co-operation very highly.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

I cannot, therefore, help but feel confident that the Postmaster General will give you fair and proper consideration while the property of the company is under his control, and I most earnestly ask you at this time of great national stress to give him your unqualified support.

I trust that for the time being I am only saying to you "Farewell," and that the not far distant future will bring me back into personal contact with a body of men with whom I have spent some of the best days of my life, and for whose loyalty and splendid support during the many years of upbuilding I shall always be profoundly grateful.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY.

Officials of the telephone and telegraph companies said that they had received no intimations from Washington as to possible changes in personnel in the operating forces in this city. In all quarters the statement was made that the officials in control under private management would stay at their respective posts until the Postmaster General or the special Government operating committee indicated their choice of successors to the present officials.

7-CENT FARE FOR ROCHESTER.

Street Car Manager Thinks Wage Increase Will Necessitate It.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 1.—A seven-cent fare on Rochester lines of the New York State Railways will be needed to pay the increase granted to employes by the War Labor Board, according to James F. Hamilton, General Manager of the company.

The company will be asked to pay more than $700,000 in increased wages to its motormen and conductors annually, he said, and the most that could be hoped from a six-cent fare in Rochester was $600,000. He said however, that the company would not seek a seven-cent fare, but expected that the report of accounting experts who were examining the company's books would be followed by the approval on the part of the city of the company's request for a six-cent fare.

DEMOCRATS NAME A WOMAN.

Miss Mary M. Lilly Nominated for the Assembly.

Miss Mary M. Lilly, a lawyer of 1,947 Broadway, was nominated last night for member of the Assembly for the Seventh Assembly District on the Democratic ticket. The nomination was made at the Amsterdam Democratic Club.

Miss Lilly has been a lawyer in this city for a number of years, having graduated from the New York University Law School in 1895. She is an alumna of Hunter College. She was the first woman to win a full law school scholarship at a competitive examination, and has since her graduation tried many cases of prominence.

The nominee has been active in women's law clubs and democratic clubs. She is Recording Secretary of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, and is a member of the Women Lawyers' Club. She is editor of the Journal of the Society for the Aid of Mental Defectives, and was for two years editor of The Women Lawyers' Journal.

KNITTING BEE NETS $4,000.

Mrs. Ethel Rizzo Wins Speed Prize, Knitting a Sweater in 345 Minutes.

The knitting bee held on the mall at Central Park, which closed after a three days' session yesterday afternoon, brought in $4,000. The fastest knitter was Mrs. Ethel Rizzo of 208 East Sixty-seventh Street, who, between 1:15 and 7 o'clock one afternoon, knitting with three needles, completed an entire sweater. Several women turned in three pairs of socks, a pair knitted each day, and several completed a sweater, a helmet and a muffler in the three days.

Miss Mary Stafford won the first prize for the best helmet; Mrs. Helen Williams, Edgewater, N. J., first prize for socks, and Mrs. A. Banks, 203 East 204th Street, the first for the best wristers. Among other prize winners were four blind women, two men, four children under 11 years of age and a woman of 83.

Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Chairman of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League in charge of the bee, said she felt that it had given inspiration to knitters to go on with their work, and that not only the wool fund was aided, but many knitted garments were turned in to the committee. Among these were fifty completed sweaters, four dozen mufflers, 224 pairs of socks, forty helmets, and many women have other articles begun but not yet completed.

WILL FIGHT GAS RATE RISE.

Service Board to Seek Injunction if August Price Is Increased.

The announced intention of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company to increase the price of gas from 95 cents to $1.25 on the basis of the opinion of Charles E. Hughes, as referee, that the statutory maximum of 80 cents was confiscatory, will be the subject of a public investigation to be begun by the Public Service Commission this morning A resolution adopted by the commission at a special meeting directs an examination into the condition, affairs, operation, and finances of the company, and provides for the fixing of a price for gas at a "reasonable rate" during the war period.

Chief Counsel Ransom of the commission said that he had conferred with Mayor Hylan, Corporation Counsel Burr, and Deputy Attorney General Becker, and that he expected to receive the co-operation of all of the city and State officials in resisting the construction placed upon the opinion of Mr. Hughes by the gas company. Commenting on the matter Public Service Commissioner Kracke said:

"The company would act very unjustifiably, in my judgment, if it proceeded on the theory that it had won a right to charge whatever rate it pleased. Such a course would mean that the question would be fought through to the highest court. The commission will do anything it can to defend the public right of control. The commission will insist that the company has no right to charge more than a just and adequate rate."

Mr. Ransom said that if necessary there should be prompt legislative action to prevent unwarranted and uncontrolled increases in the rates of other companies. It was said that the Borough Company was anxious to put into effect the $1.25 rate today in order to cover its August business, when its receipts are the largest. If this is done the commission will seek an injunction and may even start criminal proceedings.

Mayor Hylan yesterday sent this letter to Corporation Counsel Burr:

William P. Burr, Esq., Corporation Counsel, New York City.

Dear Mr. Burr—I wish you would vigorously oppose the findings of Charles E. Hughes in the Brooklyn gas case.

The people should be protected and I hope those that are in sympathy with this administration and under my jurisdiction will give the best that is in them in behalf of the cause of the people.

I want to thank you for the good work you have done since the first of January, 1918. Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen, declared yesterday that the decision came as a great disappointment to the people of Brooklyn, and that it nullified the work of the Public Service Commission and the Legislature, as the price of 80 cents was fixed by the commisison, and at their request was ratified by the Legislature.

"Mr. Hughes's finding," he said, "that neither the Public Service Commission nor the courts can fix the rate, and that the company is free to charge what it pleases shows that something is wrong somewhere. Speaking for the city and the Board of Estimate, I desire to say that the city will promptly, and with all the resources it can bring to its command, fight the decision of the referee to the court of last resort."

HUGE STORES OF SUPPLIES.

Deliveries to Quartermaster Corps Being Made in Great Quantities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Figures have been revealed by the War Department showing that from the time of the entrance of the United States into the war until July 1 the Quartermaster Corps had purchased 27,005 motor cycles and 25,874 side cars for motor cycles. In the same period 9,809 motor ambulances were bought. On July 1 reports showed that there were overseas 4,308 motor trucks of less than one-ton capacity, 5,703 one-and-a-half-ton trucks, 7,987 three to five ton trucks, and 3,420 passenger cars. Prospective deliveries of trucks for July were 4,797, for August 4,355, and for September 4,448.

The number of animals bought by the remount division in the same period was 366,302, of which 237,007 are horses and 129,385 are mules. Of this number all were bought in the United States except 58,093 horses and 5,745 mules, which were bought in France.

The latest statistical report of the clothing and equipage division of the Quartermaster Corps shows that there have been delivered from April 1, 1917, to date, 4,373,000 pairs of spiral puttees, 55,958,000 pairs of woolen stockings, 10,507,000 pairs of woolen breeches, 9,069,000 woolen coats, and 5,377,000 overcoats. In the week ended July 20 191,000 overseas caps were delivered.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) West 43rd Street

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed on Saturday.

In the August Sales of MEN'S CLOTHING

Such unusually tempting values as the following are now available:

Men's Shantung Suits, - at $21.00

To men who like comfort during the warm weather but do not care to sacrifice style or serviceability these suits are recommended.

Men's Smart Sack Suits, at $24.50

In this lot there are serges, finished and unfinished worsteds, cheviots, tweeds, homespuns and flannels.

Some of which sold as high as $35.00

High Grade Suits, - - at $33.50

The assortment includes the finest garments made up for this season by the Kirschbaum shops, comprising homespuns, worsteds, cheviots, tweeds and serges, in styles for men and young men.

Values up to $45.00

Buy War Saving Stamps

Gimbel Brothers

Join the Marines

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Men's Palm Beach Suits $8.50

GENUINE Palm Beach CLOTH REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The genuine Palm Beach label in every suit

Time was when the man who wore a Palm Beach Suit was a courageous adventurer.

Now the man who would not wear one is not living in New York in Summer time.

All the more welcome these Genuine Palm Beach Suits by the hundreds, at $8.50.

Plain tan, gray and a few dark shades. Regular sizes and sizes for tall men, short men and stout men.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Sale—2,000 Men's Neckties 35c

50c and 65c Grades

3 for $1

Cleanups of small lots and broken assortments from our own carefully chosen stocks. All four-in-hand styles with wide open ends. Hundreds of patterns—tempting enough for every man to buy three or six.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Men's Panamas—Leghorns $2.95

360 Hats in All—Worth Double and More

Every fine Panama and Leghorn hat in stock at this price Friday, regardless of former prices. The styles are right—the lot limited—come.

$3, $4 and $5 Men's Straw Hats, $1.85

All clean and desirable—whether the price indicates it or not. All sorts of straws—and we think the best hat bargain in town.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers—Direct to GIMBELS via Tubes and Subway.

To-day and Saturday Until 1 o'Clock

A Remarkable Special

Sale of Women's Satin Bathing Costumes

Regularly $5.95 and $6.95

at $3.95

¶ A manufacturer's surplus stock of handsome Satin Bathing Costumes, in the season's most individual waistline, slip-on and coatee styles. Shown in all wanted colorings, trimmed in contrasting shades. Sizes from 34 to 46. Four models *illustrated*.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

On the Fourth Floor.

Stern Brothers

WEST 42nd AND 43rd STREETS

Young Men's and Men's Clothes—Third Floor

Uniforms and Overcoats At Actual Cost

For Officers on the Way Overseas.

FOR overseas service, an Officers' Uniform and Overcoat should possess in the highest possible degree a military smartness of address and a strength of construction which will withstand the rigors of a prolonged field campaign. . . . Our uniforms are made by the Kirschbaum shops along the lines recommended by officers who have seen service abroad—made by a special corps of tailors whose whole time and skill is devoted to the exacting work of uniform making.

OUR COST PRICE LIST:

18 oz. Serge Uniforms, - -	*$33.00*
14 oz. Serge Uniforms, - -	*$27.00*
20 oz. Whipcord Uniforms, -	*$35.00*
18 oz. Whipcord Uniforms, -	*$30.00*
16 oz. Whipcord Uniforms, -	*$27.00*
Full Weight Gabardine Uniforms, - - - - - -	*$30.00*
Heavy Melton Overcoats, full serge lined, satin sleeves, - -	*$30.00*
Gabardine Uniforms, - - -	*$12.00*

Please notice that our store is closed all day Saturday during July and August. Mail orders will be promptly filled.

OLD ROAMER WINS SARATOGA HANDICAP FOR THE THIRD TIME AND BREAKS TRACK RECORD

RECORD IS CRUSHED BY ROAMER'S HEELS

Miller's Great Race Horse Shows Dazzling Speed in Saratoga Handicap.

WESTERN COLT TRIUMPHS

Billy Kelly Romps Away from Eastern Juveniles in Flash Stakes at Opening.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—Andrew Miller's seven-year-old gelding, Roamer, was hailed as the greatest race horse in training this afternoon by the enthusiastic crowd that watched him defeat with consummate ease the crack field opposed to him in the Saratoga Handicap, which was the feature of the most brilliant opening the racing season has had here in many a long day.

The son of Knight Errant, always a popular hero with the crowd that loves a good horse, is well in his fifth year of activity on the turf, during which he has stamped his name indelibly on the records by many brilliant performances. Sufficient, therefore, to say that under ideal conditions he surpassed himself, proved that his stamina was equal to his unusual speed and in galloping home three lengths in front of the stout hearted Cudgel hung up a new record for the track of 2:02 1-5, nearly two seconds faster than the previous mark of 2:04, which he made as a three-year-old in 1914.

Mrs. James Arthur's Bondage was third, a neck in front of the lightly weighted Fairy Wand, which set the pace that led to the astonishing record. Then, well beaten, came the three-year-old War Cloud, favorite for the race, but which never threatened the old campaigners.

Western Colt Takes Flash.

As Cudgel's successes last year were gained on Western tracks, the triumph of Roamer was a distinct victory for the East, which came as a relief to the sportsmen of New York, who had seen their two-year-olds easily taken into camp in the Flash Stakes by Billy Kelly, a colt that has been burning up the Kentucky courses in the colors of W. F. Polson.

There was a large field for the first of the many rich events scheduled for juveniles, with Henry A. Porter's entry High Time and My Friend, the favorite. Both finished outside the money, second place falling to Robert L. Gerry's Lady Rosebud and third to W. R. Coe's Star Realm. The time of 1:05 3-5 equaled the track record and is much faster than made by any of the previous winners of the Flash, which has been a turf fixture since 1869.

The Saratoga Handicap has only been on the books since 1901, but it is a further tribute to Roamer's racing quality that his success marked the third time that he has been returned winner of the handicap. He carried 128 pounds when he triumphed in 1915, scored again with 122 pounds last year, so that his feat today eclipsed all, as he carried 129 pounds and ran with more vigor than ever.

Early in the season Roamer was in partial eclipse owing to the good form shown by Cudgel, but, though Cudgel was at his best today, he was no match for the veteran, which is not likely to be in receipt of weight from any man's horse while he retains his present wonderful form.

Roamer in Fine Fettle.

Those who have seen Roamer race for years remarked that the old gelding never looked better. The steady old chap almost pranced to the post, so anxious was he to show his speed. Robinson held the lines on Roamer, and from the moment they appeared, horse and rider seemed in perfect accord and both were confidently bent on success.

From a good start the field rushed down the stretch with Fairy Wand accepting the post of pacemaker, and Priscilla Mullens alongside to insure that the going was fast enough to suit Cudgel. It was thought that Roamer would enter a speed duel with these fleet lightweights, but Robinson had other instructions. As they rounded the first turn Roamer was in third place, and he was content with this position until War Cloud rushed up on the inside at the beginning of the back stretch. It did not suit Robinson to have the favorite outrun his mount, and a pretty race began there, but ended for the time being when Roamer's speed caused the Maconber crack to drop back.

Though the pace was fast it was even, each of the first three quarters being covered in exactly 24 seconds. That Cudgel was able to keep up reasonably close under these circumstances was proof of his fitness, and in the middle of the backstretch the top weight was in fifth place and within five lengths of the leader. Lyke saw at this point that he would have to hurry to catch the fleet Fairy Wand, which was still dancing along in front, with Roamer biding his time, a length or so away. Cudgel was sent along with such earnestness that he passed War Cloud and Priscilla Mullens and was in third place as the field swung around the final bend.

It was too early even then for Roamer to set about serious business, but Robinson let the gelding increase his speed gradually until he was going his swiftest as he straightened out for the run home. Roamer was running so straight and true that it was evident no horse could catch him, and a few strides after Fairy Wand had turned the mile in 1:37, faster than the track record, Roamer had passed the filly, which was already beginning to crack under the strain.

A sixteenth from the finish Cudgel passed Fairy Wand, but, try as he would, he could make no impression on the flying leader, which had a good three lengths to spare at the finish. Bondage came with a belated rush and passed Fairy Wand, to take third place, two lengths behind Cudgel.

Entry Favorite but Beaten.

Fifteen sported silk for the Flash Stakes, both H. A. Porter and W. R. Coe being represented by two youngsters. On account of a previous stake victory, Mr. Porter's High Time had to carry 127 pounds, but with My Friend to accompany him the entry was made favorite, while 10 to 1 was laid against Billy Kelly, which carried 119 pounds and came from the West with a reputation of losing only one race.

High Time and My Friend showed such startling early speed that at the end of the back stretch it looked as though the entry might finish first and second. High Time was in the van three lengths in front of My Friend, which had an advantage of two lengths on Billy Kelly. The positions were unchanged until the stretch was reached, but with Billy Kelly let down to show his real speed, there was a lightning change then, and half way down the stretch Billy Kelly had passed both of the tottering Porter candidates. The Western colt reached the judges' stand five lengths in front of Lady Rosebud, which outgamed Star Realm for the place.

The other races were full of interest, the steeplechase providing an excellent contest with J. E. Griffith's The Brook waiting until the far turn before making his run. After taking the lead he had to withstand challenges by Bet and Belle of Bryn Mawr to win handily by three lengths.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, selling, by subscription of $10 each, with $1,208.75 added; six furlongs. Time—1:12.
Panaman, T. P. Thorne's br. g., 3 years, 112 pounds, by Magellan-Fronta, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5. (L. Lyke).....1[3]
L'Infirmier, Brown Stable's b. g., 3, 108, by Verwood-Zahra, 5 to 2 and 7 to 5. (E. Sande).....2[1½]
Pullux, E. G. Soule's b. g., 113, by Astronomer-Helen, 5 to 2, (T. Parrington).3[½]
Sandman II., Kama, Wyoming, Serenest, Wheat Cakes, Home Sweet Home, Sweep Up II., Favour, Blue Paradise, Manuella, Phalaris, First Ballot, and June Bug also ran. Elderkeg, Midnight Sun, Petrovna, and Katie Canal scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Shillelah Steeplechase Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each, starters to pay $25 additional, with $1,200 added; about two miles. Time—4:23 4-5.
The Brook, J. E. Griffith's b. g., 5 years, 153 pounds, by Trout Brook-Hattie, 9 to 10, 1 to 5, and out, (H. Crawford).....1[1]
Bet, W. R. Coe's b. m., 5, 134, by King James-Nancy D., 7 to 10 and out, (M. Henderson).....2[2]
*Belle of Bryn Mawr, W. A. Prime's blk. m., aged, 154, by Ortwells-The Belle of Mayfair, out for third. (S. Bush).....2[3]
*Flying Scout also ran. Reddest scratched.
*Coupled as W. A. Prime entry.

THIRD RACE.—The Flash, for 2-year-olds, by subscription of $25 each, starters to pay $25 additional, guaranteed cash value $3,500; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:05 3-5.
Billy Kelly, W. P. Polson's b. g., 119 pounds, by Dick Welles-Glena, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (R. Simpson).....1[1]
Lady Rosebud, R. L. Gerry's b. f., 110, by Ormondale-Ivory Bell, 8 to 1 and 4 to 1, (J. Collins).....2[1½]
*Star Realm, W. R. Coe's ch. c., 110, by Star Shoot-Continental, 5 to 2, third. (C. Fairbrother).....3[1½]
†My Friend, Passing Shower, Joyful, Believe Me Girls, Star Hampton, Sir Barton, Blairgowrie, Sea Pirate, High Time, War Mask, Kiss Again, and Sam Reh also ran. Uncle's Lassie scratched.
*Coupled as W. R. Coe entry.
†H. A. Porter entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $50 each, starters to pay $100 additional, guaranteed value $7,000; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:02 1-5.
Roamer, Andrew Miller's b. g., aged, 129 pounds, by Knight Errant-Rose Tree II., 18 to 5, 7 to 5, and 1 to 2, (F. Robinson).....1[1]
*Cudgel, Commander J. K. L. Ross's b. c., 4, 133, by Broomstick-Eugenia Burch, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, (L. Lyke).....2[2]
Bondage, Mrs. James Arthur's ch. c., 4, 105, by Ogden-Fair Atlanta, 7 to 10, third, (L. Ensor).....3[nk]
Fairy Wand, War Cloud, and *Priscilla Mullens also ran.
*Coupled as Commander J. K. L. Ross entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, selling, by subscription of $10 each, with $1,208.75 added; one mile. Time—1:38 3-5.
Smart Money, R. L. Millett's ch. g., 4 years, 111 pounds, by Armeath II.-Servilia, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (F. Robinson).....1[1½]
Gipsy Queen, H. Perkins's b. f., 3, 106, by Marathon-Zinfandol, 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, (F. Smith).....2[2]
Peerless One, E. B. McLean's br. c., 3, 103, by Jack Atkin-Sam Parell. II., 6 to 5, third, (H. Lunsford).....3[½]
Buford, Valais, Game Cock, and Boxer also ran. Monomoy scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden 2-year-olds, purse $1,208.75; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07.
Bright Lights, R. L. Gerry's ch. c., 115 pounds, by Peter Quince-Blaze O'Gold, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1, (J. Collins).1[½]
Sketchy, H. P. Whitney's blk. f., 112, by Peter Pan-Paint Brush, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, (F. Robinson).....2[1½]
Cerinus, Otto Rogers's ch. c., 115, by Transvaal-Cerina, 1 to 4, third, (W. Knapp).....3[1½]
Thirteen, Duchess Lace, Tetley, Antique, The Six Hundred, Brace Up, Roderick Dhu, Madras Gingham, Railbird, Rose Leaves, and Tyranny also ran. Candle Light, Over There, and Sweeplet scratched.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

SARATOGA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, 2 years old; claiming; five furlongs. Rosagius, (imp.,) 103 pounds; Lacework, (imp.,) 105; Pfurendi, 103; *J'Arrive, (imp.,) 104; *Tommywaac, 104; *Ambassador 3d, (imp.,) 98; Dahinda, 103; Nan Knoehr, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, selling, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Meshach, 143 pounds; King Simon, 143; Shannon River, 145; *Sixty-four, 138.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; conditions; six furlongs. Shanbalymore, (imp.,) 107 pounds; Ultima Thule, 117; Polymelian, (imp.,) 129; Bachelor's Bliss, (imp.,) 111; Tumbler, 123; Hollister, (imp.,) 123; Battle, 114; Bayberry Candle, 118; Dr. Johnson, 110; George Starr, 107; Sun Briar, (imp.,) 124.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. *Younseed, 107 pounds; Over the Top, (imp.,) 107; Poultney, 112; *Serella, (imp.,) 99; Vesper Hour, 105; Flyaway, (imp.,) 108; *Cinders, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a furlong. *Marion Goosby, 113 pounds; *Woodthrush, 109; *Royal, (imp.,) 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; one mile. Wingold, 110 pounds; Puts and Calls, 115; Lucky Day, 115; Canso, (imp.,) 115; Zenith, 115.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather clear; track fast.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Fitzger'd,rf	2	1	0	2	1
Bancroft,ss	4	1	1	1	3
Stock,3b	4	0	0	0	4
Luderus,1b	3	2	1	10	0
Meusel,lf	3	2	1	5	0
Williams,cf	4	1	3	2	0
Hemingw'y,2b	3	0	0	4	2
Adams,c	3	0	1	3	0
Jacobs,p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	30	7	8	27	13

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Anderson,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Heathcote,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Paulette,1b	4	0	2	15	0
Hornsby,ss	3	0	1	2	2
Fisher,2b	4	0	0	1	2
McHenry,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Bronkie,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Gonzales,c	3	0	1	9	2
Meadows,p	3	0	0	0	6
Total	30	0	3	24	12

Errors—Hemingway, Fisher, McHenry.
Philadelphia .....400 020 001—7
St. Louis .....000 000 000 0—0

Two-base hits—Hornsby, Williams. Stolen base—Hemingway. Sacrifice hits—Fitzgerald, Bancroft, Meusel. Double play—Stock, Hemingway, and Luderus. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Meadows, 5; Jacobs, 2. Struck out—By Meadows, 2; Jacobs, 1.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Anderson,rf	4	0	0	4	1
Heathc'e,cf	4	1	0	1	0
Paulette,1b	5	2	2	10	0
Hornsby,ss	5	0	3	2	5
Fisher,2b	4	0	2	1	6
McHenry,lf	4	0	3	0	0
Bronkie,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Gonzales,c	3	0	1	9	2
Doak,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	34	3	11	30	13

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Fitzg'ald,rf	4	1	2	0	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	4	4
Stock,3b	4	0	0	4	2
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	11	2
Meusel,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Williams,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Hem'way,2b	4	0	0	2	6
Adams,c	4	0	1	9	2
aPearce	0	0	0	0	0
Pren'gast,p	2	0	0	0	4
bCravath	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	1	6	30	20

a. Ran for Adams in tenth.
b. Batted for Prendergast in tenth.
Errors—Hornsby, (2,) Bancroft.
St. Louis .....000 100 000 002—3
Philadelphia .....000 100 000 01—1

Two-base hits—McHenry, Paulette. Stolen bases—Heathcote, Fitzgerald, Stock. Sacrifice hits—Doak, (2,) Bronkie, Prendergast. Double plays—Paulette, (unassisted;) Hemingway, Bancroft, and Luderus. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First on errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Base on balls—Off Doak, 2; Prendergast, 3. Struck out—By Doak, 5; Prenderfast, 1.

AT CLEVELAND.

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Kopp,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Acosta,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Walker,cf	5	0	1	1	0
Burns,1b	5	0	1	13	1
Gardner,3b	2	2	2	1	2
Perkins,c	4	1	2	7	0
Dykes,2b	4	0	2	2	8
Dugan,ss	3	0	1	1	3
Perry,p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	34	4	11	27	15

CLEVELAND. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Graney,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Chapman,ss	2	0	0	2	6
Speaker,cf	3	0	2	0	0
Roth,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Wood,2b	3	0	0	4	3
Johnston,1b	4	0	0	14	1
Turner,3b	3	0	0	2	7
O'Neill,c	4	0	2	4	0
McQuillan,p	2	0	0	0	2
Enzmann,p	0	0	0	0	0
aBescher	0	0	0	0	0
bThomas	1	0	1	0	0
cEvans	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	6	27	19

a Batted for McQuillan in seventh.
b Batted for Turner in ninth.
c Batted for Enzmann in ninth.
Philadelphia .....100 100 020—4
Cleveland .....000 000 000—0

Stolen base—Gardner. Sacrifice hits—Acosta, Dugan, Chapman, Wood. Double plays—Chapman, Wood, and Johnston; Turner and Johnston; Dykes, Dugan, and Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Cleveland, 9. Bases on balls—Off Perry, 3; McQuillan, 3; Enzmann, 1. Hits—Off McQuillan, 8 in 7 innings; Enzmann, 3 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Perry, (Graney.) Struck out—By Perry, 6; McQuillan, 3. Losing pitcher—McQuillan.

Giants today with Chicago, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

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GIANTS GET ONE HIT FROM HIPPO VAUGHN

Cub Pitcher Bewilders and Blanks McGraw's Team in Fight for Pennant.

In the face of Hippo Jim Vaughn's blazing speed the Giants folded up like a morning glory at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. Hippo had the ball zipping over the plate with snaky carelessness and McGraw's batsmen were lucky to hit the ball out of the infield. The Giants' ferocious stickwork amounted to one solid hit which banged off the bat of Heinie Zimmerman in the second inning.

This game was the opening clash of a series which will just about decide the championship of the National League. The Giants finished a bad second, by a 5 to 0 score.

Just what third base looked like where Charley Deal was playing was a dark secret to the Giants. Zim got as far as second in the second inning on his hit and an out and the only other player to take a look at second was Lew McCarty, who stole the bag in the ninth. McCarty's steal, while in the nature of a gift, was about the liveliest thing that any of the Giants accomplished. Lew got to first by virtue of a pass from Vaughn and when he started to steal no one tried to stop him. His excursion to the middle cushion was a donation from Hippo, for he held the ball and smiled while McCarty trotted along.

Fred Toney, the pitching behemoth, recently bought from the Cincinnati Reds to carry the Giants through such a crisis as yesterday, was bunted to defeat by the crafty Cubs. Toney moves over the ground with just about as much grace as an army tank, and when the Cubs started to deposit bunts on the infield lawn, monstrous Frederick found himself getting in the way of his own feet. Heinie Zimmerman was again playing first, and Heinie was also mystified by the presence of so many bunts.

The Cubs started to worry Toney in the second inning. Paskert walked and went to third on Merkle's single. Deal filed to Doyle and then Paskert had the impudence to try to steal home, but Toney threw him out by a narrow squeeze. Paskert didn't care a bit for Umpire Rigler's decision on this play and Manager Fred Mitchell cared less. Rigler overlooked what the two said about him.

Max Flack opened the fourth with an infield tap which trickled down between second and first and he beat Doyle's throw by an eyelash. Toney lumbered over toward the ball but didn't get on flirting terms with it. Hollocher sacrificed and Mann was out, Zim to Toney. Paskert punched a single to centre and scored Flack.

There was much tantalizing bunting in the fifth. Merkle tapped one down to first which was culled by Zimmerman, but he missed Merkle as Fred slid into the sack. Fred went to second on McCarty's passed ball. Deal bunted a sacrifice, Sicking to Zim, and Merkle went to third. Zeider then rolled a bunt in front of Toney and the man-mountain struggled around in front of it as Merkle came tearing home. By the time that Toney had picked up the ball and tossed it to McCarty, Merkle had scored and Zeider was down to second base. Toney was twisted into a kind of a knot by his efforts in this play, but he unraveled himself and the next two batsmen went out promptly.

It was a crowded afternoon for Dode Paskert and Fred Merkle, the two veterans with the Cubs who have turned the cold shoulder on approaching old age. Paskert got three hits and a pass in four time up, making a perfect day for himself. He also drove in three of the Cubs' five runs. Merkle helped himself to three hits off Toney.

The two runs which came as a result of the bunting attack on Toney's feet would have been plenty to win the game, but the Cubs tried their hand at old-fashioned hitting in the ninth and hammered Toney for four hits and three more runs.

With one out in the ninth, Hollocher singled to right and went to third on Leslie Mann's double to the same spot. Paskert nicked a single to the same territory and sent Hollocher and Mann home. Dode going to second on the throw in. Paskert then stole third and scored on Merkle's single to left. Jim Thorpe fumbled the ball just long enough to entice Merkle toward second and Fred was thrown out, Thorpe to Fletcher.

There was a tense excitement about the game which has been absent from the contests lately and both clubs seem to feel the importance of the series. The Cubs, however, have the jump and the shut-out yesterday enlarged their lead to four and a half games. The crowd was the largest that has been seen at a week-day game since the players received a time extension to play, about 7,000 groaning as the Giants went down helplessly.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Flack,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Hollocher,ss	3	1	1	0	0
Mann,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Paskert,cf	3	1	3	4	0
Merkle,1b	4	1	3	14	1
Deal,3b	3	0	0	2	3
Zeider,2b	2	0	0	2	3
Killifer,c	3	0	0	2	1
Vaughn,p	3	0	0	1	5
Total	29	5	9	27	14

NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Burns,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Young,rf	4	0	0	1	1
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	3	5
Doyle,2b	3	0	0	3	3
Zim'man,1b	3	0	1	8	3
Thorpe,lf	3	0	0	2	1
Sicking,3b	3	0	0	0	1
McCarty,c	2	0	0	5	0
Toney,p	2	0	0	1	2
aRariden	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	0	1	27	16

a Batted for Toney in ninth.
Chicago .....000 110 003—5
New York .....000 000 000—0

Two-base hit—Mann. Stolen bases—Paskert, McCarty. Sacrifice hits—Hollocher, Deal, Zeider. Double plays—Deal, Zeider, and Merkle; Zimmerman, Fletcher, and Zimmerman. Left on bases—New York, 2; Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Toney, 1; Vaughn, 2. Struck out—By Toney, 3; Vaughn, 2. Passed ball—McCarty.

International League.

Buffalo, 7; Jersey City, 4.
Toronto, 7; Newark, 1.
Binghamton, 9; Syracuse, 2.
Baltimore, 6; Rochester, 5.

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BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 0.
Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 0.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
(Second game; 10 innings.)
Pittsburgh, 2; Boston, 0.
(21 innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Detroit, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 0.
Chicago, 2; Washington, 1.
Boston, 2; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	61	32	.656
New York	57	37	.606
Pittsburgh	49	43	.533
Philadelphia	43	48	.473
Brooklyn	41	50	.451
Cincinnati	40	49	.449
Boston	41	54	.432
St. Louis	39	58	.402

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	60	37	.619
Cleveland	55	43	.561
Washington	52	44	.542
New York	48	45	.516
Chicago	44	50	.468
Detroit	43	53	.448
St. Louis	41	53	.436
Philadelphia	38	56	.404

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

BROOKLYN SHUTS OUT REDS

Coombs Keeps Visitors In Check While Robins Win, 4 to 0.

The battle for fifth place in the National League between Cincinnati and Brooklyn began yesterday at Ebbets Field. In the general course of events the Robins came out on top, taking the game by the score of 4 to 0.

Veteran Jack Coombs twirled the Brooklyn athletes to victory and he did it in great style. The Colby star was found safely seven times, but these wallops were well scattered. Only one Redleg got as far as third base and he did not move any further. The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Johnston,rf	4	1	1	4	0
Olson,ss	4	1	2	2	3
Daubert,1b	3	0	1	11	0
Z.Wheat,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Myers,cf	4	0	0	3	0
O'Mara,3b	3	0	0	2	1
Doolan,2b	3	1	1	1	5
M.Wheat,c	2	0	0	2	1
Coombs,p	3	1	0	0	0
Total	29	4	6	27	11

CINCINNATI. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Groh,3b	4	0	0	0	0
L.Magee,2b	3	0	2	1	5
Roush,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Neale,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Griffith,rf	3	0	1	1	1
Bl'kb'ne,ss	3	0	1	1	4
Wingo,c	3	0	0	3	0
Eller,p	1	0	0	0	x
Luque,p	0	0	0	0	1
Jacobus,p	0	0	0	0	0
aCueto	1	0	0	0	0
bS.Magee	1	0	1	0	0
Total	31	0	7	24	12

a Batted for Eller in sixth.
b Batted for Luque in eighth.
Errors—Roush, Blackburne, (2,) Luque.
Brooklyn .....101 001 10..—4
Cincinnati .....000 000 000 00—0

Two-base hit—S. Magee. Stolen base—Neale. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, M. Wheat. Sacrifice fly—Z. Wheat. Double plays—O'Mara, Olson, and Daubert; Z. Wheat and Daubert. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Base on balls—Off Coombs, 1. Hits—Off Eller, 4 in 5 innings; Luque, 2 in 2; Jacobus, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Eller, 1; Luque, 1; Jacobus, 1; Coombs, 2. Winning pitcher—Coombs. Losing pitcher—Eller.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Good,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Leibold,lf	4	0	0	0	0
E.Collins,2b	3	0	1	3	4
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	10	0
J.Collins,rf	3	0	2	7	0
Risberg,ss	3	1	0	4	4
McMul'n,3b	3	1	1	2	2
Schalk,c	3	0	1	1	0
Russell,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	29	2	5	27	13

WASHINGTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Foster,3b	4	0	0	2	4
Judge,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Milan,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Schulte,rf	3	1	2	0	0
Shanks,2b	2	0	1	2	2
Lavan,ss	2	0	0	1	4
Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	4	3
Matteson,p	2	0	0	1	0
aJohnson	1	0	1	0	0
Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	5	24	14

a Batted for Matteson in seventh.
Error—Shanks.
Chicago .....000 000 020—2
Washington .....000 000 100—1

Home run—McMullin. Stolen bases—Risberg, (2,) J. Collins. Sacrifice hit—Shanks. Sacrifice fly—Ainsmith. Double play—E. Collins, Risberg and Gandil. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Chicago, 3. Base on balls—Off Russell, 1. Hits—Off Matteson, 5 in 7 innings; Ayers, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Matteson, 1; Russell, 1. Losing pitcher—Matteson.

AT ST. LOUIS.

BOSTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Hooper,rf	3	1	0	3	0
Shean,2b	4	0	2	4	3
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Ruth,p	4	0	0	0	1
McInnis,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Whiteman,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Scott,ss	2	0	0	1	3
Cochran,3b	2	1	0	0	3
Mayer,c	3	0	1	8	2
Total	29	2	4	27	13

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Tobin,lf	4	1	3	1	0
Maisel,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Sisler,1b	3	0	0	13	2
Demmitt,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Hendryx,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Gedeon,2b	2	0	0	2	5
Austin,ss	2	0	0	2	3
Severeid,c	3	0	0	3	0
Leifield,p	3	0	0	1	3
Total	28	1	5	27	16

Errors—Ruth, Austin, Severeid.
Boston .....100 000 010—2
St. Louis .....000 000 001—1

Two-base hit—Hendryx. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Sisler, Gedeon. Double plays—Maisel, Gedeon, and Sisler; Sisler and Austin. Left on bases—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 2; Leifield, 3. Struck out—By Ruth, 4; Leifield, 1.

YANKS TAKE FINAL GAME AT DETROIT

Tigers Helpless Before Caldwell While New York Pounds Out 7 to 0 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—The Yanks had the easiest kind of a time here this afternoon when they played their final game at Navin Field. Timely thumping in the early innings, before Jennings sounded the recall for Charley Hall, gave the Yanks a lead which the home team never threatened. The final score was 7 to 0.

While Hall was proving so easy, and his successor, Bailey, was anything but a puzzle, Ray Caldwell was showing some of the pitching that marked him in other years as one of the stars of the mound. The Yankee veteran allowed only two hits, and they were far apart. One came with two out in the third inning, Bush lining a single to right. With two out in the seventh Stanage drove a single to left and got an extra base on Hyatt's fumble.

A home run by Frank Gilhooley in the second inning and two great catches by Cobb in the same inning were the features of the battle. Gilhooley made his drive to the centre field bleachers in the second with two runners aboard, and that punch took all the life out of the game from a Detroit standpoint.

The Yanks began scoring in the first inning. Gilhooley lined a single to right, reached second on Lamar's sacrifice, and counted on Pratt's single. In the second Pipp walked, Hyatt grounded out, and Ward also walked. Caldwell singled and Pipp raced home. Gilhooley followed with his home-run smash, and scored behind Ward and Caldwell.

Caldwell.

With Bailey on the mound in the third inning the Yanks added another run. Baker singled. After Pipp had struck out both Hyatt and Ward got inf

THREE GOLFERS TIE FOR MEDAL AT DEAL

Haight, Kayser, and Kendall Have Each 83 to Lead Large Field in Tourney.

COURSE PROVES DIFFICULT

Recent Rain and Long Carries Keep Down Scores of the Contestants.

Old times were recalled when 112 players drove off in the qualifying round of the invitation tournament which began on the links of the Deal Golf Club yesterday. With such a gathering many low cards were expected, yet no one could do better than 83, there being a triple tie at that figure between Richard A. Haight of Princeton, H. C. Kayser of the Union County Country Club, and Percy W. Kendall of the home organization.

Prior to the start Pat Doyle, the club "pro," proved himself an excellent prophet when he stated that 86 or higher would make the first sixteen. As it turned out, six players, wieh scores of 88, tied for the last three places in the first division, but because of the lateness of the hour all deadlocks were decided by draw.

There were two reasons why the cards leaned so heavily to the high side. The deluge which placed several of the fairways under water Tuesday night had a tendency to make the going slower, and the stiffening process which has been going on at Deal for the last year has made the circuit strokes harder than formerly. It now covers about 6,475 yards.

So far as Kayser was concerned, there would never have been a tie for the lead had he been able to putt with any degree of consistency. The Union County man had three putts on seven greens. Kendall reached the turn in 39, but he got into several traps coming back, and, as these hazards were filled with water, he preferred to drop back for a penalty rather than risk a bath. Haight, always driving a long ball, went out in 39, but started the inward journey badly with a six. He also took fives at the last two. The cards of the three leaders follow:

Richard A. Haight, Massapequa—
Out .....4 4 5 4 5 3 6 3 5—39
In .....6 5 5 4 5 5 4 6 5—44—83
H. C. Kayser, Union County—
Out .....5 4 5 4 5 3 5 4 6—43
In .....4 5 6 3 5 5 4 4 4—40—83
Percy W. Kendall, Deal—
Out .....4 5 4 4 4 5 5 3 5—39
In .....5 6 6 4 5 5 5 4 4—44—83

Despite the unwieldy field the committee looked after the starting of the players so well that everything went off without a hitch.

The scores follow:

First Sixteen.—Richard A. Haighton, Princeton, 39, 44—83; Percy W. Kendall, Deal, 39, 44—83; H. C. Kayser, Union, 43, 40—83; Pierre A. Proal, Deal, 43, 41—84; E. L. Bloodgood, Cherry Valley, 42, 44—86; E. G. Fraser, Deal, 42, 45—87; G. L. Spindler, Fox Hills, 42, 45—87; John E. Kelley, Deal, 44, 43—87; Alfred Nathan, Jr., Deal, 43, 44—87; W. P. Whitlock, Jr., Suburban, 44, 43—87; J. J. Kennedy, Atlantic City, 43, 45—88; E. G. B. Riley, Fox Hills, 45, 45—88; C. W. Schwinn, Glen Ridge, 46, 42—88; W. W. Van Loan, Fox Hills, 41, 48—89; James T. Smith, Deal, 44, 45—89; F. A. Gaynor, Apawamis, 43, 46—89.

Second Sixteen.—D. F. Shay, Baltusrol, 47, 42—89; A. P. Palmer, Fox Hills, 44, 45—89; C. R. Jones, Suburban, 43, 46—89; Dr. A. T. Haight, Massapequa, 46, 44—90; Thomas D. Conroy, Fox Hills, 45, 46—91; W. E. Donohue, Union, 44, 47—91; Irving G. Knox, Rumson, 46, 45—91; Joseph P. McFadden, Forest Hill, 42, 49—91; W. Ellis Adams, Rumson, 47, 45—92; J. Stanley Griffin, Deal, 48, 44—92; W. S. Van Clief, Richmond County, 43, 50—93; G. Parker Toms, Deal, 46, 47—93; T. A. Eager, West End, 54, 40—94; S. H. Ivison, Cherry Valley, 51, 43—94; D. M. Stewart, Dunwoodie, 48, 47—95; John H. Hawley, Arcola, 47, 48—95.

Third Sixteen.—H. B. Salmon, Forest Hill, 48, 47—95; George H. Bowly, Spring Lake, 48, 47—95; Harry Suydam, Lakewood, 43, 52—95; H. Irving Moraff, Fox Hills, 46, 50—96; J. F. Adams, Garden City Country, 52, 44—96; Alfred Nathan, Deal, 49, 47—96; Percy Thomas, Rumson, 46, 51—97; W. T. Chisholm, Essex County, 50, 47—97; G. W. Lembeck, Deal, 47, 50—97; Dr. F. W. Frahck, Massapequa, 47, 50—97; Samuel Allison, Midland, 46, 52—98; H. D. Cashman, Englewood, 52, 46—98; F. J. Fager, West End, 48, 50—98; R. L. Byrne, Fox Hills, 53, 46—99; R. S. Porter, Shackamaxon, 52, 48—100; Albert E. Allsopp, Forest Hill, 50, 50—100.

TWO RACES FOR VALENTINE.

Driver Pilots Pair of Winners at Grand Circuit.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 1.—C. A. Valentine won two of the four races on the Grand Circuit card this afternoon, one of his victories being the Deshler, 2:10 pacing stake, purse $3,000, in which Un, owned by A. E. Dorsey of Findlay, Ohio, won and took a new record for himself of 2:03¼.

In the 2:04 class pace Valentine drove Baxter Lou to a straight heat victory. Ben All, starting for the first time this year, finished second.

The summaries:

2:04 PACE; (PURSE $1,200.)

Baxter Lou, (Valentine)	1	1	1
Ben All, (Pitman)	2	5	2
Hal Boy, (McMahon)	4	2	6
Peter G., (Snow)	3	3	3

Hazel F. and Auto Zombro also ran.
Time—2:04¼; 2:03¼; 2:04½.
2:19 TROT; (PURSE $1,000.)

Selah Baird, (McMurphy)	1	1	1
Gay Todd, (Goddard)	2	2	3
Little Grove, (Dunn)	3	4	2
Virginia Dingen, (McCoy)	5	3	4

Transact and Silliko Axworthy also ran.
Time—2:06¼; 2:06¾; 2:09¼.
2:10 PACE; (PURSE $1,000.)

Un, (Valentine)	3	1	1
Oro Fino, (Murphy)	1	2	2
Lee Grand, (Sturgeon)	2	3	3
Windsocodd, (K. Stout)	6	4	4

Abbe Bond and Mattie the Great also ran.
Time—2:07¼; 2:08¾; 2:08¾; 2:05½.
2:11 TROT; (PURSE $1,000.)

Chilicoot, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Heir Reaper, (Geers)	5	2	2
Glenwood R., (Erskine)	2	3	3
Miss Isabell McGregor, (McDonald)	3	5	5

Lucky Clover and Walnut Maid also ran.
Time—2:06½; 2:04¼; 2:04¼.

Shorten Seabright Net Tourney.

The annual tennis tournament at the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, which is usually one of the big events of the season, has been all but abandoned this year. In place of the usual fixture there will be a one-day tournament on Aug. 10, which will be somewhat on the order of that recently held at Greenwich. Some of the stars who will compete are Selichiro Kashio, Ichiya Kumagae, Beals C. Wright, Frederick B. Alexander, Theodore R. Pell, Nathaniel W. Niles, William A. Campbell, and Walter Merrill Hall.

OVER-THERE PLAYERS MAY BE ON WAY

First Unit of 28 to Entertain Our Men in France Includes Margaret Mayo, Irene Franklin.

The first contingent of American players to be sent abroad by America's Over-There Theatre League to entertain our men in France was announced yesterday. The company numbers twenty-eight, and includes such well-known theatrical figures as Margaret Mayo, Irene Franklin, Elizabeth Brice, and Will M. Cressy.

The Over-There Theatre League was organized last May, following the return of E. H. Sothern and Winthrop Ames from France after a tour of inspection. The President of the league is George M. Cohan. Plans were made immediately to send a stated number of players abroad each month, and the first contingent was to have sailed in June. Difficulties in obtaining passports, it is reported, have been responsible for the delay in making up the first units.

The party has been divided into five units, each of which, in addition to its individual offerings, has prepared a number of short plays. Each bill is about one and one-quarter hours in length, that being the usual time between "chow" and taps. The players, all wearing the uniform of the Young Men's Christian Association worker, will do their entertaining in Young Men's Christian Association and Knights of Columbus huts, in the Red Cross hospitals, or wherever else soldiers and sailors congregate.

Margaret Mayo, a member of the contingent, is the playwright, author of "Baby Mine" and many other successful farces. She has also been an actress. Irene Franklin and her husband, Burton Greene, will act in short sketches with the other players, in addition to presenting their song specialty. Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne, (Mrs. Cressy,) who are members of the group, are well known in vaudeville, where they have been playing a variety of sketches over a period of many years.

The others in the contingent are Corinne Frances and Tony Hunting, a well-known vaudeville team; Harry Adler, ventriloquist and animal impersonator; Kate Condon, who has appeared here in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas; Howard T. Collins, pianist; D. C. MacIver, magician; Leo Donnelly, actor; Inez Wilson, concert singer; Henry Souvaine, Madeline Glyn, and Amy Horton, all prominent on the concert stage, and David Lerner, Paula Sherman, Alfred Armand, Hal Pierson, Helena Davis, George Austin Moore, Elizabeth Brice, Kelly and Pollock, Will J. Kennedy, and Will Morrissey, all of vaudeville.

The members of the party will be paid $2 a day, with all traveling expenses paid by the American Y. M. C. A. The period of enlistment is for three months of actual service on the other side. No costumes or properties of any sort have been taken along except those which can be carried in the players' pockets.

More than 600 players have offered their services since the formation of the league, and those included in the first contingent have been selected by Winthrop Ames, E. H. Sothern, and James Forbes. Nearly all of the first group are recruited from vaudeville, but it is said that many of the future performers will be drawn from the dramatic ranks.

TO PLAY FOR 18.2 TITLE.

Professional Billiardists Will Compete at Boston.

Welker Cochran, Young Jake Schaefer, and some of the other billiardists who have been clamoring for a match with Willie Hoppe will doubtless have their wishes gratified next Autumn, for it was announced last night by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company that a world's championship 18.2 balkline tournament would be held in Boston at the City Club, beginning Nov. 1. Hoppe is the present champion, having won the trophy outright. It is presumed that he will defend his title in the coming championship, and this will give the younger stars a chance to test their skill against him.

In addition to the new trophy emblematic of the championship, there will be prize money to the sum of $5,000 to be divided among the seven players to which the championship will be limited. The entire gross receipts of the tournament will be contributed to the American Red Cross. Entries for the event will close Oct. 1. The games are to consist of 500 points and are subject to the same rules as at present govern 18.2 play. There is one new proviso in the deed of gift. The winner of the championship must defend his title every ninety days in case of a challenge, the months of June, July, and August being excepted.

DRYDEN HEADS N. A. A. B. P.

Westerner Succeeds Moon as President of Billiard Association.

George B. Dryden of the Chicago Athletic Association was unanimously elected President of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players at a meeting of the Executive Committee, held yesterday at the new offices of the organization, 150 Nassau Street.

The nomination of the newly elected President to fill the unexpired term of George T. Moon, who recently resigned, was made by the Western Association. The latter organization has just been formed in Chicago as a part of the National Association.

An informal application to hold the national Class A 18.2 balk line championship tournament has been made by the Chicago Athletic Association to the governing body. The date set for the competition is February, 1919.

Burns and Moore to Box.

Frankie Burns, Jersey City's veteran bantamweight boxer, and Pal Moore of Memphis, Tenn., are reported in excellent condition for their boxing bout which takes place this evening at the Jersey City Baseball Park. The contest will be for eight rounds and will be preceded by a number of preliminary matches.

GERMANS AMONG US AND 'ALLEGIANCE'

Three Generations Are Touched to Loyal Americanism in Three Acts.

NEUTRAL, LUSITANIA, WAR

A Spy Plot Brings a Dramatic Close to a Rather Discursive Play at the Elliott.

ALLEGIANCE, a drama in three acts, by Prince and Princess Pierre Troubetzkoy. (Amelie Rives.) At the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

Mr. Hartmann	Carl Sauerman
Karl Hartmann	Carl Anthony
Max Hartmann	Charles Meredith
Elsa Hartmann	Blanche Yurka
Albert Perry	Charles Hampden
Anna Perry	Evelyn Varden
Count von Geier	Harrison Hunter
Billy Elton	Charles Laite
Gottlieb	Charles Kraus
Minna	Margery Lytle
Karlchen	William Read, Jr.

The plight of the sincere German among us was shown again on the stage last night at the Maxine Elliott Theatre. In "Allegiance" Prince and Princess Pierre Troubetskoy (Amelie Rives) give us a family in which three generations are represented, from the immigrant of the mid-nineteenth century, nurtured in the kindlier traditions of the Fatherland, to his grandson, whose American soul instinctively rejects the iron of Prussianism and knows no hyphen.

The first act, which takes place in January, 1915, develops the revolt of this lad against virtually his whole family. The second act culminates in the sinking of the Lusitania, which shocks the grandfather at one stroke into loyal Americanism and what is apparently apoplexy. The representative of the intermediate generation proves harder to dehyphenate. The precise stages by which he is reclaimed are not altogether clear. But in the last act, when he finds that he has been made the tool of a German spy, and that his son (who has enlisted and been made a prisoner) has been willfully blinded by the Prussian oculist who treated him, he also feels the spirit of revolt against the Fatherland.

In the entire cast, as one gathered, the only character who remained true to the Kaiser was the spy, and even he, as impersonated by Harrison Hunter of Mayfair, murdered the Kaiser's echt Deutsch throughout, pronouncing the very name of the late Ambassador from Potsdam "Burnstaff." So a pretty clean sweep was made and a pleasant time was had by all.

For two acts the play seems rather discoursive. The wrongs of Belgium and the atrocity of the Lusitania, even the philosophy of the pacifist, are verbally ventilated very thoroughly. There are things one should never forget, and they are denounced in very vigorous language, to the evident satisfaction of the audience. But in spite of the ceaseless verbal struggle, the spirit of drama did not intervene until the last act. Then the offering came to life as a play—made the audience sit up, in fact, and lean toward the footlights.

It may be questioned whether the various personages of this household are fashioned out of any thorough knowledge of the German-American. The traditional birthday cake is there, the libations of Rhine wine in tall-stemmed glasses, and the familiar love of home and children. But it may be doubted whether many veterans of the mid-nineteenth century in Germany became apoplectic with horror at the time of the Lusitania. Much longer than that was required by many of us Angry-Saxons," as a member of one of our negro regiments lately styled his comrades.

As regards the actors in general, it is charitable to suppose that a part of their failure to score momentously resulted from the thinness of the material with which they labored. The performances were earnest and workmanlike rather than effective. The one notable exception was the pacifist, played by Charles Hampden, who was very neatly and even profoundly characterized, with many an excellently witty line, and who never failed to convince and delight the audience.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The opening of "Mother's Liberty Bond" at the Park Theatre has been postponed from next Monday until Wednesday.

Lew Fields will be the principal player in a company being organized to present "Friendly Enemies" in Boston on Aug. 26. Mr. Fields and Charles Winninger will be seen in the roles played here by Louis Mann and Sam Bernard.

The complete cast of "I. O. U.," which William A. Brady will produce in Asbury Park next Monday, includes Mary Nash, Jose Ruben, Courtney Foote, John Cromwell, Robert Rendel, Louis Frohoff, Emily Fitzroy, Esther Howard, Helen Pingree, Robert Ayerton, Alexander Loftus, Mary Britton, R. Kojima, and Harry Lyons.

Lynn Fontanne, pending the beginning of Laurette Taylor's tour in "Happiness," will be seen in "Among Those Present," coming to the Knickerbocker. Later in the season Miss Fontanne will leave Miss Taylor's company to appear under the management of George C. Tyler in a play which is to be written for her.

Lou Tellegen will go on the road at the beginning of the season in "Blind Youth" and will not make his appearance here in "The Blue Devil" until about the middle of the season. In his support in "Blind Youth" will be Elise Bartlett, Ann Andrews, and others.

Herbert Corthell has been engaged for a role in "Sometime," a musical comedy which will be seen here in September.

MUSIC NOTES.

Mme. Lenora Sparkes, who was injured in an automobile accident last Sunday, is recovering and will soon leave the Nassau Hospital.

The Park Department has concerts tonight by Robert Hanson's band in Carl Schurz Park and James Canavan's band in Tompkins Square.

There will be concerts tomorrow afternoon by Louis Nicastro's band in Seward Park and Edward Canavan's band at Tompkinsville, S. I.

Tomorrow evening Gustave d'Aquin will play in Central Park, W. Levdansky at Mount Morris Park, and Francis Carroll at Hamilton Fish Park.

ADVOCATE ADVISORY TRACTION LINE BOARD

Utilities Association Propose Methods of Government Control of Street Railways.

A letter was sent to President Wilson Wednesday afternoon by the War Committee of the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners, recommending methods to be followed in case the Federal Administration decides to assume control of street surface railroads in the various cities. The letter, which is signed by Joseph Eastman and Charles E. Elmquist, Chairman and President respectively of the association, suggests:

The creation of a National Administrator or a board of three members with power of recommending, advising, or requesting State and municipal authorities to take necessary action; that the service and contractural powers of city or State be not disturbed beyond the point agreed to because of wartime emergency, that the State commissions be used for making the necessary investigations, and the gathering of needed facts; and that any increases in rates should be available to accomplish betterments in service, to meet the needs of workers in war industries, and for the general public.

It is assumed in the letter that the President is considering ways and means for assuring the maintenance of adequate rates and service on street railroads, and states that the association is anxious to co-operate. After saying that every application for an increase in rates or for curtailment of service should be considered separately, the letter reads:

"No way should be opened whereby the existence of a wartime emergency could be made a cloak or cover for an effort to rehabilitate enterprises unprofitable and foredoomed to failure before the war started. No Federal action should seek an increase greater than is commensurate with the burdens placed upon the particular utility by the war."

It is suggested that the need for a rate yielding more revenue than that afforded by the franchise should not be considered apart from other changes in the franchise. "When the companies," runs the letter, "unduly restrictive and often priceless rights in public streets, and other advantages which they eagerly sought, they in many instances bound themselves in return never to charge more than indicated maximum rates. The highest courts of many States have held that franchise covenants limiting rates may not be changed at the instance of the company without the consent of the municipality or other franchise-granting authority."

It is pointed out that a majority of the State commissions have adequate authority over the rates and service of these utilities, and that they have, without exception, acted favorably on meritorious applications for relief in reference to the contention that the Federal Government has no authority to fix rates of street railroads, the letter says:

"But at this time we are considering methods of administration rather than questions of authority. We feel that the national emergency calls for action. Utilities must be safeguarded. Capital must not be driven away from this avenue of investment. The people, and all governmental activities, must be adequately served.

Any increases granted, it is said, should be for the war period only.

CUBA FOR LEADING AN ARMY.

Service Law Providing for This Has Passed Congress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—Cuba's obligatory service law providing for the sending of troops to France, which passed the Lower House last week, was approved by the Senate tonight. The vote was 15 to 4.

The bill was approved practically as it was passed by the House, except that instead of one regiment of regulars and as many volunteers as present themselves the President is now authorized to send abroad as many regulars as he deems proper as well as volunteers.

The bill will be returned to the House tomorrow, where, it is understood, it will immediately be passed.

RED CROSS TO SHOW FILM.

Fourth of July Celebration in Paris at the Rivoli Next Week.

The first motion pictures showing the Fourth of July celebration in Paris have reached this country, and will be exhibited at the Rivoli Theatre next week, under the auspices of the American Red Cross. The films are being handled by the Red Cross in the same manner that the pictures showing our soldiers abroad are being handled by the Committee on Public Information, and all profits will go to the organization. The work of distribution is being done by the General Film Company.

Shuberts Take Riviera Theatre.

It was announced yesterday by the Shuberts that they had taken over the Riviera Theatre, at Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street, and that the house would hereafter play first-class attractions for periods of one week. The policy adopted will be similar to that of the Standard and other outlying houses, whereby plays which have been seen in the regular Broadway theatres will be exhibited at $1. The theatre has been operated by William Fox as a picture house for the last five years. It will be known as the Shubert Riviera.

THE RAUNT IS SWEPT BY A QUICK FIRE

Many Houses in the Settlement on Jamaica Bay Are Destroyed.

BURNS RAILROAD TRESTLE

Appeals Made for Fire Engines to Save the Resort—Place Difficult of Access.

Early this morning a fire was sweeping through The Raunt, a settlement of bungalow dwellers near Woodhaven, L. I. At 2 o'clock at least a dozen frame buildings had been destroyed and as many more were then on fire. Fire engines were being taken on flat cars of the Long Island Railroad to aid the volunteer fire-fighting force of the settlement. The fire burned away 100 feet of the trestle used by the Long Island Railroad and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, between Rockaway and Woodhaven.

The fire started in the two-story frame hotel owned by Mrs. L. D. Coninck. It quickly spread to several adjacent structures and a high wind carried the flames and sparks to the trestle, about ten or fifteen feet away. The three-story frame house owned by Joseph Sehy was quickly destroyed and, crossing the trestle, the fire spread to a dozen or more houses on the other side.

The volunteer fire fighting force, seeing hundreds of persons homeless and the entire colony threatened with destruction, communicated by telephone with officials of the Long Island Railroad, and through police headquarters at Jamaica with the Brooklyn Fire Department. F. T. Steinmetz, who said he was the Chief of the volunteer force, said that the "entire place was burning up" and appealed for help from Brooklyn.

Then something happened to the telephone communication and the voice of Steinmetz could no longer be heard. Early this morning two engines were sent over the Long Island lines in what was then thought, however, to be a vain effort to save The Raunt.

The Raunt is situated on mud flats in Jamaica Bay. It is about two miles from Woodhaven and about five miles from the other shore. The bay at this point is six or seven miles wide. The two nearest settlements are Ramblersville and Broad Channel, and communication from Police Headquarters in Queens and these two points was being established early this morning. It was thought that those leaving The Raunt would make their way to one or the other of these places.

ANNA HELD HAS RELAPSE.

Contracts Bronchial Pneumonia and Her Condition Is Again Serious.

Miss Anna Held, the actress, has suffered a relapse, according to a statement given out by her attending physician, Dr. E. M. Overton, of 75 West Fifty-sixth Street, and this, complicated by an attack of bronchial pneumonia, has caused a decidedly unfavorable turn in her condition. During the last two days, it was said, Miss Held had contracted bronchial pneumonia. Her original ailment had been diagnosed as pernicious anaemia.

Dr. Robert Carlisle and Dr. Cyrus Field were called into consultation when her condition again grew serious, and the result of the diagnosis, said Dr. Overton, was not promising.

BUILD 15-TON PLANES HERE.

Each Carries Four Liberty Motors, Director Ryan Declares.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 1.—Outlining the nation's aircraft program on his arrival here today, after an inspection tour, which took him through the spruce districts of the Northwest, John D. Ryan, Federal Director of Aircraft Production, announced that the United States now was producing airplanes weighing fifteen tons and equipped with four motors of the Liberty type.

Mr. Ryan said the larger types of bombing planes would be manufactured in the United States, but that the smaller scouting and battle planes would continue to be manufactured overseas.

Production of the Liberty motor is increasing every month, Mr. Ryan said. Four hundred were turned out in July and the estimates place the August production at five hundred machines. He said the "peak of production" probably would be reached in November or December. Orders have been placed for fifty thousand motors, he said, 27,500 of which are to be turned over to other Governments.

NOTHING MYSTIC ABOUT IT.

German "Carry-On Magnet" Is Ten Pounds of Bacon.

STOCKHOLM, July 21, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A "carry-on magnet, efficacy guaranteed," was advertised recently in German newspapers by its "inventor." The magnet was declared to have mystic powers enabling its possessor more easily to endure the food privations of the country.

The price was 300 marks and the buyer was privileged to inspect the magnet before paying. Those who sent in orders received a package bearing the inscription: "Contents: One Carry-On Magnet."

It is not on record that any one refused to pay for it, for the "magnet" proved to be ten pounds of Thuringian bacon. The ingenious "inventor" now is being sought by the police.

JUDGE McCOY'S SON KILLED.

Lieut. Dedicke, Former New York Official, Wounded in France.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Lieutenant George B. McCoy, reported in today's casualty list as having died from wounds, was the son of Chief Justice Walter I. McCoy of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, formerly Congressman from New Jersey.

Lieutenant Ernest C. Dedicke, severely wounded, formerly was a civil engineer employed by the New York State Highway Commission, and served with the first New York cavalry on the Mexican border.

STADIUM HAILS FIRST BRITISH RECRUITING

Sixty Days, Says Gen. White, for His Countrymen to Decide Under Which Flag to Fight.

The Four-Minute Men sang American war songs, while Scotch lassies danced to music by their kilted bagpipers, the Police Band led a rousing march, and Volpe's Metropolitan Orchestra filled in a regular program between speeches during an evening out of the ordinary run of Summer concerts at the Stadium last night. Five thousand persons were in an audience that heard the start of the final recruiting campaign in this country for the British and Canadian forces. After Oct. 1, all British subjects in the States will be subject to the local draft boards, just as Americans in England will be answerable to authorities over there.

Some 300,000 of these "sixty-day" men are to be accounted for by the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission, headed by Brig. Gen. William A. White, who addressed many patriotic Britons in the Stadium crowd. General White was introduced to the assembly by Adolph Lewissohn, who gave the open-air auditorium to the city, and has maintained the nightly concerts this Summer.

"I am glad to welcome General White to New York City and to the Stadium," Mr. Lewissohn said, "and I wish him, on behalf of this audience and this city, all success in the performance of his military mission to his countrymen here."

General White won quick applause when he told the audience that men of all the allied nations were eager to fight in this war, and the present choice on behalf of this audience and this city, was whether they should fight as British subjects or Americans, whether they would fight in the uniform of the land of their birth or that of their adoption.

In the course of his frank and soldierly talk, General White said:

"You men have sixty days in which to offer your services to your country—I mean to your own country. That sixty days began today and expires Oct. 1, but on a date in August, to be designated by the President of the United States, you young men of 20 or over, and you older men between 31 and 44, will be required to come forward and register. After the expiration of this period, you will be liable to the draft of the United States army.

There were cheers when the British General concluded, and more cheers as Florence Macbeth, in crimson robes and plumed helmet and carrying a trident sceptre, sang "Rule, Britannia," while the orchestra played national airs of America, Great Britain, Italy, and France, with the great audience joining in the chorus.

Let Her Slide On
"OVER THERE" Back of the Lines in Picardy
A Real Circus and Animal Show Under Canvas
The Good Old Chutes
"Silver Glades"—Summer Ice Skating
Dream at the "Hula-Hula" Theatre
Luna—Coney Island

New Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. | Van & Schenck, T. Roy Barnes, Johnny Dooley, Mack & Walker, Courtney Sisters, others. | PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opposite W. 129th St. Ferry. Best of All Sea Water Surf Bathing. Now Open.

PARIS GARTERS
No metal can touch you
are made for you
Men of America:
"With the Colors"

HUNDREDS of thousands of former PARIS GARTER wearers are with the colors—and *soldiers don't wear garters.* Still the sales of PARIS GARTERS are increasing steadily.

Probably due to the fact that the War has changed America from a nation of careless spenders into one of careful buyers.

Many men have learned the true economy of buying the best—even in little things—like PARIS GARTERS. Our better grades at 35¢ or more are particularly popular.

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Children's HICKORY Garters
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FOUNDED 1856

THERE'S only one tax men and young men object to paying these days, and that is an exorbitant price for clothes that do not measure up to expectation. Buying clothes, haberdashery, hats and shoes here is like cashing coupons from gilt-edge bonds—the results are certain.

Our soldier boys are wearing out a heap of shoes chasing the Huns—buy *"Thrift"* and *"War Savings" Stamps*—help to impart the proper force to their kick.

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AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

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AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. at 8. Matinee Tomorrow at 2.
ALAN DALE, AMERICAN:—"I have never seen such a veritable audacity of gorgeousness in any other production."
PASSING SHOW OF 1918

MaxineElliott's Thea. 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. TOM'W 2:20.
Mr. Faversham & Miss Elliott present
ALLEGIANCE
By Prince & Princess Troubetzkoy (Amelie Rives)

ASTOR 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
LAST 3 TIMES AT THIS THEATRE
ROCK-A-BYE BABY
MUSICAL COMEDY.
Best Seats at Box Office 50c to $2.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW
MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW
Personally in a Spoken Comedy
"KEEP HER SMILING"

ROOF CENTURY THEATRE AT 11:30.
CENTURY GROVE MIDNIGHT REVUE
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS AN' EVERYTHING A BIG HIT
MOLLIE KING

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
Blanche BATES Holbrook BLINN in GETTING TOGETHER

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Matinee Tomorrow 2.
LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE
MOVES TO LYRIC THEATRE NEXT MONDAY
MAYTIME
With JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
Peggy Wood—John T. Murray.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Beg. Mon. NEXT MON. Seats Now.
MAYTIME MOVES HERE FROM THE BROADHURST THEATRE.

39TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees, Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
EYES OF YOUTH
with ALMA TELL and Original Cast.

CASINO 39th & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. | Last 2 Weeks.
A Musical Comedy Masterpiece. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1918.

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RIFTS IN THE LUTE OF VICTORY.

The Kaiser's latest proclamation to his army and navy, dated after the complete failure of the fifth phase (the Storm of Peace) of the great offensive of 1918, ends with the invocation, "God grant it," (victory for German arms.) The Kaiser is not so sure of the divine favor as he was in those intoxicating days during the impetuous advance on Paris in the month of August, 1914. Addressing a parade of home troops at that time, he said:

> We still have many a bloody battle before us. Let us hope for further successes like this. We shall not relent, and we shall get to the enemy's hide. We shall not lose our faith and trust in our good old God up there, (unserem guten alten Gott dort oben.)

In the first rush through Belgium the Kaiser, in that remarkable proclamation in which he declared that "in the midst of perfect peace the enemy surprises us," and vowed "We shall resist to the last breath of man and horse," counted God as in the German ranks:

> Forward with God, who will be with us as He was with our ancestors.

Four years later, almost to a day, the Kaiser tells his army and navy: "You are in the midst of the hardest struggle." His tone has altered. It is no longer vainglorious. Doubt haunts him. In his army he is addressing men who have made a supreme effort in the west and have tasted the bitterness of defeat. They had been trained, fitted, and primed for victory and peace. But there is no rainbow after the storm of conflict. The gloom is impenetrable. Language cannot paint a ray of hope in the background. It is no time for the "Hurrah!" twice repeated in the address when the French Government was packing up to remove from Paris to Bordeaux. But the note of assurance must be struck somehow. Does not the Kaiser begin to falter and despair when he exclaims:

> The desperate efforts of the enemy will, as hitherto, be foiled by your bravery. Of that I am certain, and with me the entire Fatherland.

But the Fatherland knows that "the desperate efforts of the enemy" have smashed the offensive of the Crown Prince and that his best troops are retreating. It is the Crown Prince who is getting desperate. Where will FOCH strike next, and how is his blow to be countered?

When the Kaiser turns to the navy to encourage the sea forces he is no happier. What a boomerang is his allusion to the coming of the Americans: "Vital forces which are streaming across the sea to the enemy are being attacked by German submarines, which are certain of success." This will not promote hilarity below decks at the officers' mess, for the "vital forces" have disembarked to the number of 1,300,000, and if there is anything certain it is that the U-boats are impotent to prevent the landing of American reinforcements in France, as many millions as shall be raised and rushed across the Atlantic. The Kaiser's panegyric upon his naval forces, which are "ever ready for battle" and never come out, sounds like a dirge.

But Herr FEHRENBACH, President of the Reichstag, will have to be muzzled. His clarion is more cracked than his august master's: "I joyfully look forward to the time when I can offer the victorious Kaiser the thanks of the German nation. True, we are far from that yet, but we must not lose courage, even if some more hundreds of thousands of Americans come over. There is no doubt of final German victory." Herr FEHRENBACH is not a satisfactory parrot. His accents are more those of the raven.

The Kaiser, too, has something to say about the American menace, but he is maladroit. He still affects to regard us as "contemptible," repeating the mistake made when Great Britain entered the war and dispatched her Expeditionary Force to France, to be followed by a citizen army. "American armies and numerical superiority," says he, "do not frighten us. It is spirit which brings the decision." He is quite right. The spirit that inspired the American Marines at Château-Thierry will "bring the decision," for it extends through the whole of our forces, Regulars, National Guard, and National Army. In view of what has already happened, the Kaiser's use of the word "spirit" and his attribution of it exclusively to his own war-weary troops border on the grotesque.

ON THE WARPATH.

From up-State Indian reservations comes the report that the Onondagas, a nation friendly and allied to the United States since 1783, are about to declare war on the German Empire. It is a high tribute to the German genius for annoying other people that the Onondagas have their own private reason for this declaration, the ill-treatment of some members of the tribe who were in Germany with a Wild West show when the war broke out. No doubt, if this news ever gets to Germany, it will cause some very pious indignation at the alliance which would employ the scalping knife of the red man as adjunct to the bayonet of the Senegalese; indeed, already correspondents at the front have reported that German soldiers who in boyhood read stories of DANIEL BOONE, KIT CARSON, and BUFFALO BILL are worried about the possible appearance of the terrible redskins at the front.

But Indians are there already, disguised in khaki and steel helmets and fighting with ordinary weapons, and no doubt with as much observation of the laws of war as the Germans are showing. The Apache scouts who successfully eluded observation in some extremely difficult trips through the German lines two weeks ago are now rivaled by the Sioux, serving as officers and enlisted men in a regiment which fought at Sergy. The last words of a chief of the tribe who fell just outside the village are said to have been: "Keep to the trail, boys!" Now, this seems to be either the improvisation of a correspondent who felt sure that a Sioux chief couldn't die in battle without saying something, or else a euphemism for some more untamed expression of the sort which our troops are reported to use in action; but there is plausibility in the story of another chief, or perhaps the same one, who despite a wound would not stay in his dugout long enough to have the wound-chevron sewed on his sleeve, and presently, having got back to the front with fatal results, had to be buried without this decoration.

The Onondagas, when they get to the front, will find that a high standard has been set for them by their kindred from beyond the Mississippi. The Indians were always excellent fighters; scouting in the open warfare which prevails at present affords an opportunity for display of their peculiar talents, and excursions into No Man's Land would suit them even better. And if the war lasts long enough to permit their officers to rise to high rank, we may have some exhibitions of the wily strategy that used to make the Carlisle football team famous.

THE ENEMY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

In the latest reports there is nothing to encourage those in Germany who have been hoping to see larger supplies of food. The quantity available now is so small that the people are not surprised when they hear that, for the first time since the beginning of the war, the "hunger stone" in the River Elbe can now be seen above the waters. According to traditional belief, this points to famine. Following reduction of the potato ration to one pound a week, the small allowance of meat has now been cut down by 20 per cent. To allay discontent, if possible, the Government is using the influence of the clergy by means of special lectures to the people and in other ways.

Dispatches to our State Department report many deaths from epidemics of influenza, typhus, and other diseases. Additional hospitals have been required. These epidemics have affected the troops. The heavy mortality is due partly to malnutrition. In Prague, Austria, and its suburbs there has been no bread since July 7, a prominent Vienna newspaper says. The beet sugar shortage this year is 1,000,000 tons. The coming crop of potatoes, already greatly reduced by drought, has suffered further loss by a plague of insects. On the whole, crop prospects are depressing.

There can be only very slight relief, if any, from neighboring territory now under German control. A report from the Russian Economic Commission shows this year's cultivated acreage in each province, as compared with the area in 1916. A majority of them have only from 30 to 38 per cent. of that year's acreage; one notable exception has 53 per cent. Farmers were unwilling to plant, and in the Ukraine many burned stocks of grain on hand. In Petrograd and Riga the people are near to starvation. In Finland they are dying for lack of food. Rumanians, whose new crops are ruined, see famine approaching. Some time ago the Germans seized their stored supplies of grain. The Central Powers will get little or nothing from the northern neutrals. Under pressure Holland recently began to send potatoes to Germany, but exportation of them has now been checked, owing to protests from the Dutch people, who know by disagreeable experience that the supply is not large enough for their own wants.

We may see the course of the war very perceptibly affected by shortage of food in the countries of our enemies. Scarcity there now will be followed by partial failure of crops at home, while very little can be taken from the people, already suffering from hunger, in adjoining lands controlled by intrigue or force.

DISPARKING THE BATTERY.

In seeking a site and centre for the War Department's scattered offices in this city, it was inevitable that the official mind would choose a park. "A careful survey made by the department," Assistant Secretary CROWELL writes to the Mayor, "shows that the most available unoccupied space is in Battery Park."

To the official mind a park is unoccupied, useless, futile, waste space. Fill it up! So Battery Park is to suffer, good old Battery Park, one of the most beautiful as it is the most ancient of our parks, with its loveliness disfigured but not destroyed by that invasion of it by the elevated railways against which and all mutilations of that bright greenery, with its spacious, sparkling waterscapes, THE TIMES has fought stoutly.

This is the pleasure ground of the downtown folk, of a multitude of residents and visitors, of plenty of good Manhattan cockneys who seldom get far uptown. It is dear to everybody who loves New York. It is a small park, but "there are those who love it."

Well, it is to be handed over to the Government, to be plastered with concrete buildings. Its trees are to be felled. Nobody grudges the Government anything, but when the Government promises to give back the park in the same condition in which it is received, it is permissible to ask if even the Government can perform a miracle and, by the bureaucratic wand, turn this "unoccupied space" into the little paradise it was.

Nothing is too good for the Government; but could no other "unoccupied space" be found or made, no old, ramshackle buildings be torn down? Alas! to the official mind, to too many unofficial minds, a park is just a building site, a vacant lot.

PIONEERS IN RAPID TRANSIT.

The opening of the new subway lines, completing what has become known as the H system, will recall to the minds of the elderly and the retrospective the names of many men who more than a generation ago began the great, slow, discouraging but vitally necessary, and to this community immeasurably useful, work of preparing the way for subway construction. Earlier labors in behalf of rapid transit, those undertaken in the '60's, came to nothing. Perhaps few persons in this city know, but all ought to know, that the name standing highest upon the roll of honor of those who first undertook really fruitful labors for rapid transit is that of ABRAM S. HEWITT, afterward Mayor of the city, who in February, 1873, at a mass meeting in Cooper Union spoke in favor of the construction of rapid transit lines to be owned by the city. It was then too early to make a suggestion which afterward bore such rich fruit; the predatory exploits of the Tweed ring were fresh in the public mind and the people of New York were disinclined to risk the money of taxpayers in such ventures. In 1888, when Mr. HEWITT was Mayor, he again advocated the use of the credit of the city in building subways which would be leased to private companies for operation.

This was the plan upon which the Rapid Transit act of 1894 was based. Meanwhile, Mayor HUGH J. GRANT, under the old act of 1875, had appointed as members of a rapid transit commission WILLIAM STEINWAY, JOHN H. STARIN, SAMUEL SPENCER, EUGENE L. BUSHE, and JOHN H. INMAN. This board went out of office with the enactment of the act of 1894 and a new commission was created consisting of the Mayor and the Controller, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, a post then held by ALEXANDER E. ORR, and WILLIAM STEINWAY, SETH LOW, JOHN CLAFLIN, and JOHN H. STARIN. This was the board which built the first subway, and Mr. ORR continued to be its President until the Public Service Commission was organized in 1907. Later, to fill vacancies in the board, WOODBURY LANGDON, GEORGE L. RIVES, and CHARLES STEWART SMITH were appointed as commissioners.

These men gave themselves unsparingly to the work of getting the project under way. There were great difficulties to be overcome, powerful opposition, open or covert, particularly from the Van Wyck Administration. They succeeded. When the plans were prepared, JOHN B. MCDONALD, a name to be remembered in the chronicles of subway construction, had the courage to take the contract, and AUGUST BELMONT was bold enough to give him the needed financial backing, a risk which many bankers had declined to take. WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS assumed the arduous labors of chief engineer of the work.

These are the men, though many others were associated with them, to whom New York City chiefly owes the creation of the rapid transit system. It seems strange to us now that their efforts should have encountered opposition from any quarter, even from rival interests. It is stranger yet that men of intelligence twenty-five years ago should have entertained and expressed grave doubts of the practicability and financial promise of the subways. Such opposition there was, such doubts were widely entertained. It is always a mistake to harbor misgivings as to the success of any undertaking that gives the people of New York what they want and need. Subways they had to have; there was no substitute. Without these facilities for passenger travel the city could never have come to have its present enormous population, and the fewer millions it did have, we must feel, would have led a sorry life.

THE EVENING POST'S NEW OWNERSHIP.

All good wishes to the new owner of The Evening Post, Mr. THOMAS W. LAMONT; to the trustees, whom he has vested with the power of administrative management of the property, THEODORE N. VAIL, Dr. HENRY S. PRITCHETT, and ELLERY SEDGWICK, and to the editors of the paper, who, it is made known, will be independent of outside control, free to conduct the paper and express their opinions under the sole guidance of their own convictions. That is as it should be.

The Evening Post is a venerable newspaper, 117 years old to be exact. The changes now announced give promise that it will continue to be managed and edited in a manner worthy of its honorable traditions, as a newspaper of dignity, with a sense of responsibility to its public, respecting itself and worthy of the respect of its readers.

A PEOPLE WITHOUT A SOUL.

Dr. FRANK BOHN's account in yesterday's TIMES of the opinions of German democrats, famous personages some of them, exiles in Switzerland, is full of bitter but wholesome truth. If there be left any believers in the legend of the German people as divided in aim and hope from the Hohenzollern and the Junkers, the utterances of these German democrats should disillusion them. All agree that only German disaster can bring even the beginning of German democracy.

A once mighty figure in German industrialism recites impressively, after long, thorough knowledge and pondering, facts that every enemy of Germany, every friend of democracy, should know and ponder:

> Place absolutely no hope in any party or any class within Germany. There is no considerable class within Germany which understands democracy. All criticism of the Government is based entirely on the fact that there is not enough food and clothing. But if the German Government can provide her people with the necessities of life as she has in the past, there is no reason why she should not make war for fifty years. * * *

The number of people in Germany that respects anything but force is utterly negligible. For twenty years I have wished to join a democratic party in Germany and work toward disarmament, but there was no such party for me to join. I would have joined even the smallest group. But there was no group which had the courage to organize. Upon the masses of Germany, capitalists, professionals, and wage workers alike, economic success and the new wealth have worked like a black curse. The acquisition of wealth merely destroyed the soul of Germany.

This is the Faust legend made history. Germany has sold her soul for power and wealth. Forty years of enormous industrial, commercial, and financial expansion under protection; the great cartels, the great fortunes, Princes competing or combining with bankers and industrialists; colonies, fleets, armies, the merchant marine, all stimulating one another in a vicious circle; trade crying for markets, commerce arm-in-arm with militarism; Chauvinism in the universities and the schools; the Socialists gradually turned into commercial imperialists; the megalomania of the Kaiser shared in the measure of his capacity by the meanest German, happy to think he belongs to a superior race, and devoutly hoping for a better chance in a greater Germany; a nation of regimented materialists, worshippers of wealth, believers in the infallibility of force, incapable of political thought: that is Germany.

A people that has lost its soul! To such a people help can only come, as Dr. ROESEMEIER says, "from Bethlehem, Penn."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Both of His Analogies Incorrect.

No attempt to establish a defense could well be less of a success or more of a failure than was the one made by WILLIAM BAYARD HALE when he likened his work for the German Government to that which an attorney renders to a man accused of crime. He was able, of course, to win assent to the statement that even the guilty are entitled to have their case, such as it is, so presented as to win for them whatever of consideration it deserves. It is also true that public interest demands that this shall be done, and the lawyer who does it is beyond fair criticism, no matter what the character of his client. The lawyer, however, is a servant of the court before which he pleads and is subject to its direction and control.

Dr. HALE was in a wholly different position. He was under no obligation to the German Government except such as was created by his choice of that Government as a client and his voluntary acceptance of its retainer. There was no Judge to assign him to that particular case, and he could have taken it only for one of two reasons—either because he believed the case a good one or because, regardless of its merits, he was willing to serve a client far from penniless. There are lawyers of exactly that kind, but their character is not high or their reputation enviable.

In error, too, is Dr. HALE when he turns to journalistic customs for a justification of his editorial work for the Germans. In the office of newspapers honestly conducted, editors are not expected—they are forbidden—to write what they do not believe, and in no newspaper offices do honest editors so write. They recognize the possibility of their own fallibility of judgment, but while they often disagree with one or another position taken by their paper, they let somebody else express that position, and when the disagreement is too great or too fundamental they resign and seek more congenial employment.

Dr. HALE was free to follow that excellent example, but he did not do it, presumably because as attorney and editor he found his work for Germany to his taste.

Neglecting a Great Opportunity.

It is a curious and perhaps significant fact that in all the passionate oratory coming from the friends of the convicted and sentenced MOONEY there is never a word about the atrocity of the crime which he was charged with committing. While it would be unfair to accuse his defenders of giving their approval to the bombing and killing of men participating in a "preparedness parade," there is certainly something strange in their utter lack of interest in what was done on that disastrous day in San Francisco.

MOONEY's friends might reasonably be expected to be more active than anybody else in helping the law to discover and subsequently to punish the perpetrator or perpetrators of the outrage. There rests on them not only the ordinary duty of every good citizen to facilitate the administration of justice when he can, but in addition they must see that nothing would be a vindication of MOONEY's innocence as effective as would be proof that somebody else did what he was accused of doing.

There is no denying that the crime was committed—no denying that he or they who committed it incurred the penalties of both murder and treason. For such creatures good citizens can have no sympathy, and no reluctance to assist in bringing them to the gallows. Of course no legal obligation rests on either MOONEY or his friends and counsel to do more than prove him innocent, if they can. Indeed, strictly speaking, they need not do even that, for if the State does not prove him guilty the case against him falls and he goes free. But that, in the judgment of several courts, the State has already done, and nothing else would so facilitate getting that judgment reversed as the discovery and presentation of convincing evidence against somebody now at liberty and deserving of death.

Acceptance Without Reservation.

Prompt and complete submission to the powers newly accorded to our Government has been shown by all the great corporations from which control of what used to be thought their own business has recently been taken. In most cases, too, this submission has been without any useless protests and with a semblance of cheerfulness more or less convincing. Of all the corporation heads, however, only THEODORE N. VAIL, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, has announced acquiescence in the Government's action in words that could leave in no minds, even the most suspicious, the slightest doubt that the yielding to the inevitable was more and better than forced docility.

Mr. VAIL's announcement to the company's officers and employés of the change in the management of its property is a model production of its kind and for its purpose. Its appeal is well worth printing again:

> To all who are identified with the Bell companies—who have shown your fine sense of obligation and your loyalty and fidelity to the country, to the public service, and to the property in the past, and to whom the credit is due for the prestige and position of the companies in the public eye—it is asked, and it is not too much to ask of you, that same loyalty, fidelity, and devotion to the service under the new order of things. On your behalf such loyalty, fidelity, and devotion to service have been promised, knowing full well the spirit in which you would meet and respond to the request.

That is eloquent, and it is loyal. It is also just what would be expected to come from the company that gives what is unquestionably the best telephone service in the world, and at a price that is called too high only by those who forget what they get for their money as compared with what is given by the companies abroad at a cost called less only by those who do not take either quality or amount into consideration.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Why Mr. Anderson Believes It Is Best Heard Without a Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

William Barnes, in a letter to THE TIMES, quotes the plank upon the prohibition question which he offered in the Resolutions Committee at the recent unofficial Republican State Convention. In declaring for a referendum on the Federal Amendment, Mr. Barnes took exactly the position taken by Tammany. The men whom he lists as voting for it are all politically "wet," and at least one of them directly connected with the brewing interests.

The proposal for a State-wide vote upon ratification of the Prohibition Amendment was an attempt to rob the people of all sections of the State of a voice upon this question. Tammany undoubtedly believes that if a vote can be had in the State as a whole it will be possible by the usual Tammany methods, weapons, and ammunition to roll up a wet majority in New York City that will overwhelm the rest of the State.

If the framers of the Constitution had intended for the people of the State to vote en bloc, they would have so provided, but in the wisdom which has preserved the country from so many perils they balanced the handicap involved in the requirement of a two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress and ratification by three-fourths of the States, with a proviso giving every part of the State and every class of its citizenship a chance to be heard and counted upon the amendment question, so that in a strictly rural State the farming population could not completely overwhelm any cities the State might have, and, on the other hand, an overshadowing city could not stifle the voice of the rural element.

The present plan is a part of the "American system," and it comes with poor grace for Mr. Barnes, a self-appointed defender of the Constitution, to attempt to go counter to its spirit merely because the liquor traffic is involved.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New York.
New York, July 30, 1918.

CRITICISING CONGRESSMAN.

C. E. Russell Replies to Representative Green of Iowa.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is there sacred, holy, or sanctified about a Congressman that he should be exempt from the criticism or comment to which other men in public life are subject?

I have just received my TIMES of June 18 and in its report of the proceedings in Congress of the day before I observe that W. R. Green, who appears to be a Representative from Iowa, uttered a horrified outcry because when I was making a speaking tour in his State last Winter I attacked a Congressman "by name."

I certainly did—by name and in every other way I could think of. He had voted against the declaration of this most necessary war and he had on other occasions voted and acted in ways to hamper the Government in its defense of the country, and with what poor gifts God has bestowed on me I went after him. And if I should be again in the State he disgraced I should to the best of my little ability go after him again, committee or no committee.

Evidently Mr. Green views this as a crime, it being to his mind some form of lèse majesté. Two courses, then, are open to him. He can bring my offense to the notice of the Department of Justice and try to have me prosecuted, or he can have my salary from the Government stopped. If he will call George Creel on the telephone any day he can easily ascertain the amount of that salary and have an opportunity to compare it with his own emoluments from the United States. At the same time he can estimate the devastating calamity that would fall on me should mine be discontinued. It is, of course, true that to stop my pay might be deemed to come within the cruel and unusual punishments prohibited by the Constitution, but the criminal prosecution, if Mr. Green's idea of Congressional majesty is correct, ought to be easy enough, and I commend it to his judicious attention.

Go to it, Green of Iowa! And if you know any shrinking souls that now seek to protect themselves from the charge of disloyalty by shouting "partisanism" bring them along. I should be charmed to see them at last out in the open. Go to it, and go as far as you like.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.
London, England, July 10, 1918.

Jugoslavia, Monarchy or Republic?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently the Jugoslav press, particularly the Slovenian, has begun to deal with the question, What form of government shall the newly proclaimed State of Jugoslavia have? Some say that this new State will be a kingdom with Karageorgevich at its head, others consider it a federative republic, and still others maintain the creation of Jugoslavia to be under the sceptre of the Hapsburgs. We believe in the possibility of the first and second hypotheses, but the third is improbable, and the reason is this: Austria-Hungary with its Slavonic nationalities represents nowadays an anomaly so flagrant as can be found nowhere in the world. The Czech republican leader, Dr. Stransky, was right when he declared a short time ago in the Austrian Lower House that "Austria-Hungary is not a State, but a hideous dream of hundreds of years, an Alpine load of tyranny, and an absurdity." In truth, this monarchy which has gathered all political powers into its own hands, is helplessly inefficient, decadent, and bankrupt. Its nobility, which ceases to perform any useful public functions, is merely parasitic. The upper ranks of the Austrian bureaucracy are filled by men notoriously unspiritual. The princes and dukes are incompetent to understand the democratic ideals of modern times. The Magyar pleasure-seeking magnates and counts are unserviceable, while the clergy is unbelieving, corrupt, and immoral.

The Southern Slavs, as well as the Czechoslovaks of Austria-Hungary, are now ready to enter upon their heritage of influence in State affairs, implying social equality and intellectual independence. As to what form of government shall be attributed to their States, republic or constitutional monarchy, this is an internal and secondary question. Both forms may be good or bad, according to the circumstances, as Rousseau and Montesquieu proved centuries ago. The essential thing is that they should have independent States. The decision as to the form will come later, and will be attained with no infringement upon public law or international practice.

MILIVOY S. STANOYEVICH.
New York, July 29, 1918.

Spruce Timber for War Needs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have read with interest your article in your issue of Monday, the 22d, relating to "Speed Production of Spruce Lumber." We feel sure you have made a mistake in stating that the army aims to increase the output to 30,000,000,000 feet a month. This should read 30,000,000 feet a month. Also, we are interested in the last paragraph, where you state:

> Before the Government took charge of the production spruce was selling for $250 per thousand feet, and it was said that one-half of it was fit to go into airplanes.

Soon after the outbreak of the war in 1914 we commenced to ship West Virginia spruce in large quantities for the British and French Government factories, and think we shipped about 90 per cent. of the product that was of the right quality. The price started at about $80 per thousand feet, and finished at much less than $200 per thousand feet, delivered abroad. When the demand increased for spruce, and West Virginia could not supply it, we negotiated for large quantities of Washington and Oregon spruce, and feel sure that we had about 35 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the total product from the section of the quality that was suitable for airplane construction, and at no time did the price approach more than one-half the price you state, that is, $125 per thousand feet, and not $250 per thousand feet. JOHN L. ALCOCK & CO.
Baltimore, July 22, 1918.

From a Belgian Woman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you permit a Belgian woman to send you her most grateful thanks for the article you published in your journal answering the discourse of Hertling? Millions and millions of those martyrs I left a year ago would thank you for it with the same heart full of gratitude if they only could have the comforting joy of reading it. Added to all we already owe to your great country and your great people—that feeling all you Americans give us that we shall see Belgium once more free and released of those who not only attacked her and robbed her, but crucify her, soul and body, every day since four years—makes us yours forever with all our gratitude and all our love.

R. PONTEIL.
Le Havre, July 18, 1918.

THE UGLY DUCKLING.

How lonely is the resting place
Your weary flight has won:
All jewel green's the winding stream
Your silvery wings float on,
While little maids come running down
With white bread in their hands
To sprinkle crumbs among the swans
That flit to faeryland.
For there is welcome honey-sweet
A-waiting everywhere
For you that sail so white and still,
So fair among the fair.

I wonder will you, journeying
By tower and palace side,
Be thinking on the barnyard proud
Once made your world so wide—
On those rude eaves that sheltered once
Your foster-mother's sons
And you, alack! the laughing-stock
Of all the bonny ones.
Or on the bitter way you came
To find your brethren there,
Where now you sail, so white and still,
So fair among the fair!

ANNE W. YOUNG.

GRANT HIGHER WAGE TO STREET CAR MEN

Taft-Walsh Board Orders Increases of 35 to 65 Per Cent. on 22 Systems.

FAVORS ADVANCE IN FARES

Asks President to Appeal to Congress for Relief of Lines—Federal Loans Available.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Wage increases ranging from 35 to 65 per cent. were granted to employes of twenty-two street and interurban railway companies, operating in sixteen cities, in an award announced today by the War Labor Board. Wages of motormen and conductors in the larger cities were fixed at from 48 to 50½ cents an hour, while those of similar employes in smaller cities and on interurban lines at from 38 to 45 cents, with a general minimum of 42 cents for trackmen, pitmen controllers, oilers, and similar employes. Approximately 50,000 were affected by the awards.

Recommendations that the President urge enactment of special legislation which would enable some Federal agency to "consider the very perilous financial condition" of the street railway companies of the country with a view to increasing fares wherever warranted were made by the board, which declared this to be a war necessity.

"Past wrongs of street car companies due to overcapitalization, corrupt methods, or exorbitant dividends should be forgotten, the board declared, and "in justice the public should pay an adequate compensation for a service which cannot be rendered except for war prices."

Federal Aid for Companies.

The War Finance Corporation, with an available fund of $500,000,000 to lend to war industries, is prepared to give financial assistance to some of the companies for whose employes higher wages were ordered. The corporation insists, however, that companies' credit be good, and that adequate security be furnished. It is impossible for some companies to furnish this, in view of the fact that their revenues have not kept pace with expenses. For these companies there is no direct help available in Washington.

Directors of the War Finance Corporation, however, are said to be willing to investigate applications from companies with impaired credit, and to recommend informally to State or local Public Service Commissions that the fare increases for the railways be allowed. It was to stimulate this local responsibility for local problems that President Wilson, Secretary McAdoo, and the War Finance Corporation recently issued statements urging public service bodies to expedite consideration of applications of utilities for rate advances.

President Wilson is understood to have declined to act recently on a suggestion of the War Labor Board that he take some drastic action to increase street-car fares generally throughout the country, on the ground that the Federal Government should not shoulder the financial responsibilities for thousands of utility projects whose needs and nature of service are best known locally. Persistent reports that President Wilson might take over street-car lines generally and turn over their operation to the Railroad Administration were discredited specifically today by high officials.

The War Finance Corporation already has made a number of loans to banks to cover advances which the banks previously had made to street-car companies or other public utilities. These are not announced when made through the agency of a bank.

Wages on a Sliding Scale.

The large awards and recommendations announced today were made by ex-President Taft and Frank P. Walsh, joint Chairmen of the War Labor Board, after extensive investigation during the last two months, during which a large number of witnesses and great masses of statistics were examined. Controversies between employes and sixteen other street railway and interurban companies still are before the board.

The wage increases awarded today were on a sliding scale and varied, being based on local conditions and facts peculiar to the individual cases. In practically all instances, the awards were made retroactive, and in all cases where employes are compelled to work in excess of the period of their regular runs the companies must pay overtime on the basis of time and a half, which places the employes on the same basis with skilled mechanics in Government industries.

In awarding increases to employes in Detroit and Chicago, the board specifically recommended an advance in fares.

While not going deeply into the question of labor unions, the board, in cases where the right of employes to organize has been an issue, ordered that workers be protected in the exercise of their right to join trade unions without fear of molestation by the employer.

A step to accelerate the method of graduating men from one wage classification to another also was taken by the board, which arbitrarily fixed the limit of apprenticeship on cars at one year.

Cases still being considered affect companies in Kansas City, Mo.; Memphis, Tenn.; Cincinnati, Dayton, and Elyria, Ohio; Portland, Ore.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Atlanta, Ga.; Wilkes-Barre and Philadelphia, Penn.; Denver, Boston, Birmingham, Ala.; Jacksonville, Fla., and Leavenworth, Kan., as well as the Rhode Island company.

More Revenue Imperative.

The War Labor Board, in announcing its recommendation to the President that special legislation be enacted by Congress to enable some executive agency of the Federal Government to consider the financial condition of the street railways and raise fares, said:

> "We believe it to be a war necessity justifying Federal interference. Should this be deemed unwise, however, we urge upon the local authorities and the people of the locality the pressing need for such an increase adequate to meet the added cost of operation.
>
> "This is not a question turning on the history of the relations between the local street railways and the municipalities in which they operate. The just claim for an increase in fares does not rest upon any right to a dividend upon capital long invested in the enterprise. The increase in fare must be given because of the imminent pressure for money receipts now to keep the street railroads running so that they may meet the local and national demand for their service. Overcapitalization, corrupt methods, exorbitant dividends in the past, are not relevant to the question of policy in the present exigency. In justice the public should pay an adequate war compensation for a service which cannot be rendered except for war prices. The credit of these companies in floating bonds is gone. Their ability to borrow on short notes is most limited. In the face of added expenses which this and other awards of needed and fair compensation to their employes will involve, such credit will completely disappear. Bankruptcy, receiverships, and demoralization, with failure of service, must be the result. Hence our urgent recommendation on this head."

Regarding the Chicago companies the board said:

> "The award in this case is an increase in maximum wages from 39 to 48 cents an hour. It was required by an increase in the cost of living of the street car employes, and is not more than fair. It does entail on the company, however, a heavy increase in its operating expenses. The showing made by the company to us clearly discloses that in order to enable it to render adequate service the fares which it is permitted to charge should be substantially increased."

The increase from 41 to 50 cents an hour in the case of the International Railway Company of Buffalo was conditioned upon the continuance in force of the rate of fare recently granted by the City Council. Should this rate be revoked then the wage increases shall automatically terminate.

The board in the case of the Columbus Railway, Power and Light Company also ordered that there be no interference with the employes' right to organize, and ordered reinstated Carl R. Fenneman, William Hagans, F. W. Killiam, and M. E. Reed, who previously had been discharged by the company. Recommendations that the present fare charged in Detroit be increased in order to meet the increased operating expenses were made by the board. Permission is also given for the employment of women or negro men if the necessity arises. Sunday and holiday runs in Detroit are to be no more than eight hours, the board decided, while night runs will be eight hours with ten hours' pay. The company's open shop policy is to be continued and is "not to be deemed a grievance" by employes.

A wage of $17.50 per week is to be guaranteed for the first year and $20 a week thereafter by the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey under the order of the board. Regarding other employes the board ordered that men should be paid in accordance with the actual platform time they work, and their request for a ten-hour day was denied.

In Newark, N. J., the rate was made 41 to 45 cents, effective June 7. In Trenton it was made 38 and 42 cents, effective June 22. In Scranton, Penn., it was made 41 to 45 cents, effective June 2.

The increase is effective in Rochester as of June 15. Under the head of New York State Railways, Rochester City lines get 41 to 45 cents and interurban 47 cents. A flat rate of 50½ cents for the west Shore Railway was awarded. The minimum wage for the United Traction Company of Albany was fixed at 40 cents an hour, effective from June 3.

PLAN TO AID 25,000 FARMERS

Loans with Which They Will Buy Seeds Limited to $300.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The loan to the drought-stricken districts of the West and South which President Wilson has authorized is expected to aid 25,000 farmers. This is to be accompanied by limiting the maximum to any farmer to $300. It is expected that much less than this will suffice to enable thousands of farmers to purchase seed and get in their Winter crops this Fall.

The management of the loan is in the hands of the Treasury and Agricultural Departments. The county agents of the latter department will attend to all applications and report on the needs and responsibility of the applicants. The loan is to be issued on the crops that are sowed, and no applicant will be financed beyond the requirements of 100 acres. This makes the average loan $3 an acre, which will be adhered to in all acreages. Notes will bear 6 per cent. interest, payable in the Southern districts on Oct. 1, 1919, and in Northern districts on Nov. 1, 1919.

The Federal Land Banks of the affected areas will make and collect the loans. They will have the co-operation of local banks in the taking of applications. Banks and other local agencies assisting will be asked to contribute their services. The determination of the question of making each loan will, in the first instance, rest with the Department of Agriculture, which, through its various agencies, assisted by farm loan associations and other local farmers' organizations, will investigate each application.

Applicants must agree to use seed and methods approved by the Department of Agriculture, and the money will not be advanced until the crop is planted.

FOR HIGHER AMERICANISM.

Borah Wants Definite Policy Uprooting Dual Nationality After War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Warning to German-Americans in this country who consider their allegiance to their Fatherland superior to that they owe to the United States was uttered in the Senate today by Senator Borah of Idaho.

"Those who have been engaged in teaching those who may come to our shores that there is a possibility of a divided allegiance, that there is a possibility of a higher allegiance, are just as much the enemies of this republic as those who point rifles at our boys' breasts in France," he said.

He declared that Congress should not be content with merely passing a bill revoking the charter of the German-American Alliance, but should determine and assert a definite policy uprooting dual nationality in America after the war.

"I say to those," he continued, "who come among us, 'Join us in this great enterprise, become part of us. The fact that you or your ancestors were born in foreign climes shall not be laid up against you in act or deed, for

T. W. LAMONT BUYS THE EVENING POST

Banker Puts Control of the Stock in Hands of Three Trustees.

PRESENT STAFF TO REMAIN

New Owner Says His Aim Is to Emphasize the Independent Character of the Paper.

Thomas W. Lamont of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. has purchased all the shares of stock of The New York Evening Post from Oswald Garrison Villard and his fellow stockholders, according to an announcement made yesterday. Mr. Lamont, in a statement to the press, said he had placed the control of the stock in the hands of a board of three trustees, Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and Ellery Sedgwick, editor of The Atlantic Monthly.

Mr. Villard, in a statement, said he was pleased with the plan of trustee control and praised his employes for their work on the publication. The trustees also issued a brief statement. The stock amounted to 1,000 shares of the nominal value of $100 a share. The financial consideration involved in the sale of the property was not revealed by Mr. Lamont. Mr. Villard declined to add anything to his formal statement.

Speaking to reporters after the announcement of his purchase of The Post, Mr. Lamont said that his interest in newspapers went back to 1892, when he was a reporter on The Tribune, following his graduation from Harvard University. He said he did general work and was assigned to political stories. An illness caused him to go West after several months on The Tribune, and when he returned he worked on the copy desk for two years, when he left to enter business. Since then he had contributed articles on economic and financial topics to various publications, but he said that the purchase of The Post was his first real venture in the publishing line. Hammond Lamont, a deceased brother of Mr. Lamont, was formerly managing editor of The Post, and his brother-in-law, John Palmer Gavit, resigned as managing editor last January.

In response to questions Mr. Lamont let it be known that he would not exercise personal supervision over the publication, and that even the trustees would have passive control, that the editors would go to the trustees for advice on matters connected with the newspaper, rather than that the trustees would actively direct the management of the property. The editorial policy, he said, would continue along the independent lines as heretofore, and it would be absolutely in the hands of the present editors, the chief of whom is Rollo Ogden, who has been in charge of the editorial page since 1905.

Statement by Mr. Lamont.

Mr. Lamont's formal statement, which was published yesterday on the first page of The Post, together with those of the trustees and Mr. Villard, follows:

Aug. 1, 1918.

I have personally acquired from Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard and his associates all of the shares of the stock of The New York Evening Post. I have been led to make this purchase partly because of a personal interest in The Evening Post, founded by my uncle, my brother, the late Hammond Lamont, was the managing editor; but chiefly because I have believed that a journal with the sound traditions of The Post is an institution of value to the public, if conducted with vigor and independence.

It is obviously impossible for me to devote my personal attention to the conduct of The Evening Post. Accordingly, following the policy consistently established by the owners of the property during the many years when it was conducted with such fearlessness and effectiveness by the late E. L. Godkin, and in order to emphasize the independent character which I desire the publication to enjoy, I am lodging all my stock in the hands of Theodore N. Vail, Henry S. Pritchett, and Ellery Sedgwick, as trustees.

These gentlemen have, with a sense of public spirit, consented to accept this trust. They will, of course, not be responsible for the opinions which The Evening Post expresses, nor for its daily management. But their counsel and their matured judgments will, I am assured, be always available for the assistance of those who are in charge of the newspaper.

With such management, the editorial staff, (as ably led by Mr. Rollo Ogden, the present editor in chief) will be completely intrusted, for to command the permanent confidence of the community a newspaper must be free from outside direction, both in its presentation of news and of opinions. With the future thus assured, I look to see The Evening Post steadily increase in vigor and influence and realize more fully than ever before the high aims cherished by its founders of a century ago and by its subsequent owners.

Acceptance of the Trustees.

The statement of the trustees is as follows:

Mr. Lamont's statement needs no amplification. Had the following a natural course and retained under his personal control the stock of The Evening Post, his reputation would have been sufficient assurance of a just and liberal policy. But in view of his desire to prevent the possibility of misconception, we accede to his request, and, in accepting this trust, agree to use our best and independent judgment in voting Mr. Lamont's stock and in electing from time to time suitable Directors for The Evening Post Corporation.

THEODORE N. VAIL,
HENRY S. PRITCHETT,
ELLERY SEDGWICK.

In his statement Mr. Villard said:

"It is a great satisfaction in relinquishing the ownership of The Evening Post, after thirty-seven years of control by my family, to feel certain that its high journalistic standards and its tradition of public service since 1801 will be maintained under the new ownership. I am particularly pleased that a plan of trustee control like that devised by my father, Mr. Henry Villard, in 1881, should appeal to Mr. Lamont. The editors of The Evening Post have ever since been free to speak their own minds, unhampered by ownership. No newspaper in this country has a more devoted set of workers or one more patriotically loyal to our American institutions and the democratic principles which underlie them, and I rejoice that they are to continue to manage the property. I gratefully acknowledge how much it is due to them that I am able to turn over the newspaper with the widest public support it has ever enjoyed and with its prestige untarnished. Since it is a human institution, The Evening Post has its faults and shortcomings, but since 1881 it has never been used to advance the personal fortunes or prestige of any individual, and it has had no other ambition than to serve the city, the State, and the nation without fear or favor."

Appended to this direct statement in The Evening Post yesterday was the following:

"Mr. Villard stated that he had contemplated retiring for more than six months, during which he had received numerous offers for the property. Mr. Villard will continue as editor and proprietor of The Nation, which was founded by his uncle, Wendell Phillips Garrison, and Edwin L. Godkin, in 1865. He is also proprietor of The Nautical Gazette, and has other publishing interests. His office will remain in The Evening Post Building. The Nation will be enlarged and developed, and on Oct. 5 will begin the publication of a fortnightly international relations supplement, which will be modeled after the New Europe in England, and will contain authoritative articles on the political progress of the warring nations, official documents, treaties, speeches, &c."

The leading editorial article of The Evening Post yesterday was as follows:

"From the announced plans of the new owner of The Evening Post, Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, the public will understand that its complete editorial independence is assured. In this respect he adheres to the large and liberal policy adopted by the late Henry Villard, when he purchased The Evening Post nearly forty years ago. The present editors, therefore, will continue to form and express their own judgment on all political and financial questions, on the stern duties of the war, and on the difficult problems which will come with peace.

"That judgment our readers may often think faulty, but that it is never fettered they will see the proof day after day in this newspaper itself. Thus given a free hand and full responsibility, in keeping with the honorable tradition of The Evening Post, the editors and Directors will endeavor to make its future copy fair as its past, and to meet the issues of the new day, as they arise, with serenity and hope."

EDITORS MUST STAND TRIAL.

Court Dismisses Demurrer in New-Freie Zeitung.

Holding that the recruiting service would be just as much obstructed and the United States as much injured by newspaper articles and kindred methods that persuade eligible persons not to enlist, as by an assault upon a recruiting officer, Judge Haight in the United States District Court in Newark yesterday dismissed the demurrer entered against the indictments against the publishers and three employes of the New Jersey Freie Zeitung.

The indicted men who must stand trial are Benedict and Edwin S. Prieth, former owners and publishers of the paper, and William von Katzler, managing editor; Henry Waechter, city editor, and Hans von Handelsmann, editorial writer. They are charged with conspiracy to obstruct enlistments through newspaper articles.

MISS WILLIAMS ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. J. V. S. Oddie to Wed Lieut. J. W. M. Richardson.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Edith Williams, daughter of Mrs. J. V. S. Oddie of 59 West Forty-sixth Street, to Lieutenant John William Moore Richardson, U. S. R. Miss Williams, whose father was the late Coleman Williams, is a member of the Junior League and has done considerable work with the Y. M. C. A. Her brother, Coleman H. Williams, who was a graduate of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., enlisted last year in the ground section of the Aviation Signal Corps, and died in service at San Antonio on March 31. Miss Sarah Williams is her sister.

Miss Moncoeur Weds Lieut. Mooney

The wedding of Lieutenant Clark Mooney, stationed at Sandy Hook, and formerly a general manager of "The Birth of a Nation" company, and Miss Marjorie Moncoeur took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in West Sixty-ninth Street, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Nathan Seagle, performing the ceremony. The bride walked with her brother, James W. Moncoeur, who gave her in marriage. She was attended by Mrs. Katherine Ryan as matron of honor and by Miss Edith O'Brien as maid of honor. Lieutenant G. E. C. Norton was the best man and the ushers were Captain K. B. Norton, Captain N. B. Dickerson, Lieutenant F. C. Totten, and Lieutenant Azoy. A dinner at Murray's followed the ceremony.

Miss Tripp to Wed Lieut. Gatch.

Colonel Guy E. Tripp and Mrs. Tripp of 667 Madison Avenue, this city, and Greenwich, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Olive Agnes Tripp, to Lieutenant Nelson B. Gatch, a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Gatch of 5,266 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo. Lieutenant Gatch was commissioned in the aviation section of the Signal Corps in February last. He was graduated from Columbia in 1913, and is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi, the Ardsley Club, and the St. Louis Country Club. No date has been mentioned for the marriage.

Schutz-Werner.

Miss Fredericka Werner, daughter of Mrs. Sophie Werner, and Max H. Schutz, the son of Mrs. A. Henry Schutz, were married at 1 o'clock yesterday at the home of the bride's mother, 215 West Ninety-eighth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman.

Gerard B. Werner gave his sister in marriage, and Samuel M. Schutz acted as best man for his brother.

After a bridal breakfast the couple left for Boston on their honeymoon.

Atterbury-Rand Wedding Tonight.

Miss Ruth Rand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Fiske Rand, and Boudinot Atterbury, son of Dr. and Mrs. Boudinot C. Atterbury of this city, will be married at 8 o'clock this evening at the bride's home, 61 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Atterbury's uncle, the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, is to officiate. Miss Rand is a graduate of Wellesley and was a student of medicine at Cornell.

Agnew-Loucks.

The marriage is announced on July 23 at Holyrood Church, this city, by the Rev. Dr. G. A. Carstensen, of Miss Nada Mae Loucks, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Loucks of New York, to Gordon Grainger Agnew, Medical Corps, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C.

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BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

WARNING BY HOOVER ON FOOD ECONOMY

Administrator, in Cable Message, Urges Elimination of All Waste.

FOR GREATER PRODUCTION

America, He Says, Cannot Figure on Only One More Year of the War.

The Federal Food Board made public yesterday the text of a cable message received from Herbert Hoover, in which the Food Administrator, who is now in England, urged rigid economy and the elimination of waste in all foodstuffs, and stating that the administration of the food problem could not be made on the basis of only another year of war. The message follows:

"Please give following joint resolution of the Food Controllers of the United States, France, Italy, and Great Britain wide publicity:

"Resolved, That while the increased production of the United States renders it possible to relax some of the restrictions, which have been borne with particular hardship upon all our peoples, yet it is absolutely necessary that rigid economy and elimination of waste in the consumption and handling of all foodstuffs, as well as increased production, should be maintained throughout the European allied countries and in North America. It is only by such economy and elimination of waste that the transportation of the necessary men and supplies from North America to the European front can be accomplished and that stocks of foodstuffs can be built up in North America as an insurance against the ever present danger of harvest failure and the possible necessity for large emergency drafts to Europe.

"We cannot administer the food problem on the basis of a one year's war. We must prepare for its long continuance, if we are to insure absolute victory."

Co-operating with the Food Administration, the War Savings Society Bureau sent out an appeal last night to the 15,000 War Savings Societies in this city, urging members to help avert the threatened shortage of sugar by cutting down their consumption.

"We have already lost 50,000,000 pounds of sugar through submarine sinkings, and the new crops are less than was anticipated, so to properly feed the people, our soldiers and allies every one must cut his sugar consumption down to a half pound a week," the appeal said.

It was pointed out that it would cost the Government 75,000,000 and require the labor of 100,000 men, who might otherwise be employed in war work, to establish a sugar rationing system in the home, and that this expenditure of money and labor could only be saved by the entire co-operation of every patriotic American in complying with the voluntary rationing system.

RUSH ORDER BY AIR MAIL.

Documents Wanted in Washington Sent in Record Time.

The aerial mail yesterday established a remarkable time record in delivering valuable documents from New York to Washington on a rush order. A few minutes before 11 o'clock in the morning Postmaster Patten's office in New York was notified by Second Assistant Postmaster General Otto Praeger of Washington to call up Henry Woodhouse, a member of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America, and notify him that the Postmaster General would like to have by return aerial mail a set of advance proofs of the maps of the Woodrow Wilson Airway, which maps are made especially for the use of the aviators and show landmarks, elevations, and other important things to guide them in flying.

Although the message was only received a few minutes before 11 o'clock, Postmaster Patten's messenger called on Mr. Woodhouse at the Aero Club of America, 297 Madison Avenue, a few minutes later and received the proof of the maps and other information, and they were sent by aerial route, leaving New York at 11:30 A. M., arriving in Washington about two and a half hours later.

The aeronautic maps of the Woodrow Wilson Airway, which have been made under the direction of Mr. Woodhouse, comprise seventeen sections, covering the entire district from New York to San Francisco. The Woodrow Wilson Airway is a belt eighty miles wide, following the great circle from New York to San Francisco. The route crosses New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, and California.

MASONS PLAN BIG WORK.

To Devote Resources to the Aid of Disabled Soldiers.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—Subject to the approval of the War Department and the sanction of the higher Masonic bodies of the country, the entire resources of the Masonic bodies throughout the world will be used to assist soldiers and sailors disabled on the battlefields of Europe, under a movement launched here last night at a meeting of representatives of every branch of Masonry.

The War League for Masonic Service was tentatively formed.

The efforts of the fraternity would be to assist disabled men in making themselves self-sustaining before, during, or after vocational training given them by the Government. Tentative plans call for the use of Masonic employment bureaus, hospitals, and buildings and funds, thus utilizing a complete organization which would be ready at the first request for help.

Under the plans each of the 3,000,000 Masons in this country will be asked to devote time and efforts in the work. Details will be communicated immediately to branches throughout the United States and Canada, and through their heads to affiliated bodies in Europe.

A chain of leagues would be formed, to which any listed man with honorable discharge can apply for employment commensurate with his qualifications.

If sanctioned by the Government, representatives of the league may be stationed in Europe so the benefit of the organization will begin as soon as the man is discharged from the hospital. No fees will be charged, the funds to come from Masons, the Government, or private subscription.

Andrew Carnegies at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and daughter arrived here today from Lenox, Mass. They have taken apartments at a hotel and expect to remain six weeks. Mr. Carnegie stood the trip very well and remarked that he felt better than when he left Lenox.

AETNA CLAIM DISALLOWED.

Master Finds for Explosive Company in Mortgage Suit of Trustee.

The claim of the Guaranty Trust Company, as trustee, for $4,541,800 on mortgage bonds of the Aetna Explosive Company, Inc., because of a default of interest, was disallowed in a report by E. Henry Lacombe, Special Master, which was filed yesterday in the Federal District Court.

The opinion is to the effect that as the default did not continue for six months after notice was served on the company, and because interest has been since paid regularly, no legal claim exists. In his opinion Mr. Lacombe says that the Aetna Company, through its receivers, is doing very important work in making explosives for the Allies, that it is in the public interest that no obstacles be placed in the way of this work, and that it is for the benefit of the public that the property be saved from disintegration, through suits, attachments, &c.

It is denied that the court has indicated any intention of winding up the business and that, on the contrary, the receivers are carrying on, and with marked success, the task of relieving the company from its financial embarrassments, greatly improving the value of its property, and putting its affairs on a profitable basis."

Federal Judge Hand authorized the receivers to execute contracts for the sale to the United States of 7,000,000 pounds of nitrate of ammonia and with France for 12,000,000 pounds of wet picric acid at prices which will yield a reasonable profit.

NO ACTION ON EXPORTS.

Steel Men Decide Time Inopporune for Asking Freer Licensing.

Representatives of several steel firms interested in exports met yesterday at the Law Institute in the Equitable Building to exchange views on the export situation. It had been understood that an element in the exporting trade held to the belief that it might be possible for the Government to relax its ban on certain lines of metal exports, but the consensus developed at yesterday's meeting was that it was an inopportune time to ask for modification of rules laid down by the War Trade Board.

Several speakers went over the export situation as it related to steel and reached the conclusion that the Government was doing the best it could under the circumstances, and that it was not desirable to make suggestions.

A number of large export houses refused to send representatives to the meeting, as they feared a discussion of letting down the bars on steel exports might be misunderstood in Washington.

NEW TAX RULE ON LIQUORS.

Roper Decides Floor Tariff Follows the Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. — Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper ruled today that the floor tax on distilled spirits follows the goods, no matter where they are. The case arose in a question as to the taxable status of such spirits in the custody of a court in bankruptcy proceedings. The Commissioner holds:

"That upon the sale of spirits in the hands of a court of bankruptcy the tax shall be collected from the purchaser by the trustees in bankruptcy or their agent, and that the quantity thus sold and the amount of tax collected during any calendar month shall be reported to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the sales are made not later than the tenth of the month succeeding. The report when received shall be transmitted by the Collector promptly to this office, whereupon an assessment will be made and the tax collected in the ordinary course. Any person who collects such tax, whether it is specifically charged as such to the person to whom the spirits are delivered or not, will be held liable for the same."

FRENCH HONOR SHEARSON.

Decorate New Yorker for His Work in Interest of Orphans.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Edward Shearson of New York, Chairman of the American Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, was the guest of honor today at a luncheon given by the committee of Fraternite Franco-Americaine. Marshal Joffre presided, and in most cordial terms thanked the children of America who are helping the orphans of France. Embracing Mr. Shearson, the Marshal kissed him on both cheeks. William Graves Sharp, American Ambassador; Captain Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., who is engaged in Red Cross work, and Admiral Fournier spoke. André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, announced the Government had bestowed the Cross of the Legion of Honor upon Mr. Shearson. Louis Lafferre, Minister of Public Instruction, pinned on the decoration, and Mr. Shearson responded.

It was also announced by M. Tardieu that Seymour L. Cromwell, President of the Society for the Fatherless Children of France, had received the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

PURSE SNATCHER CAUGHT.

Thief Taken as He Flees Into Park with Woman's Pocketbook.

While walking along Central Park West to her home at 1 West Eighty-fifth Street at 11:15 o'clock last night, a man approached Mrs. Adelaide Clarke near Sixty-fourth Street, snatched her purse containing $25, and ran into Central Park. Mrs. Clarke's screams for help were heard by an army officer on the platform of a north-bound Eighth Avenue car, who ran across the street, leaped the wall, and fired three shots in the direction of the fleeing thief without effect.

Two policemen were crossing the park, and when they were opposite Sixty-eighth Street the thief ran into them. The policemen took the man to the Sixty-eighth Street Station, where he was questioned. He said that his name was Charles Devanney, and that he did not have a home. He said that he took the purse because he was hungry.

Use Motor Boats to Collect Taxes.

Word was received from Washington yesterday by William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second, or Wall Street District, that the motor vessels Kilkenny and Tarrogen of the Bureau of Navigation would be used in the collection of motor boat tax delinquencies. Motor boat taxes have been imposed for two periods, the first period running from October, 1917, to June 30, 1918, and the second period from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919. Those who did not pay the tax for the last period on the last day of July, 1918, are subject to a 50 per cent. penalty, and the waters about New York will be searched for delinquents. Mr. Edwards said that Commissioner Roper had advised him that manufacturers of so-called near beer were subject to a tax, although they were not required to furnish a bond.

Had Bridging Material Ready.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The booty captured by the French in following up the German retreat from the Marne included a large amount of bridging material which the Germans had collected just to the north of the Marne. The intention of the Germans to effect the passage of the river in strength and drive in the direction of Paris is thus indicated.

Adolph Lewisohn Is Host.

Adolph Lewisohn was host at a luncheon given yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton for the members of the British-Canadian Mission, of which Brig. Gen. William A. White is head.

MAYOR WOULD CURB JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Issues Proclamation Asking Co-operation of Parents and Children's Organizations.

Mayor Hylan issued a proclamation yesterday "to the parents and guardians of the children of the City of New York," appealing to them to help prevent juvenile delinquency by seeing to it that "every child in the City of New York has the benefit of a carefully thought-out plan for all of his or her leisure time and recreational activities." This is the proclamation:

PROCLAMATION.

To the Parents and Guardians of the Children of the City of New York:

There has been an alarming increase in juvenile delinquency in European cities, and there is danger of a similar increase in the City of New York. Conditions brought on by the war have led the Mayor's Committee on National Defense through its Sub-Committee on Civic Problems to bring to my attention the fact that with the co-operation of parents and guardians danger of an increase in juvenile delinquency may be removed.

The experience of those dealing with juvenile delinquency in this and other cities shows that delinquency is more largely caused by lack of care in planning the leisure time and recreational activities of children rather than being due to any inherent desire on the part of the child to be bad. This applies to the children of the rich as well as of the poor.

Therefore, as Mayor of the City of New York, I appeal to all parents and guardians of children, especially now that our schools are closed for the Summer, to make it a matter of special concern to see that every child in the City of New York has the benefit of a carefully thought-out plan for all of his or her leisure time and recreational activities.

In those homes from which men have been called for active service it is especially important that some one be found as a counselor or aid in giving leadership to the boys and girls who might otherwise suffer for the lack of attention.

The regular vacation and recreational activities of children should not be curtailed because of the war. In view of the increasing importance of this problem, all organizations engaged in playground and recreational work should increase their facilities. Parents and guardians should plan to have their children take advantage of the facilities furnished by the city authorities and other organizations promoting recreational activities.

The Mayor's committee invites the active co-operation of the public press and the citizens of New York in preventing any increase of juvenile delinquency, and to this end will welcome suggestions.

All who can give volunteer service are urged to co-operate with existing organizations which are promoting playgrounds, civic centres, social settlements, and the various movements for the recreational activities of boys and girls.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the City of New York to be affixed.

Done in the City of New York, this twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

JOHN F. HYLAN.

The Mayor expects to receive the co-operation of organizations interested in child welfare.

FILE BRADY ACCOUNTING.

Stocks with Par Value of $1,590,000 Shown to be Worth but $535,148.

One reason why the value of the estate of James B. ("Diamond Jim") Brady on appraisal proved so much less than was estimated at the time of his death was disclosed yesterday when the executors filed their first accounting in the Surrogates' Court. The accounting showed that stocks, having a par value of $1,590,000, had an actual value of only $535,148. There was one block of worthless stock of 250,000 shares having a par value of $250,000.

The executors reported that they have settled for $55,000 a claim held against the estate by the jewelry firm of Jung & Klitz, from which the decedent bought much of his jewelry. As the result of conflicting claims by several organizations to bequests left in the will Surrogate Fowler appointed Henry W. Jessup referee to decide the dispute.

WILL FILM FLAGG POSTER.

"Tell That to the Marines" to be Shown Throughout Country.

James Montgomery Flagg, whose vivid patriotic posters have been used exclusively since we entered the war, dashed off a 5 by 8 foot copy of his recruiting poster, "Tell That to the Marines," in front of the Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, yesterday.

The shadow of one of the marines on duty at the recruiting station was thrown across the illustration of the man aggressively throwing off his coat in order to join the corps. The scene was photographed by moving picture operators, and it will be shown over all the country. The idea was conceived by Lieutenant George Kneller of the Marine Corps. There were several speakers at the rally.

MAJOR LEE HAS TYPHOID.

New York Surgeon, Detailed in Porto Rico, Was Not Inoculated.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 20.—Major Edward W. Lee of the Medical Reserve Corps, who was one of the physicians called to attend William McKinley when the President was shot at Buffalo, has been seriously ill with typhoid fever. He is attached to the Base Hospital.

Major Lee came to Porto Rico about three months ago with the first group of reserve officers assigned to the hospital. Prior to entering the reserve corps he had been for years a surgeon in New York City. The fact that he is the only one of the officers coming from the North who has been attacked by typhoid is regarded as interesting from a medical viewpoint, for the reason that he was the only one of these officers who did not take the typhoid vaccination. It has been a popular theory among medical men that for persons over 45 or 50 years of age vaccination was not necessary, as the likelihood of their contracting the disease was very slight. Major Lee is a man of perhaps 55 years.

Molony Irish Lord Chief Justice.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Thomas Francis Molony, Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland since 1915, has been appointed Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, according to an official announcement made today.

Lord Justice Molony was born in Dublin in 1865. He was Solicitor General for Ireland in 1912-1918 and Attorney General in the latter year. In 1914 he was a member of the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland and also a member of the Royal Commission on Disturbances in Dublin. He was a member in 1916 of the Royal Commission which investigated the shootings during the Sinn Fein uprising.

Policeman Commits Suicide.

Patrolman Louis Purtell of the Jamaica Precinct, who lived at 26 McAuley Avenue, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the roof of the mouth. He handed his pay envelope to his wife and went out to a chicken house at the rear of their home. A few minutes later his wife heard a shot, and found him dead. Some months ago Purtell suffered a nervous breakdown. He joined the police force in 1890.

MELLEN SUES HIS WIFE.

Asks Decree of Separation on the Ground of Desertion.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 1.—Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, has filed a petition in the Berkshire Probate Court asking for a decree of desertion and separation against his wife, Katherine Lloyd Livingston Mellen, now of New York. Mrs. Mellen has entered an appearance in the case, which will probably be heard in September.

Mr. Mellen alleges that for five years or more, beginning about Jan. 1, 1912, Mrs. Mellen continually absented herself from his household for periods of from one to four weeks without his consent and sometimes without his knowledge, "to the neglect of said household and children of the petitioner and respondent." He further represents that he desires to convey real estate in Stockbridge in the same manner as if he were unmarried.

On Nov. 23, 1917, while Mrs. Mellen was dining in the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York, papers were served on her in connection with a suit for $100,000 brought by Mrs. Margaret B. Brown, wife of Harry Douglas Brown, one of the assistant managers of the Vanderbilt Hotel, in which it was charged that Mrs. Mellen had alienated the affections of Mr. Brown.

Mrs. Mellen is the second wife of the former railroad President. They were married in Brooklyn Nov. 15, 1893. They have five children—Miss Katherine, who is said to be with her mother in New York; Raymond, Amoly, Candace, and Priscilla, whose ages are from 11 to 21 years. Mr. Mellen is 67 years old and Mrs. Mellen 46.

DISPLAY WAR STYLE GOWNS

Women's Apparel Unit Shows How to Economize in Dress.

The Women's Apparel Unit for the Women's Overseas Hospital Service was the beneficiary of the exhibition of the Fashion Art League of America given yesterday afternoon and evening in the Morosco Theatre. Returns for programs and two beautiful gowns which were sold brought in a generous sum of money to the unit. The women of the apparel trades, all busy women, ranging from buyers in big establishments to factory workers, have already raised a large part of the money needed for the hospital unit they are to support.

The Fashion Art League, a national organization of women, which was started fourteen years ago in Chicago, specializes in gowns made in this country of American materials. The black and gold evening gown sold for the benefit of the hospital unit last night was named "Miss America." Other gowns which were shown on models on the stage were designed with reference to war conditions. Suits were of satin interlining to economize wool, princess gowns economized material, and semi-dress gowns were shown to take the place of elaborate evening frocks. One combination model gown could be used for many occasions, making from eight to nine different gowns.

CROWDS WATCH NOON BLAZE

Smoke from $250,000 Twine Plant Fire Halts Traffic Court.

Police reserves from three downtown station houses yesterday held a noon-hour crowd of several thousand persons in check while firemen fought a blaze which damaged thousands of dollars' worth of twine and paper in the plant of George W. Millar & Co., manufacturers of twine at 284-290 Lafayette Street. The smoke penetrated the Traffic Court, a few blocks away in Mulberry Street, and caused the court to suspend.

Lieutenant Fritz Marshall of Hook and Ladder Company 3 was taken to St. Vincent's hospital suffering from a severe laceration of the right leg. Several other minor injuries among the fire fighters were reported. The damage was estimated at $250,000.

Red Cross to Build Four Hospitals.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Half a million francs have been appropriated by the American Red Cross to complete the installation of four tuberculosis hospitals. One of these is for use by the National Railway Union, comprising 400,000 members, and another is for Serbian tubercular cases.

Jason S. Bailey.

Jason S. Bailey, proprietor of Bailey's Department Store in Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home in West Roxbury, Mass. He was 76 years old. Mr. Bailey was born near Burlington, Vt., and is said to have been the originator of the 5 and 10 cent stores, opening his first store in Brooklyn more than thirty years ago. Later he opened similar stores in Boston, Worcester, and Springfield, Mass. He returned to Brooklyn three years ago and opened the large department store on the site of the old Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. building at 502 Fulton Street.

Captain Frederick M. Passow.

Captain Frederick M. Passow, who retired from the service of the American Line in 1916, when he was commander of the St. Paul, is dead at Lenoxville, Quebec. Captain Passow came from England to visit his son shortly after he retired. He was born at Halifax, and had been at sea for fifty years. He was for some time a midshipman in the Royal Navy, and later held commands with the Inman Line. He went with his ship when the Inman Line was bought by the American Line in 1893.

Bradish Johnson Funeral Tomorrow.

The funeral of Bradish Johnson, a Director of many corporations and prominent in New York life, will be held from St. Mark's Church at Islip, L. I., on Saturday, on the arrival of a special train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 9:30 A. M. Mr. Johnson died on Wednesday at Post Graduate Hospital in his sixty-eighth year.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS W. COCKER, a retired manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., died on Tuesday at his home there in his seventy-fifth year.

ANDREW H. TEEPLE of Rutherford, N. J., and trunk manufacturer in Newark, died at his home on Wednesday in his sixty-third year.

Mrs. CATHERINE DUNN SANFORD, widow of John Sanford, a theatrical agent, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,012 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 60 years.

WILLIAM BAKER THOMPSON, 60 years old, a retired carpenter, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Tuesday. His home was at 29 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM SILK, for forty years in the employ of the New York Dock Company, died at his home, 663 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, leaving a widow and a daughter.

BJORN FREDERICK HELGESEN, 67 years old, long employed in the marine department of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, died at his home, 343 Court Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

WILLIAM HERTERICH, a retired cigar manufacturer and for the last several years in the real estate business in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 907 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 88 years.

JULIUS SONNTAG, editor of The Retail Baker and formerly on the staff of the Brooklyn Freie Presse, died at West New Brighton, S. I., on Wednesday. Mr. Sonntag was 51 years old and was born and educated in Berlin, Germany. His home was at 98 Vanderveer Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. NELLIE ALDEN HOUGHTON, a daughter of the late Alden Wattles, died on Wednesday at her residence, 128 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. She was one of the Board of Managers of the Baptist Home for the Aged, and active in the Red Cross Society and the Hanson Place Baptist Church. She is survived by her husband, Dr. Owen E. Houghton, a dentist surgeon; a son, Second Lieutenant Owen E. Houghton, Jr., who recently went to France, and two daughters.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FISHER.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Fisher of 263 Madison St., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son on Monday, July 29.

FREEDMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Freedman of 112 West 96th St. announce the birth of a son on Friday, July 26.

GOODMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Goodman wish to announce the birth of a son at Brooklyn Hospital.

Engaged.

GATCH—TRIPP.—Colonel and Mrs. Guy E. Tripp of 667 Madison Av., New York City, and Greenwich, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Olive Agnes, to Lieutenant Nelson B. Gatch, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Gatch of 5,266 Westminster Place, St. Louis. Lieutenant Gatch was commissioned in the Aviation Section of the U. S. Signal Corps in February, 1918. He is a graduate of Columbia University, class of 1913, and a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club, the Ardsley Golf Club, and the St. Louis Country Club. No date has been set for the wedding.

Married.

AGNEW—LOUCKS.—On the 23d day of July, at Holyrood Church, by the Rev. Dr. Carstensen, Nada Mae Loucks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Loucks of New York, to Gordon Grainger Agnew, Medical Corps, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C.

Died.

ANDERSON.—Adolf F. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 68th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Saturday, 2 P. M.

BERRIMAN.—Lieutenant George W., son of Matthew W. and Louis S. Berriman, killed in action July 11 in France.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Frank Nathaniel Brown, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1918. Funeral from her late residence, 439 76th St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Aug. 3, at 8:30 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Angels, where solemn requiem mass will be sung at 9 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

CRUGER.—George E. Cruger, at Clifton Springs, N. Y., July 29.

CUNNINGHAM.—John H., suddenly, Aug. 1, beloved husband of Theresa H. (nee Cole.) Funeral services at late residence, 226 West 122d St., Saturday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M.

DAVIS.—Funeral services of Worshipful Albert C. Davis, Past Master Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M., will take place at his late residence, Boulevard, Scarsdale, at 8:30 P. M., Friday, Aug. 2. Right Worshipful C. Wallace Petty will conduct the services. Brethren and friends cordially invited. Take 7:35 P. M. train, Grand Central Station.

RICHARD BLAIN DAWSON, Master.

DIEFENBACH.—At her residence, 740 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J., on July 31, 1918, Christine H. C. Diefenbach, (nee Jacoby,) widow of Henry C. Diefenbach, in her 81st year. Services will be held at residence on Friday, Aug. 2, at 8 P. M.

DU BOIS.—Schuyler Marshall, beloved and only child of Grace Elberon Du Bois, aged 14 years 9 months, died Aug. 1, 1918. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FLYNN.—Catharine, of 333 West 23d St., New York, wife of late Thomas Flynn, died Aug. 1. Burial 10 A. M. Saturday from National Casket Parlors, 14 East 30th St., thence to St. Agnes's Church, East 43d St., near Lexington Av.

GARRETSON.—Entered into rest July 31, 1918, at her home, 1,306 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Emma Beekman Garretson, beloved wife of George W. Garretson. Funeral service at the ch

Income Tax Service

Two new leaflets:

1. *Federal Tax on Corporate Undivided Profits.*
2. *Federal Income Tax Certificates Defined and Explained.*

The first-named leaflet is needed by all corporations having undivided profits or surplus after a preceding taxable year.

The second tells what every bond owner, individual or corporate, must do when collecting interest on any bonds other than U. S. Government, State or municipal bonds.

Either leaflet will be sent upon request.

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We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular 90

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PRICES TO YIELD 4.45%.

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Short-Term Notes or Long-Term Bonds

Which Do You Prefer?

If you are attracted by Short-Term Notes, you can buy them at prices to yield around 6% to 7¾%.

If you prefer Long-Term Bonds, you can buy even those of a very conservative character to yield around 5½% to 6%.

Send for our Letter No. 1213, which mentions several attractive issues of Short-Term Notes and Long-Term Bonds.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Lowered as Trading Again Falls Within Restricted Area—Cotton Prospects.

The improvement manifested in Wednesday's market as a result of the excellent showing made by the United States Steel Corporation in its second quarter proved short lived, prices for most of the active issues losing ground yesterday in a dispirited session. This is normally a dull month, and with the date for the next Liberty Loan officially announced, traders are little disposed to enter the market for stocks, no matter how satisfactory the war news and the current earnings statements being issued by industrial companies. The stock market has not pretended to register the improvement in the situation of the Allies, and the slight extent to which the public is contributing to current dealings, which yesterday fell short of a quarter of a million shares, has discouraged the efforts of professional operators to bring about an upward movement in any of the issues popularly supposed to be receiving the support of pools.

Among other factors which have operated against a stronger and more active demand for stocks is the growing dissatisfaction among financial houses with the Director General's administration of railway finances. It is reported now that the companies will soon be ordered to discontinue the publication of monthly earnings statements, which are duplicated at a later date by the Interstate Commerce Commission reports. The difficulties of handling so many new problems with an incomplete organization must have been partly responsible for the failure of the Administration to take prompt action in the matter of meeting maturities, but the situation in that respect has grown worse instead of better, and railroad credit is suffering proportionately.

With the expectation generally held in investment circles that the Secretary will again offer Liberty bonds bearing 4¼ per cent. interest, prices for the outstanding Government war issues improved yesterday, with better buying in evidence. There was a substantial recovery in the new 4¼s, while the tax exempt 3½s got to within four-one-hundredths of par.

The Department of Agriculture's August production forecast showed a marked deterioration in the cotton crop, which now promises a yield of 13,610,000 bales, a loss of 1,706,000 bales from the previous estimate. The crop suffered severely in the Western belt from excessively dry weather, which was the main factor in a reduction in condition from 85.8 per cent. reported a month ago to 73.6 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Market Somewhat Easier—Call Loan Rate Down to 4%, with Renewals at 6%.

Despite the first-of-the-month disbursements, the money market yesterday was slightly easier. Some call loans were made at 4 per cent., although the renewal rate continued at 6 per cent. The time money market remained unchanged, the few transactions that were effected being put through at 6 per cent.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	6	High	6¼
Low	4	Low	4½
Renewals	6	Renewals	6¼
Last	4	Last	4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4¾

Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4½

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	6
4 to 6 months	6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	..
Cables	4.7645	4.7645	4.7645	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	+.00¼
Cables	5.69¼	5.69¼	5.69¼	+.00¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.7530	$4.7645
5.1826	Paris	5.71¼	5.69¾
	China—		
	Hongkong	80.00	80.25
	Peking	121.50	121.75
	Shanghai	114.50	114.75
19.50	Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20	Holland	51.375	51.875
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.73	35.73
	Calcutta	35.73	35.73
5.1826	Italy	8.00½	8.00
	Japan—		
	Kobe	53.50	53.75
	Yokohama	53.50	53.75
19.30	Spain	26.50	26.60
60.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	35.625	35.875
	Copenhagen	31.25	31.50
	Christiania	31.375	31.625
	South America—		
42.64	Buenos Aires	44.75	45.00
34.42	Rio	23.90	24.00
9.1826	Switzerland	3.95	3.92½
61.46	Russia—		
	100 rubles	14.00	14.10
	500 rubles	13.90	14.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.71	$4.71⅞	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $603,302,284; balance, $48,618,089; United States Treasury debit balances, $1,151,975; Federal Reserve credit balance, $28,965,182.41.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $13.125@$13.75 premium, nominal.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 99⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Mexican Securities Higher and More Active.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Money was harder to obtain. Discounts were quiet.

The Stock Exchange maintains a good undertone, with advances in specialties, but the volume of business has been affected by the approaching holidays. Consols hardened. Honduras bonds were strong. A feature of the trading today was Mexican securities, which were active and higher on better reports of Mexico's financial prospects. Russian securities and oil and rubber shares were firm.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 15½ centimes ex coupon.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$15,837,889	$15,837,889
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	497,496,376	497,496,376
Miscellaneous	105,948,066	105,948,066
Miscell. revenue	21,974,810	21,974,810
Total receipts	$641,257,143	$641,257,143
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	618,525,456	618,525,456
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	77,724,876	77,724,876
Expenditures	1,359,782,599	1,259,782,599

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	245,898	347,788	347,625
Year to date	81,762,095	115,005,304	95,232,698

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
55	58	200	Adams Express	55	55	55	55	—5
..	..	100	Ajax Rubber	62½	62½	62½	62½	+1½
3¼	3⅝	1,900	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
2	2⅛	800	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	33⅜	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33⅛	33⅛	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
83	83¼	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	83⅛	83⅛	83	83	+ ¼
151	175	10	Am. B. S. & F. pf	168	168	168	168	..
46½	46⅝	400	Am. Can	46⅝	46⅝	46½	46½	— ⅛
83⅝	84	400	Am. Car & Fdry	84	84	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅛
18¼	18⅝	400	Am. H. & Leather	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	— ⅛
79	81	500	Am. H. & L. pf	80⅝	80⅝	80	80	—1¼
49½	50	400	Am. Ice pf	50	50	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
65¼	65⅞	1,000	Am. Locomotive	65⅞	65⅞	65½	65⅝	— ⅛
97½	99	100	Am. Locomotive pf	96⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅛
77½	77⅞	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79⅝	78⅝	77⅞	78⅛	..
90	100	100	Am. Snuff	97	97	97	97	—2½
72⅛	73	1,100	Am. Steel Fdries	73⅝	73⅝	72½	72½	—1⅞
110	111	500	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	110	110	110	110	..
122⅝	123⅛	14,400	Am. Sumatra Tob	121¼	124¼	121¼	123	+1½
92⅛	93	1,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	92⅞	93½	92½	92⅝	— ⅛
58	58½	300	Am. Woolen	58¾	58¾	58	58	— ⅛
27⅝	28	100	Am. Writing P. pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
18½	19⅜	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
65⅝	65⅞	1,000	Anaconda Copper	65⅝	65⅝	65¼	65¼	— ⅞
85	85½	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	85¼	85¼	85	85	— ⅝
92⅝	96	100	At. Coast Line	93	93	93	93	..
102	102½	200	At. Gulf & West I	103	103	102¼	102½	..
89	89½	6,900	Baldwin Loco	90	90	88⅝	89¼	— ⅝
53⅜	54⅓	3,100	Baltimore & Ohio	54¼	54¼	53⅜	54⅛	— ½
56½	57	20	Baltimore & O. pf	57	57	57	57	..
92⅜	93⅜	200	Barrett Co	92¼	92¼	92½	92½	— ⅛
82½	82½	2,600	Beth. Steel, class B	82⅞	82⅞	82½	82½	— ⅜
25¼	25⅝	200	Booth Fisheries	25⅞	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
40⅜	41	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	40⅝	41	40⅜	40⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	13	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	12	12	12	12	— ½
136⅜	137¼	1,500	Burns Bros. x d	137½	137½	135½	136½	..
11	11¼	100	Butte Cop. & Zinc	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
27¼	28	800	Butte & Superior	27⅞	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
59½	60	100	California Pet. pf	60	60	60	60	+ ½
65	70	100	Calumet & Arizona	68	68	68	68	—1
151¼	153	500	Canadian Pacific	153	153	151¼	151¼	—1½
86	87	200	Chandler Motor	86	86	86	86	..
56¼	56⅝	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	56½	56½	56⅜	56⅜	— ½
23½	23⅞	200	Chi.Gt. West.pf.x d	23½	23½	23½	23½	..
43½	44⅛	6,810	Chi., Mil. & St. P	44¼	44½	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅛
74¼	74⅝	1,800	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	75	75	74¼	74⅜	— ⅛
92	92½	733	Chi. & Northwest n	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	— ⅛
23¼	23½	300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23½	23½	23½	23½	..
73⅜	74¼	100	C., R. I.&P.7 p.c.pf	74	74	74	74	— ¼
62¼	63	400	C., R. I.&P.6 p.c.pf	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	— ¼
38⅞	39¼	300	Chino Copper	39⅜	39⅜	39	39	— ⅛
45	46	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	45	45	45	45	—1⅝
33	33¼	300	Columbia Gas & El	33⅛	33⅛	33	33	— ⅛
90	91½	100	Consolidated Gas	90	90	90	90	..
10	11	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	10	10	10	10	—1¼
43¾	43½	2,700	Corn Products Ref	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43½	..
99¾	100	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	100	100	100	100	— ¼
65⅜	65⅞	1,200	Crucible Steel	66⅝	66⅝	65⅜	65⅞	—1½
30¼	30⅝	2,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	30⅜	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
81½	82	400	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	— ⅛
93½	94½	200	Deere & Co. pf	94	94	94	94	+1
108½	109	200	Delaware & Hud	108	108	108	108	+ ½
6½	7	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
56⅝	56⅞	1,300	Distillers' Secur	56⅝	57	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	9	400	Dome Mines	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
8½	8½	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
14⅞	15	2,100	Erie	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
30½	31	500	Erie 1st pf	31	31	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
9½	13⅜	100	Federal Min. & S	10	10	10	10	—2½
33	34	100	Federal M. & S. pf	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
144	146	100	General Electric	145	145	145	145	— ½
134½	135½	4,900	General Motors	135	136½	133½	135	—1⅝
80	82	200	General Motors pf	81	81	81	81	—1
90¼	90⅝	200	Great Northern pf	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¼	..
31¼	31½	200	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	31⅞	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ¼
44½	45	100	Greene-Can. Cop	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
80	81	100	Gulf States Steel	81½	81¼	81½	81½	—1½
..	102½	100	Gulf States S.1st pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	+1
46	47	800	Haskell & Barker	47¾	47½	46½	46½	— ⅝
102	02½	1,100	Inspiration Copper	62½	62½	62⅛	62⅛	— ⅝
8	8⅛	2,300	Interboro Consol	8	8⅛	8	8	..
38½	38⅞	400	Interboro Con. pf	38½	38⅝	38½	38½	+ ⅛
57	57	400	Int. Agricultural pf	57	57	57	57	—1
125⅞	126	300	Int. Harvester, N.J	125⅞	125⅞	124½	124½	—1½
64	66	100	Int. Harvester Corp	65	65	65	65	—1
26	26¼	1,500	Int. Mer. Marine	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	—1½
96	96¼	10,600	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	97¼	97¼	95⅝	96	—1⅝
30¼	30⅝	400	Int. Nickel	30¼	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅝
36¼	36⅝	200	Int. Paper	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36½	..
50	51	100	Kelly Spring. Tire	51	51	51	51	— ½
33	33¼	500	Kennecott Copper	33½	33½	33	33	— ½
97	..	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	95	95	95	95	+5
82	83½	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	84	84	82	82	—2
21¾	22	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
168	170	100	Liggettt & Myers	169½	169½	169½	169½	+3
29½	30½	1,906	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	29¼	31	29¼	30½	+1
100⅜	165	500	Lorillard (P.) Co	163	163	160	161	—2
..	..	60	Lorll. (P.) Co. rgts	14	14	14	14	..
26¾	27	900	Maxwell Motors	26¾	26⅞	26	26	—1
54½	55⅛	500	Max. Motors 1st pf	55	55½	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅝
100⅜	100⅝	10,200	Mexican Petroleum	101¼	102⅛	100⅛	100⅜	—1
28¼	28½	300	Miami Copper x d	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
51½	51⅝	1,500	Midvale Steel	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
23½	23½	700	Missouri Pacific	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
55	56	500	Missouri Pacific pf	56½	56½	55½	55⅞	— ⅛
18	18⅛	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
58¼	59	100	Nat. Lead	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¼	— ⅜
19½	20	500	Nevada Con. Cop	20⅛	20⅛	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
71	71¼	600	N. Y. Central	71½	71½	71	71	— ⅜
40	40¼	1,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	40¾	40¾	39¼	39½	— ⅜
19⅝	19⅞	300	N. Y. Ont. & West	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
103	103¼	400	Norfolk & Western	103¾	103⅞	103¼	103½	— ¼
70	76	100	Norfolk & West. pf	75	75	75	75	..
40	41	100	North American	40½	40½	40¼	40½	— ½
87¾	88	200	Northern Pacific	87¾	88	87¾	88	+ ½
38	38¼	400	Ohio Cities Gas	38	38¼	38	38	— ⅛
9¼	9⅝	300	Ontario Mining	9⅜	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅜
32¼	32⅝	1,100	Pacific Mail	32	32⅝	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
43⅛	43⅞	220	Penn. R. R. x d	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅞	+ ⅛
47¼	47¾	1,300	People's Gas, Chi	47½	47¾	46¾	47½	+ ⅛
81	84	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	..
32⅜	33	300	Pitts. & West Va	33	33	32⅜	32⅜	— ¼
77⅞	80	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	—1
69¾	69¾	300	Pressed Steel Car	69⅞	69⅞	69¾	69¾	— ⅜
96	98½	200	Public Service N. J	97	97	97	97	—1
60¼	61	900	Railway Steel Sp	61¼	61¼	60⅞	60⅞	— ⅜
23¾	24	200	Ray Con. Copper	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	24	10	Do. odd lot	24	24	24	24	..
87¼	88	4,800	Reading	87½	87½	86⅝	87½	— ½
91	91⅜	1,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	91⅝	91⅝	91	91	— ⅛
104	104⅞	100	Royal Dutch t r	105½	105½	105½	105½	— ⅝
10⅜	11½	100	St. Louis-San Fran	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½	— ⅛
7⅞	8	300	Saxon Motor	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
30⅜	31	1,900	Sinclair Oil Refin	31¼	31½	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
83⅜	84¼	820	Southern Pacific	84¼	84⅝	84	84	— ⅛
23¼	23⅝	1,700	Southern Railway	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
62¼	63	40	Southern Ry. pf	62¼	62¼	62¼	62½	— ⅛
42¾	43	4,100	Studebaker Co	43¼	43¼	42⅝	43	— ⅛
40	42	100	Superior Steel	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
19	19¼	100	Tenn. C. & C	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
149¾	150½	900	Texas Co	151	151	150	150	—2⅜
68	68¼	5,400	Tobac. Prod. x d	68⅝	69⅜	67⅝	68¼	— ⅛
96	97⅛	300	Tobacco Prod. pf	98	98	97	97	— ¼
119⅝	121¼	5,700	Union Pacific	121½	121½	120⅝	121	—1
100⅜	100⅞	1,200	United Cigar Stores	101	101	100⅛	100½	— ⅛
125	128	200	United Fruit	126¼	126½	126	126	—1
15½	16	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ½
126	127	2,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	126¼	126½	125½	126	—1
95	97	10	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	96	96	96	96	..
61	61⅜	400	U. S. Rubber	61	61¼	61	61¼	—1¼
104	105	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	+ ⅜
107⅞	108	82,500	U. S. Steel	108⅝	108⅝	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅝
111¾	113	200	U. S. Steel pf	112¼	112¼	111¾	112½	+ ⅜
80	81	100	Utah Copper	80¼	80¼	80¼	80½	— ½
..	..	200	Utah Securities	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	— ½
50½	50⅝	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	51	51	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	9⅞	1,300	Wabash	10¼	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
37½	37⅝	4,900	Wabash pf. A	38⅛	38⅛	37⅝	37½	—1
23⅜	23⅝	600	Wabash pf. B	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23½	—1¼
79½	80¼	300	Western Union Tel	80	80	79½	79½	— ¼
41¼	41¾	300	Westingh. E. & M	41¼	42	41¼	41¾	..
9	9¼	300	Wheeling & L. E	9⅛	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅝
42¼	43	100	White Motor	43	43	43	43	+ ¼
60¼	61	600	Wilson & Co	62	62	60¼	60¼	—2
19¾	19⅞	3,000	Willys-Overland	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19¾	+ ⅛

Lee and Cooke Quit Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Company, held here today, the resignations of Elisha Lee and R. B. Cooke as Directors, tendered by reason of their appointment to posts in the United States Railroad Administration, were accepted. Samuel Rea and George D. Dixon were elected to fill the vacancies. The road is a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stock Exchange membership of the late Thomas L. Manson was posted for transfer yesterday to Harry G. Seeligson at a price of $53,000, unchanged from the last preceding sale. The membership owned by Monroe R. Rothschild was posted to go to his partner, Jesse A. Rothschild. Frank T. Rutherford and Leo Friede were elected members of the Exchange.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decreased	£1,006,000
Circulation, increased	1,127,000
Bullion, increased	121,514
Other securities, increased	3,467,000
Public deposits, increased	3,114,000
Other deposits increased	1,742,000
Notes reserve, decreased	1,054,000
Government securities, increased	2,538,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 16.37 per cent.; last week it was 17.41 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand, increased	957,000
Silver in hand, increased	9,129,000
Notes in circulation, increased	172,582,000
Treasury deposits, decreased	108,924,000
General deposits, decreased	143,240,000
Bills discounted, decreased	10,129,000
Advances, decreased	43,740,000

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	60.87	60.60	60.72	— .26
25 industrials	82.24	81.67	81.85	— .51
50 stocks	71.55	71.13	71.28	— .39

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Aug. 1	71.55	71.13	71.28	— .39
July 31	71.97	71.44	71.67	+ .13
July 30	72.01	71.35	71.54	— .36
July 29	72.04	71.68	71.90	..
July 27	72.12	71.81	71.90	+ .02
July 26	72.15	71.68	71.92	+ .04
July 25	72.07	71.61	71.88	+ .28
July 24	71.71	71.14	71.65	+ .32

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Aug.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918.	71.55	Aug. 1	71.13	Aug. 1	71.28
1917..	82.07	Aug. 6	74.40	Aug. 31	75.17
1916..	89.72	Aug. 23	83.46	Aug. 3	87.59
1911..	78.70	Aug. 17	78.18	Aug. 23	77.54
1914..	Stock Exchange closed.				
1913..	71.65	Aug. 13	68.83	Aug. 2	71.11

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918.	74.32	May 16	64.12	Jan. 15	71.28
†1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	81.15
	Full Years.				
1917..	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.38
1916..	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915..	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914..	73.20	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.30
1913..	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.64

*To date. †The corresponding date.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change Day.	Month.	Year.
25 railroads	72.57 — .11	+ .08	— 7.28
8 industrials	93.03 ..	— .20	— 2.48
6 public util.	68.47 ..	— .50	— 9.32
1 municipal	94.25 ..	—1.12	— 3.75
40 issues	76.59 — .06	— .09	— 6.18

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Aug. 1	76.59—.06	July 25	76.65—.04
July 31	76.65—.04	July 24	76.69—.06
July 30	76.69—.06	July 23	76.75—.05
July 29	76.75+.05	July 22	76.80+.01
July 27	76.70+.02	July 20	76.79+.06
July 26	76.22+.07	July 19	76.73+.04

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918.	76.59	Aug. 1	76.59	Aug. 1	76.59
1917..	82.81	Aug. 10	81.86	Aug. 31	81.86
1916..	86.85	Aug. 1	86.34	Aug. 30	86.40
1915..	82.73	Aug. 14	82.03	A

Neighbors

We are glad at all times to assist business men toward the solution of their banking problems, particularly our neighbors in the region of Madison Square. Why not call on us?

Garfield National Bank

23rd Street where Fifth Avenue crosses Broadway

FARM LOAN BONDS
Yielding 6%
Running 1 to 10 Years

Write for Circular "B-10"

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CLEARING HOUSE HAS NEW RATE ON CHECKS

Revises Its Rules Governing Collection of Items Drawn on Banks.

A "DISCRETIONARY LIST"

Members Not Restricted to Make Any Fixed Charge in Certain States and Cities.

The New York Clearing House Association has revised its rules and regulations governing collection of checks and other items drawn on banks, bankers, and trust companies outside of New York City. The feature of the revision is the placing of a number of States and cities on the so-called "discretionary list," which means that in case of items drawn on banks located in these places the member banks are not restricted to make any fixed charge, but can, if they so desire, make no collection charge whatever.

Following is the new schedule of collection charges which goes into effect on Aug. 12, and the observance of which is mandatory, the penalty for infraction of the rules consisting of a $5,000 fine for the first violation and expulsion from the Clearing House for the second offense:

RATE ON CHECKS AND DRAFTS.

State.	Rate, of 1%	State.	Rate, of 1%
Alabama	1-10	Nebraska	1-10
Arizona	1-10	Omaha	1-20
Arkansas	1-10	Nevada	1-10
California	1-10	New Hampshire	*
San Francisco	1-20	New Jersey	*
Colorado	1-10	Hoboken	*
Denver	1-20	Jersey City	*
Connecticut	*	New Mexico	⅛
Delaware	*	New York	*
Dist. of Columbia	*	New York City	*
Florida	⅛	North Carolina	⅛
Georgia	1-10	North Dakota	1-10
Atlanta	1-40	Ohio	1-20
Idaho	1-10	Cincinnati	1-40
Illinois	1-20	Cleveland	1-40
Chicago	1-40	Oklahoma	1-10
Indiana	1-20	Oregon	1-10
Iowa	1-10	Portland	1-20
Kansas	1-10	Pennsylvania	*
Kansas City	1-40	Philadelphia	*
Kentucky	1-10	Pittsburgh	*
Louisville	1-40	Rhode Island	*
Louisiana	½	South Carolina	⅛
New Orleans	1-20	South Dakota	1-10
Maine	*	Tennessee	1-10
Maryland	*	Texas	1-10
Baltimore	*	Dallas	1-20
Massachusetts	*	Utah	1-10
Boston	*	Salt Lake City	1-20
Michigan	1-20	Vermont	*
Detroit	1-40	Virginia	1-10
Minnesota	1-10	Richmond	*
Minneapolis	1-40	Washington	1-10
St. Paul	1-40	Seattle	1-20
Mississippi	⅛	Spokane	1-20
Missouri	1-10	West Virginia	1-10
Kansas City	1-40	Wisconsin	1-10
St. Louis	1-40	Wyoming	1-10
Montana	1-10		

*Discretionary.

In case the charge upon any item at the rates specified does not equal 10 cents, the collecting bank must charge not less than that sum; but all items received in any one deposit and subject to the same rate, may be added together and treated as one item for the purpose of determining the amount of exchange to be charged.

Section 6 of the new regulations provides:

"All notes or other time obligations purchased by member or nonmember institutions payable elsewhere than in New York City, shall be subject to a charge of not less than one-tenth of 1 per cent., except that in the States of Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, and South Carolina, the charge shall be not less than one-eighth of 1 per cent., provided, however, that for notes or other time obligations purchased or discounted by any collecting bank, payable elsewhere than in New York City, but with respect to which, the maker, indorser, or guarantor, or any bank, banker, or trust company maintaining an account with the collecting bank, gives a written agreement at the time of such purchase or discount, to provide New York funds for the payment of such notes or other time obligations on day of maturity, the charge shall be discretionary with the collecting banks."

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

Will Be Gathered Weekly Through the Reserve System.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Accurate reports offering an index of the voume of banking business at various Clearing House points will be gathered through the Federal Reserve system under a plan adopted today by the Reserve Board. Each Clearing House manager will be asked to report weekly to his district Reserve Bank the totals of checks drawn on and paid by each reporting bank, separating those drawn by individuals, firms, corporations, and the Government under one head and those drawn by banks under another. This information is to be furnished by members of the Clearing House. Reports from all districts will be complied by the Reserve Board.

Present Clearing House returns show only the total of checks which actually pass through the Clearing House, and do not include the large volume of checks settled through individual member banks.

STEEL FOUNDRIES CO. GAINS

General Cigar and New Jersey Zinc Also Report Higher Earnings.

Semi-annual and quarterly reports of industrial corporations issued yesterday showed large net earnings, chiefly the product of war stimulation of industry. The American Steel Foundries Company in the six months ended June 30 had a net income of $4,187,455, a gain of $239,238 over the same period last year. After charging off $184,728 for depreciation and $1,043,000 for the Federal war taxes, a surplus remained amounting to $2,968,924, compared with $3,684,780 in the corresponding period of 1917, when no allowance was made for war imposts. The balance available for stock dividends was equal to $17.27 per share, against $21.44 a year before.

The General Cigar Company reported a gross income of $3,045,081 in the first half of the year, an increase of $804,397. The total income from all sources was $1,483,776, after meeting operating expenses, and the balance after interest was $1,265,957, an expansion of $611,692 over the result in the initial half of 1917, and equal to slightly more than $3 per share of common stock after meeting the preferred stock dividend.

The New Jersey Zinc Company had an income before taxes and interest of $5,342,644 in the June quarter, compared with $5,358,756 in the March quarter. The surplus, after providing the Federal tax allowance, was $3,697,644, equal to $10.56 a share of stock, against $10.29 in the preceding three months.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.20	5.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.10	5.80
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.60	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.30	5.70
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	6.00	5.50
C., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.10	5.60
Chickasaw Ref.	1918-'27	6	8.00	7.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.60	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.30	5.70
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.60	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.12	5.62
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	6.00	5.50
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.30	5.70
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.25	6.25
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.25	6.25
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.50	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	6.00	5.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1918-'23	4 @4½	6.00	5.50
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1918-'21	6	7.50	7.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.10	5.60
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.40	5.80
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.50	6.10

RAILROADS DELAYED IN GETTING FUNDS

Bankers Say Controller Williams Finds It Impossible to Act Promptly.

Bankers interested in the fiscal affairs of the railroads are very much concerned over the delay incident to obtaining funds from the Railroad Administration in Washington. It appears that John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, and ex-officio member of the Federal Reserve Board, who has charge of financial matters for the Director General of Railroads, must pass upon all applications, and in view of his manifold Governmental duties has found it impossible to give prompt attention to the requests for funds made by representatives of the various rail carriers.

An instance of the character of the complaints made against Mr. Williams was cited yesterday. On July 15 there matured $34,000 of 5 per cent. equipment trust certificates of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway of Texas, and the Receiver was forced to default payment because he had not received the funds from the Railroad Administration, notwithstanding the fact that about a month previous to the due date he had made an application. The notes are still in default. Those in close touch with the railroad situation say that this instance could be multiplied many times, practically every railroad executive who has had to go to Washington for money having his own sad tale of woe.

It was pointed out yesterday that the shopmen of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad went on strike chiefly because the road had not turned over to them the extra compensation due them, the extra pay having been awarded to the employes by action of the Government. The road could not make the distribution because it failed to get prompt action from Mr. Williams, to whom it had applied for funds.

On Sept. 1 there will fall due $15,000,000 of one-year 6 per cent. notes of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad, but thus far not a word has been received from Mr. Williams, although the request for an advance of money under the revolving fund was formally filed with him some time ago. In the meantime, these notes are selling at a relatively low figure, the investors having no assurance that the obligation will be met.

Some of the railroad officials say that they are losing all patience with the way things are being handled in Washington. While thus far it has been their policy to make repeated trips to Washington in an effort to get action, many of them are getting tired, and are threatening to merely file formal applications with Mr. Williams, and in the event of failure of prompt action on the part of the Washington officials, to place the blame upon the Railroad Administration.

HELP TO RAILROADS IN JULY $43,205,000

Thirty-seven Companies Turned to Government to Meet Financial Obligations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. — Thirty-seven railroads in July found it necessary to call on the Railroad Administration for advances as outright loans, as partial payment of Government compensation or to help them pay back wages due employes. The aggregate of these advances was $43,205,000, the Railroad Administration announced tonight, making the total distributed to railroads since Jan. 1 $203,714,000.

The entire sum, it was announced, came from the Government revolving fund, except $23,155,000, which was paid out of the $30,777,000 deposited with Director General McAdoo since April 1 by thirty-three roads from their surplus funds.

Of the advances in July, $23,269,000 was allowed to pay back wages, $13,607,000 as demand loans at 6 per cent. interest, and $6,328,000 as partial payments of Government compensation. The advances were made as follows:

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	$5,725,000
Pennsylvania	5,500,000
New York Central	5,000,000
Southern	3,695,000
Lehigh Valley	3,500,000
Rock Island	3,000,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	2,420,000
Illinois Central	2,000,000
Denver & Rio Grande	1,400,000
Wabash	1,350,000
Seaboard Air Line	1,350,000
Missouri Pacific	1,000,000
Hudson & Manhattan	1,000,000
Central of Georgia	750,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	750,000
Chicago & Alton	600,000
Terminal of St. Louis	525,000
St. Louis Southwestern	500,000
Galv., Harrisburg & San Antonio	500,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	325,000
Indiana Harbor Belt	220,000
San Antonio & Arkansas Pass	200,000
Chicago Junction	200,000
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	200,000
Norfolk Southern	190,000
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic	189,000
Belt Railway of Chicago	155,000
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	150,000
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	132,275
New Orleans Great Northern	120,000
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient	120,000
Chicago & Western Indiana	115,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis	100,000
Ann Arbor	75,000
St. Louis & San Francisco	60,000
Washington, Brandywine & Point Lookout	50,000
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	38,775

Thirty-three railroads, it was announced, have been able to pile up surpluses and have been able to turn over certain sums to the Railroad Administration. The railroads turning over the largest amounts to the Railroad Administration were reported, with amounts turned over, as follows:

Atlantic Coast Line and L. & N.	$6,000,000
Southern Pacific	3,500,000
Santa Fe	3,000,000
Denver & Rio Grande	2,150,000
Burlington	1,500,000
Norfolk & Western	1,500,000
Northern Pacific	1,500,000
Hudson & Manhattan	1,100,000
Missouri Pacific	1,000,000

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Forecast: N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat.

Ala.—Rain Fri. and probably Sat.

Miss.—Fair Fri.; showers Sat.

Tenn., Ky., and W. Va.—Fair Fri.; showers Sat.

Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy Fri.; showers and cool Sat.

Mich.—Showers and cooler Fri.; fair Sat.

La.—Cloudy and showers Fri. and Sat.

Ark., Okla., and Tex.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	5	6	Homa Oil	70	71
E. St. Gas	7	9	Iron Cap.	18¾	19
Begole	50	60	Iron Bloss.	36	40
Black Hawk	95	98	La Rose	33	39
Bohemia	75	85	Majestic	18	19
Bost. Ely	70	75	Mex. Metals	43	48
Bost. Mont.	51	52	Moj. Tunp.	10	12
Butte & Bal.	15	20	New Baltic	85	95
Bost. Ariz.	..	1⅛	N. Z. & L.	16	18
Crystal	23	24	N. Cornelia	18¼	18⅞
Calaverar	50	1½	New. Doug.	52	55
Crown Res.	19	25	Nixon Nev.	50	52
Cortez	8	15	Oneco	20	30
Cham., old.	4½	5	Onondaga	13	20
Chief Con.	2⅞	2⅝	S. W. Miami	..	..
Denbigh	2¼	2⅝	full paid	1	1⅛
Earl-Eagle	2	2½	U. V. Ext.	3⅝	58
Fortuna	3	4	Victoria M.	58	63
Houghton	50	75	Yukon Gold.	1	1⅛

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.	Ask.
Spelter	8.37½	8.47½	8.40	8.50
Antimony	13.00	13.25	13.00	13.25
Quicksilver	$125.00	....	$125.00	....
Aluminium	....	33.00	....	33.00
Iron, No. 2 X f'dy.	....	34.25	....	34.25

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	Wed'sday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	122	0 0	122	0 0
Tin, spot	394	0 0	390	0 0
Tin, futures	394	0 0	390	0 0
Spelter	54	0 0	54	0 0
Lead	29	10 0	28	10 0

SEES U-BOATS USED IN TRADE CONSPIRACY

Sinking of Neutral Ships Regarded as Move for Commercial Domination After War.

REDUCE WORLD'S TONNAGE

Guaranty Trust Company Declares Germany Is Following Out a Prearranged Trade Plan.

Germany's plans, even during the war period, to immediately undertake the commercial domination of the world after hostilities cease, are discussed in a summary by the Guaranty Trust Company of German efforts to create markets for herself and embarrass competitors by ruthlessness.

"Many of the things done by Germany during the war which other nations have denounced as of insignificant military importance," said the review, issued yesterday, "disclose themselves during a careful reading of Germany's after-war preparations as merely a part of her general plan of national rehabilitation. For example, there is reason to believe that neutral ships not engaged in traffic to or from a belligerent country have been destroyed not only because of the danger of their supplanting German ships in certain routes, but also, and more especially, to reduce the sum total of world tonnage and thereby increase the proportionate share of it which Germany will have when the war ends.

"If Germany can reduce the total of world tonnage to a point where at the conclusion of the war every available ship will be necessary for the distribution of needed products to and from her present enemies and their colonial possessions German ships will be able to concentrate on neutral countries or even to revive transportation to enemy countries whose necessities are so great as to dull the edge of their resentment. And other nations' lack of ships, combined with Germany's geographical position, will be conducive to that enormous expansion of business with Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Poland, Russia, Ukrania, Rumania, Serbia, Albania, Montenegro, and even France and Italy, upon which the German economic prophets look as the foundation for the gradual building up of industrial and commercial supremacy.

"The systematic stripping of such of these adjacent countries as have been conquered by the Central Powers and their allies is the initial step in a long and carefully devised process. Every possible source of wealth in these countries has been destroyed, or, where absolute destruction was impossible, ruined, not to serve any present military purpose, or as the result of blind, mad hatred, but in accordance with the plan of creating there a necessity for goods so great as to compel the welcoming of German products. According to the calculations of the Germans their own needs and the lack of ships will operate to curtail the abilities of her present enemies to do much for the denuded countries adjacent to the Central Powers.

"Her estimate of the character and purposes of America, Great Britain, France, and Japan is that when relieved of the burdens of war these countries will turn immediately to the revival of business with their own rich colonies or neighbors, and leave Belgium, Poland, Russia, Rumania, Serbia, Albania, and Montenegro to regain their feet as best they can. Having stripped these counties of their wealth and having left them but slender means of creating it, Germany feels that she has prepared an excellent dumping ground for the vast quantities of cheap manufactures which she is organizing her industries and her distributing machinery to produce and market. So certain are her leaders of their opportunity in this direction that they affirm that Italy may be counted with the other immediately prospective buyers because position and the long custom of her people make Germany her natural source of both raw and finished materials.

"Germany has no idea that those representatives she is now establishing in the conquered territories will be forced to leave when peace is concluded. Those who are supervising the collection of materials and the destruction of agricultural, industrial, commercial, and financial sources of wealth are keeping accurate account of every item. The survey of vandalism is a necessary preliminary to selling back cheap substitutes for what is taken. It will be of incalculable advantage to the German producers. Having on the ground the men who supervised the creation of the necessity they will have field agents for a selling campaign with whose intimate knowledge of prospects no other trader could hope to compete even if the neglect of these countries after the war by their present friends is not quite so complete as the German economic philosophers believe it will be."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
August	1.56	1.54¼	1.55⅝	1.54	..
September	1.57¼	1.54⅞	1.57	1.55	..
October	1.55⅝	1.54	1.55½	..	..

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 84@84½c; No. 2 white, 84½c; No. 3 white, 83¾@84c; No. 4 white, 83@83½c; ordinary clipped, 83¼@85¼c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
August	69¾	68½	69¼	68½	..
September	68⅞	68	68½	68	60½
October	69	68¼	69	..	..

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—September	26.67	26.65	26.67	26.62	21.52
Ribs—September	25.02	25.00	25.02	25.00	22.22
Pork—September	45.50	45.30	45.30	45.50	41.10

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	8.06	8.10
September	8.32	8.26	8.26	8.33
October	..	..	8.35	8.41
November	..	..	8.45	8.49
December	8.58	8.54	8.54	8.58
March	8.80	8.77	8.78	8.80

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,930 packages. Feeling is steadier on high grades today, but trading is quiet, and there is an easier tone on the poorer grades of creamery. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 45¼@45¾c; extras, (92 score,) 44¾c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43¾@44½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41@43c; thirds, 39@40½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46½@47½c; extras, 46@46¼c; firsts, 44½@45½c; seconds, 42@44c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 44½c; good to prime, 42@44c; common to fair, 37@41c; renovated, extras, 40@40½c; firsts, 39@39½c; lower grades, 35@38c; imitation creamery, firsts, 37@38c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 35c; lower grades, 33@34c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34½@35c; No. 2, 34c; lower grades, 31@33½c.

EGGS.—15,289 cases. There is little change in the situation. Arrivals continue decreasing slightly, there is some additional cold storage room available, and total accumulations have begun to shrink for the first time in a couple of weeks past. Trade is still quiet and selective. Heat free eggs are becoming scarce, and many marks heretofore depended upon for high-class trade are showing poorer quality than formerly. Fine and fancy goods are in fair demand and held with confidence. Medium and lower grades are still urgently offered and values for these rule weak and irregular. A large part of the stock here and to arrive has a nominal value ranging between 38@41c. Nearby white eggs of strictly fancy quality are scarce and continue in demand at firm prices; qualities are irregular and values still show a wide range. Fresh gathered fancy dozen, 46@47c; regular packed, extra firsts, 44@45c; firsts, 40@43c; seconds and poorer, 35@39c; dirties, No. 1, 36@37c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@35c; checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c; under grades, 29@32c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 56@56c; ordinary to prime, 48@54c; gathered whites, ordinary to extras, 45@54c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 40@50c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 48@50c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 44@47c.

DROUGHT PLAYS HAVOC WITH COTTON CROP

Forecast for August Shows Reduction of 1,706,000 Bales from Estimate Made Last Month.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Drought played havoc with the growing cotton crop during July, damaging the plant to such an extent that the Department of Agriculture's August forecast of production, issued today, showed a reduction of 1,706,000 bales, from the estimate made a month ago. The monetary loss is conservatively estimated at approximately $250,000,000.

This year's crop, as estimated from its condition on July 25, was forecast at 13,619,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, which would be slightly larger than the average crop of the five years 1912-16, and about 2,300,000 bales larger than last year's crop. A crop of that size at present prices would be worth more than $2,000,000,000.

The crop in Louisiana suffered greatly from drought, the condition showing a decline of 22 points in the month. In Texas it was even worse, the decline being 25 points. In Oklahoma there was a decline of 15 points, and in Arkansas 10 points. The average decline from June 25 to July 25 in these States is from 1 to 3 points.

For the entire cotton belt the decline in the condition of the crop was 12.2 per cent., compared with an average decline of 2.8 per cent.

Last month the condition of cotton was 85.8 per cent. of a normal and a 15,325,000 bale production was forecast. The crop last year amounted to 11,302,254 bales, and the average for the five years 1912-16 was 13,327,000 bales. The condition of the crop on July 25 last year was 70.3 per cent. of a normal, the previous year 72.3, and the ten-year average on that date 77.

The area planted to cotton this year is the second largest on record—37,073,000 acres.

The condition by States follows:

Virginia	75	Texas	61
North Carolina	87	Arkansas	77
South Carolina	86	Tennessee	86
Georgia	77	Missouri	93
Florida	70	Oklahoma	75
Alabama	78	California	95
Mississippi	81	Arizona	95
Louisiana	65		

The Department of Agriculture also announced that the area planted of Sea Island and Egyptian cotton is about 356,000 acres, of which 276,000 acres are Sea Island and 80,000 Egyptian. This compares with 352,000 in 1917. There is a heavy decrease in the acreage in the older Sea Island sections in Georgia and Florida, where the boll weevil is very active, and a corresponding increase in the Egyptian acreage in Arizona and California. The production is forecast (July 25) at 110,000 running bales; of which 65,000 bales are Sea Island and 45,000 bales Egyptian, as against a total production of 106,000 running bales in 1917.

The acreage and production forecast of Sea Island by States follows. Georgia, 129,000 acres, 34,000 bales; Florida, 125,000 acres, 23,000 bales; South Carolina, 22,000 acres, 8,000 bales.

The acreage and production forecast of Egyptian by States follows: Arizona, 75,000 acres, 42,000 bales; California, 5,000 acres, 3,000 bales.

GOVERNMENT REPORT UPSETS COTTON MART

Futures Prices Advance 100 Points and Close with Gain of 63 to 81.

The first day of the new season was ushered in, in the cotton trade, by a Government report on crop condition and forecast far more pessimistic than any one had expected, and, in consequence, with a sharp rise in prices on the local cotton market. Southern spot markets were relatively unaffected, as was to have been expected, but the local spot quotation was advanced 60 points and is now considerably higher than any of the active Southern markets. Futures prices advanced, at their highest, nearly 100 points and closed steady, with net gains of 63 to 81 points.

There was nothing but the crop report in the market. Until it was published, at 11 in the morning, trading was merely marking time, and the general view seemed to be that the report would on the whole be favorable—at least up to that time prices had generally sagged off 10 or 15 points. The moment the report appeared, with a condition of only 73.6, where the trade as a whole looked for at least 75 and probably 77, the whole aspect of things was reversed. There was a rush for the ring, buying orders came tumbling in, not only from panic-stricken shorts, but from the speculators who have favored the long side, and have been waiting for a chance to commit themselves.

The entire advance for the day was made in the next hour or so. The short interest, which had still been considerable, constituted the most anxious bidders, but speculative longs were also eager to get in on the advance. On the other hand, it soon became evident that the representatives of big trade interests, both domestic and foreign, were holding aloof, apparently of the opinion that even as it has deteriorated the crop will be big enough to permit them to get all they need without competing with a speculative rise.

This was offset somewhat by a great reluctance to sell at the lower levels, but as soon as prices reached a point sufficient to tempt Southern firms to offer new contracts the end of the advance was reached, and as the early buyers tried to realize there was a reaction of some 30 points. Thereafter the market merely seesawed, and there was a notable falling off in both interest and volume of business toward the close.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
Aug.	25.00	25.91	25.00	25.74 bid	25.08
Sept.	..	..	..	25.81 bid	25.05
Oct.	25.00	25.97	24.80	25.81@25.82	25.00
Nov.	..	..	..	25.26 bid	24.51
Dec.	24.35	25.40	24.23	25.18@25.19	24.42
Jan.	24.18	25.25	24.09	25.00@25.04	24.28
Feb.	..	..	..	24.90 bid	24.18
March	24.15	25.17	24.07	24.90@24.95	24.21
April	..	..	..	24.90 bid	24.22
May	24.15	25.00	24.17	24.90 bid	24.21

The local market for spot cotton was 60 points higher at 25.70c for middling upland; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 26.75c; New Orleans, 27.75c; Savannah, 28.25c; Augusta, 29c; Memphis, 29c; Houston, 26.50c; Little Rock, 27.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	3,936	5,932	5,546
Exports	....	10,247	19,721
Exports, season	....	....	33,088
New York stocks	129,916	131,269	62,300
Port stocks	970,147	1,012,723	546,886
N. Y. arrivals	....	1,375	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, quiet, 2 points decline; middling, 20.32d. Sales, 1,000; American, 1,000; imports, 1,000; futures opened, easy, 15 to 19 points decline. Closed quiet, 13 to 26 points decline. August, 19.50d.; September, 19.23d.; October, 18.97d.; November, 18.77d.; December, nominal Manchester; Yarns and cloths, more demands.

American Exporters' Opportunity

In the year prior to the war, the United States supplied about 16% of South American imports. In 1917 this amount had grown to nearly 50%. In Argentina alone imports from the United States have increased remarkably during this period, as follows:

1914	$43,507,753
1915	75,589,885
1916	106,988,508
1917	138,084,920

The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., has ten branch offices in Argentina in addition to eleven in Chile and correspondents in the other South American countries. It is in a particularly advantageous position to assist American exporters to extend their trade on that continent. Its officers will be glad to confer with you.

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Head Office London — John Cone, Agent; F. C. Harding, Sub-Agent; W. M. Dawkin, Sub-Agent — Capital and Reserves Over $31,000,000

A Bank Statement that any Man or Woman can understand

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK
NEW YORK

Statement of July 1st, 1918

The Bank Owes to Depositors, Payable on Demand — A conservative banker always has this indebtedness in mind, and he arranges his assets so as to meet any request for payment.	$136,015,512.47
For This Purpose We Have:	
I. Cash — (Gold, Bank Notes and Specie) and with legal depositories returnable on demand.	28,619,210.12
II. Checks on Other Banks — Payable in one day.	9,829,525.49
III. Loans to Individuals and Corporations — Payable when we ask for it, secured by collateral of greater value than the loans.	13,548,786.74
IV. Bonds	
*Of United States Government	$22,804,091.06
Of Railroads and other corporations of first quality and easily saleable	18,166,557.19
	40,970,648.25
V. Loans — Payable in less than three months on the average, largely secured by collateral.	49,856,242.31
VI. Bonds and Mortgages and Real Estate	1,146,375.78
VII. Our Sixteen Banking Houses — All located in New York City.	3,400,554.02
Total to Meet Indebtedness	$147,371,342.71
VIII. This Leaves a Surplus of — Which becomes the property of the Stockholders after the debts to the depositors are paid, and is a guarantee fund upon which we solicit new deposits and retain those which have been lodged with us for many years.	$11,355,830.24

The Corn Exchange Bank Supplies Banking Facilities to Greater New York by Branches in Every Borough

FORTY BRANCHES

Main Office:
William and Beaver Streets

WILLIAM A. NASH, Chairman — WALTER E. FREW, President

REORGANIZATION
of
International Power Company

To Holders of Preferred and Common Stock:

A Plan and Agreement dated August 1st, 1918, for the reorganization of International Power Company has been adopted and approved by the undersigned Committee, constituted under the Agreement dated May 14th, 1918, representing a large majority of both preferred and common stock of the Power Company.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement may be obtained by application to the Depositary.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Agreement dated May 14th, 1918, between holders of Preferred and Common Stock and the Committee thereby constituted, who shall not exercise the right of withdrawal under said Agreement become parties to the Plan and Agreement without the issue of new Certificates of Deposit.

Holders of Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Power Company not heretofore deposited under the Agreement of May 14th, 1918, may become parties to the Plan and Agreement by depositing their stock certificates with Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, 60 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., on or before the close of business on September 15th, 1918, receiving therefor Certificates of Deposit issued under the Agreement of May 14th, 1918, stamped as assenting to and coming under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization.

Dated New York, N. Y., August 1st, 1918.

GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, Jr., Chairman.
FRANK H. RAY,
JOHN G. GRAY,
Committee.

Jas. F. McNamara, Secretary.

LOUCKS & ALEXANDER, Counsel.

P. LORILLARD TOBACCO CO.
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Bought-Sold-Quoted
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
34 PINE ST. N. Y. CITY
Telephone: John 5691-6.

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New Orleans Railway and Light Company

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WILLYS-OVERLAND

Special Report on Request

SAMUEL S. RUSKAY

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$8,384,668 PROFIT IN YEAR.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.'s Business Increased 46 Per Cent.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company did a gross business of $122,463,670 in the fiscal year ended May 31, an increase of more than 46 per cent. over the preceding year, which had been the best up to that time. The report, to be issued today, shows that $8,384,668 was retained as net profits after setting aside $2,629,121 for the Federal excess profits tax and depreciation and allowing approximately $4,000,000 for repairs, maintenance, &c. In the preceding year the profit was $4,656,386.

The amount available for the common stock was $6,783,092, equal to more than 24 per cent. on the junior capital. The surplus at the end of the year was $21,552,295, an increase of nearly $6,000,000. The salient features of the year's earnings were revealed in an interview with S. T. Morgan, President, printed in THE TIMES on Tuesday. He pointed out that the company's fertilizer business had prospered greatly in spite of the fact that it had been impossible to obtain potash from the corporation's mines in Germany.

SPANISH WAR BONDS DUE.

Treasury Department Sends Checks to Holders of $48,762,300 Worth.

There matured yesterday $63,945,460 of the United States Government 3 per cent. bonds issued in 1898 in connection with the financing of the Spanish-American war. The total amount of the loan of 1908-1918 was $198,792,660, but all of the bonds excepting the $63,945,460 had previously been retired. The Treasury Department in Washington sent out yesterday checks to the holders of the $48,762,300 of registered bonds, and the holders of the remaining $15,183,160, issued in coupon form, will receive their interest and principal upon presentation of their securities at any Federal Reserve Bank or at the Treasury in Washington.

Most of the bonds are in the hands of the public, the Treasurer of the United States holding in trust only $16,804,240, of which $14,687,040 are pledged against national bank circulating notes and $2,117,200 secures deposits of public moneys.

The national banks which owned these 3 per cent. bonds and used them for the purpose of securing circulation have either retired the notes issued against the bonds or else have replaced the bonds by the purchase of other United States Government securities which have the circulation privilege.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, '38, reg	99¾	99¾
2s, registered, 1918	99¾	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99¾	100
3s registered, 1946	85	89
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89
3s, conversion, 1947	85	89
4s, registered, 1925	106¼	107
4s, coupon, 1925	106½	107
4s, Panama, '28, coupon	98¾	98⅝
5s, Panama, '61, reg	86	89
4s, Panama, '61, coupon	86	89
6s, Fed. Land Bank, '38	105⅝	102⅞

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	W'nesday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	99½	100	99¾
4½s June, 1965	99⅞	100⅝	99⅞
4½s Mar., 1963	99⅝	100	99⅝
4½s Nov., 1957	99⅝	100¼	99⅝
4½s May, 1957	99⅝	100¼	99¼
4½s Mar., 1960-30	94½	95¼	94½
4½s April, 1958	94½	95⅛	94¼
4½s Mar., 1954	94¼	95¼	94⅛
4½s Mar., 1962	94⅛	95¼	94⅛
4½s Sept., 1960	94⅛	95⅛	94⅛
4s May, 1959	90	90⅝	90⅛
4s Nov., 1958	90¼	91	90⅛
4s May, 1957	90	90⅜	90⅛
4s Nov., 1956	89	90	89⅛
4s Nov., 1955	89	..	89
4s Nov., 1936	92½	93⅜	92⅛
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99⅛
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
3½s Nov., 1955	81	82⅜	81
3½s Nov., 1954	81	82	81
3½s May, 1954	80½	..	81

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.60	4.45	4.55
4½s 1921-1923	4.60	4.45	4.55
4½s 1919-1920	4.60	4.45	4.55
4½s 1918-1923	4.60	4.45	4.55
4½s 1924-1932	4.60	4.45	4.55
4s 1940-1956	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s 1930-1939	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1918	4.75	4.55	4.75
3½s 1940-1953	4.70	4.50	4.70
3½s 1926-1930	4.70	4.50	4.70
3½s 1918-1925	4.70	4.50	4.70

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Net declines from a fraction to more than a point were registered at the close of the market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final quotations were substantially higher than previous low levels. The final half hour saw an improved buying demand. It lacked, however, sufficient force to recover the losses sustained in the heavy selling movement inaugurated in midafternoon, when prices were sent down from one to more than two points throughout the list. In general, the course of the market throughout the session was irregular and, except at the outset, inclined to be reactionary.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
110 Alaska Gold	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
50 Am. Can	46¾	46⅛	46⅛
10 Am. C. & F.	84	84	84
40 Am. H. & L.	18⅝	18	18
10 Am.H.&L.pf.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
20 Am. Loco	35¾	35¼	35¼
1,350 Am. S. Tob.	124	121	122⅞
90 Am. T. & T.	93	92¼	92½
210 Anacon. Cop.	65⅜	65⅛	65¼
10 A.,T.&S.F.	85	85	85
1,520 Bald. Loco.	90	88⅝	89¼
20 Balt. & O.	54½	54⅛	54⅛
250 Beth Steel B	82¾	82	82½
10 B. R. T.	40¾	40¾	40⅝
20 Butte & S.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
40 Can.	151¾	151¼	151¼
30 Ches. & O.	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
350 C.,M.&St.P.	44¾	43¼	43¾
20 Do pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼
30 C., R. I.&P.	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
10 Chino Cop.	39¼	39¼	39¼
10 Col. F. & I.	44¾	44¾	44¾
20 Con. Gas	90	90	90
140 Corn Prod.	43¼	43¼	43¼
890 Crucible S.	66	65¼	65⅝
270 Cuba C. S.	30⅞	30⅜	30⅛
90 Dist. Sec.	56⅝	56½	56½
250 Erie	15	15	15
100 Gen. Motors	135¾	133	133⅝
150 Int. M. M.	26¼	26¼	26¼
850 Do pf.	96¾	95⅝	96
40 Int. Nickel	30	29⅞	30
20 Kenn. Cop.	33¼	33⅛	33⅜
10 Lack Steel	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
10 Max. Motor	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
10 Max. Motor 1st pf	58	58	58

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
2 Am. Gas	90	90	90
25 Elec. Storage	54½	54½	54½
10 G. Asph. pf.	67	67	67
18 Insur. N. A.	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛
1,450 Lo. Cop.	20	19	19
17 Leh. Nav.	69¼	69	69
2 Midvale	St'l 51⅞	51⅞	51⅞

Bonds.

$1,000 Am.G.&E.5s	79	79	79
1,000 El. & Peo.4s	70¾	70¾	70¾
1,550 Lib. 2d 4s	..93.50	93.00	93.00
6,050 Do 3d 4½s	95.72	95.20	95.72
1,000 Phil.Co.c.5s	76	76	76
1,000 Phil.El.1st 5s	92⅞	92½	92⅞
4,000 Read. g. 4s	84	84	84
1,000 U.S. Steel 5s	98¾	98⅝	98¾

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
145 Cities Service	208¾	208½	208	210
325 Cities Service pf	74¾	74½	74¼	75

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	73	75
Am. Gas & Electric	81	83
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	88	90
Am. Light & Traction	187	190
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	92	95
Am. Power & Light	41	42
Am. Power & Light pf.	67	70
Am. Public Utilities	..	25
Am. Public Utilities pf.	..	60
Am. W. W. & Elec.	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	67	69
Am. W. W. & E. partic	12	14
Carolina Power & Light	28	30
Carolina Power & L.pf.	88	90
Colorado Power	23	25
Colorado Power pf.	97	100
Columbus Electric pf.	70	78
Com. Pow., Ry. & Lt.	22	23
Com. Pow.,Ry.& Lt.pf.	41	43
Conn. Power pf.	82	84
Consumers' Power pf.	86	88
Eastern Texas Electric	50	53
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	70	75
El Paso Electric	..	90
El Paso Electric pf.	80	85
Electric B. & S. pf.	90	93
Empire Gas & Elec.	15	16
Federal Light & Trac.	7	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	35	40
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	19	..
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	57	62
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	250
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	50	60
Idle	27	32
Illinois Power	13	17
Miss. River Power pf.	42	50
Northern Ohio Electric	13	25
Northern Ohio Elec.pf.	50	90
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	13
North. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	53	55
Northern States Power	42	45
North. States Power pf.	80	83
Northern Texas Electric	53	57
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	34	35
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	78½	80
Puget Sd. T., L. & P.	12	14
Puget S. T., L. & P. pf	42	46
Ry. & Light Secur. pf.	80	85
Republic Ry. & Light	20	22
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	59	61
Southern Cal. Edison	75½	76
South. Cal. Edison pf.	95	98
Stand. Gas & Electric	4	6
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	21½	22
Tampa Electric	..	104
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	3	3½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	14	16
United Light & Rys.	29½	31
United Lt. & Rys. pf.	82	84
Wash. I. W. L. & P.	82	84
Western Power	13	14
Western Power pf.	50	52
West. Church & Kerr.	61	65
West. Church & K. pf.	78	83
Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	96½	98
Appalach. Pow. 6s, '32	67	70
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	90
Cities Service deb. 7s	101	102
Col. G. & S. deb. 5s, '27	70	76
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	84	87½
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	83	85
El Paso Elec., col. 5s	85	90
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	78½	80
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	87	90
Int.-M. Ry., Lt. & P. 6s	93½	99
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	85
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	85	90
Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s	70	72
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '23	75	80
Nor. States Pow. 6s, '29	93	97
Nor. States Pow 5s, '41	85	87
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	75	84
Omaha & C. B. 5s, 1928	80	85
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 6s	104	..
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	95	96½
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	87	90
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	80
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '22	76	79
Un. L. & R. deb. 8s, '26	82	87
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	90	95
Utah Securities 6s	85½	86½
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,000 ‡Aetna Exp.	13⅝	12⅝	13¼
700 ‡Am. S. Tob. rights	4⅛	3¾	3¾
200 B.-A. T. Co., coupon	18½	18¾	18½
1,500 ‡Burns Bros. Ice	36½	36	36⅜
200 ‡C. L. & P.	2½	2½	2½
800 Chev. Motor	135	134	134
1,000 ‡Cuprite S'r.	⅝	⅝	⅝
500 Curtiss Aero	37	36⅜	36⅜
800 ‡Gen. Asp't.	33½	32⅝	33
800 Grape-Ola	..	⅞	⅞
1,200 Do pf.	..	1⅞	1¾

*LIBERTY BONDS.

$4,100 Lib. 3½s	..100%	100.26	100.38
550 Do 1st 4s	..94.92	94.92	94.92
2,450 Do 2d 4s	..94.32	94.16	94.30
1,450 Do 1st 4¼s	95.02	94.98	95.02
1,800 Do 2d 4¼s	94.40	94.18	94.36
1,300 Do 3d 4¼s	96.40	96.36	96.40

*Prices include interest.

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
435 Cosden	7	6¾	6¾
80 Con. Coal	86	85⅝	86
5 Com. Cr. B.	25	25	25
20 David. Ch.	35	35	35
56 Hous. O. pf.	73	73	73
25 Mt. Vernon	16	16	16

Bonds.

$11,000 Con. P. 5s	90¾	90¾	90⅝
1,000 Con. Coal 6s	98¼	98¼	98¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
105 Ariz. Com'l.	15	14⅝	15
100 Bingham	95	95	95
60 Cal. & Ariz.	69	68½	68½
25 Centennial	13	13	13
5 Cop. Range	48	48	48
580 Davis-Daly	6	6	6
300 East Butte	9⅞	9¾	9¾
25 Hancock	6½	6½	6½
10 Mohawk	57½	57⅜	57½
100 New Arc	1½	1½	1½

Railroads.

372 Boston El.	71	70½	70½
46 Bos. & Me.	35	35	35
2 Fitchburg pf	62	62	62
130 Mass. El. pf.	16¼	16	16¼

Miscellaneous.

20 Am. Ag. Ch.	94	94	94
10 Am. Sugar	111¾	111	111⅝
3 Do pf.	109	109	109
369 Am. T. & T.	93½	92¼	92¾
191 Am. Wool.pf	95¼	95	95
100 Art Metal	15½	15½	15½
190 Booth Fish.	25¾	25⅜	25¾
210 Cent. Steel	13½	13	13½
225 Cuban P. C.	12	12	12
25 Edison	138¼	138½	138¼
240 Fairbanks	42	41	41

Bonds.

$1,000 C.J.&S.Y.5s	90	90	90
1,000 N. E. Tel.	8s 87⅛	87⅛	87¼
2,000 New Riv. 5s	75	75	75
1,000 Swift 5s	90½	90¾	90½
8,500 Lib. 3½s	..99.80	99.64	99.64

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Am. Ship	124	124	124
35 Do pf.	90	90	90
200 C.C.&C.Ry.	1½	1½	1½
20 Do pf.	17½	17	17
85 Cudahy	114½	114	114½
10 Com.Edison	102	102	102
25 Deere&Co.pf.	94	94	94
55 Dia. Match	108	108	108
15 Mont.Wd.pf.	102½	102½	102½

Bonds.

$1,000 C.C.R.1st5s	84¾	84¾	84¾
5,000 Cud.Pg.1st5s	91¾	91¾	91¾
2,000 Met. W. Ry. 1st 5s	58	58	58

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
2 Am. Gas	60	60	60
25 Elec. Storage	54½	54½	54½
10 G. Asph. pf.	67	67	67
18 Insur. N. A.	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛
1,450 Lo. Cop.	20	19	19
17 Leh. Nav.	69¼	69	69
2 Midvale	St'l 51⅞	51⅞	51⅞

Bonds.

$1,000 Am.G.&E.5s	79	79	79
1,000 El. & Peo.4s	70¾	70¾	70¾
1,550 Lib. 2d 4s	..93.50	93.00	93.00
6,050 Do 3d 4½s	95.72	95.20	95.72

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	W'nesday. Bid.
Aetna pf	65	69	65
American Brass	222	227	220
Atlas Powder	153	176	173
Do pf	100½	102	100½
Babcock & Wilcox	110	112	111½
Bliss	350	425	350
Do pf	..	78	..
Can. Found's F.	160	183	160
Colt's Arms	102	104	102
Du Pont	254	260	254
Eastern Steel	88	94	88
Hercules	240	245	240
Do pf	112	114	112
Niles-Bem't-Pond	121	125	120
Penn. Seab. S. Cp.	50	60	50
Sccvill Mfg.	445	460	450
Thomas Iron Co	26	35	26
Winchester Arms	790	825	790
Woodward Iron Co.	45	60	45

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	W'nesday. Bid.
American Cigar	100	107	100
Do pf	83	86	83
Conley Foil	190	210	190
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf	100	100	100
MacAndrews & F.	160	170	160
MacA. & F. pf.	93	100	93
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	127	135	127
R. J. Reynolds, A.	250	275	250
Do B, common	210	230	210
Do pf	100	102	100

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	W'nesday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	13¼	13⅝	13⅜
Atlantic Refining	975	995	975
Borne-Scrymser	440	460	440
Buckeye Pipe Line	91	93	91
Chesebrough Mfg.	313	320	313
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	425	445	425
Crescent Pipe Line	34	37	34
Cumberland P. L.	140	160	140
Eureka Pipe Line	190	195	190
Galena Signal Oil	120	124	120
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	115	130	115
Illinois Pipe Line	160	165	160
Indiana Pipe Line	90	92	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¼	14	13¾
National Transit	18	14	18
N. Y. Transit	195	205	195
Northern Pipe Line	104	106	104
Ohio Oil	320	325	320
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	27	32	27
Prairie Oil & Gas	500	510	500
Prairie Pipe Line	235	240	235
Solar Refining	310	320	310
Southern Pipe Line	175	180	180
South. Penn. Oil	280	285	280
S. W. Penn	93	98	90
Stand. Oil, of Cal.	218	222	218
Stand. Oil of Ind.	615	625	615
Stand. Oil of Kan.	440	460	440
Stand. Oil of Ky.	820	830	820
Stand. Oil of Neb.	450	470	450
Stand. Oil of N. J.	522	527	522
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	270	275	273
Stand. Oil of Ohio	410	420	410
Swan & Finch	92	96	94
Union Tank	97	99	97
Vacuum Oil	332	338	333
Washington Oil	32	36	32

Trustees, Executors and Administrators

You can now invest in our

Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates

Paying 5½ per cent.

ISSUED IN AMOUNTS OF $100 AND UPWARD

Trust funds may now be invested promptly in GUARANTEED MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES, in any amount, without the usual delays and loss of interest incident to finding single mortgages for funds awaiting investment.

A pamphlet containing a copy of this new law will be sent on request

New York Title and Mortgage Company

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A LEGAL INVESTMENT

Trustees, Administrators, Executors

5½% Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates Write for Booklet "A"

First Mortgage Guarantee Co.

Bridge Plaza N., L. I. City, N. Y.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Boston, Mass., June 20, 1918.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "FRANKLIN," ISSUED BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Transportation Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of two hundred seventy thousand dollars ($270,000) par value First Mortgage 5% Bonds on the steamer "FRANKLIN," dated September 1, 1915, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on September 1, 1918:

Bonds numbered 1 to 270, inclusive, maturing from September 1, 1918, to September 1, 1927.

The holders of the above numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 327 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on September 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to September 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry coupons due September 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on September 1, 1918.

COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
By John G. Crowley, Treasurer.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT

5% Internal Gold Loan 1909

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. are instructed to give notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the amortization on 1st September, 1918, of $312,000 Argentine gold pesos, say £62,400 nominal of the above loan.

Tenders for sale of bonds with Coupons due 1st March, 1919, at a price to be stated in the Tender must be lodged not later than 12 o'clock noon on 12th August, 1918, with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who will announce the result of the Tenders as soon thereafter as possible.

Tenders will be received also in Paris by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, in London by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., and in Buenos Aires by the Credito Publico Nacional.

Each bond has a par value of $973 U. S. Gold Dollars, and Tenders must be made at a flat price under par expressed in dollars per bond.

Tenders must be made on a form obtainable on application, and must be securely enclosed in an envelope marked "Tender of Argentine Government 5 per cent. Internal Gold Loan 1909 Bonds for redemption."

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who reserve the right to reject all or any Tenders.

Dated New York, 29 July, 1918.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY WATER CO. First Mortgage Bonds.

Dated April 1st, 1903, Due 1953.

Sealed offers for the sale of sufficient of the above-mentioned bonds to the Sinking Fund to exhaust the sum of $10,843.94 will be received at the OFFICE OF THE TREASURER of the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, August 9, 1918; delivery to be made Monday, August 12th.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all offers, or to accept any offers in whole or in part.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Successor Trustee.
CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

LOST AT SEA THROUGH ENEMY ACTION—Forty shares Missouri, Kansas & Texas Rwy. Co. common stock Certificates Nos. AO 47489-47490 for 10 shares each in the name of Blake, Boissevain & Co.; Nos. AO 114938-114938 for 10 shares each in the names of Oscar Glessmann and Paul Schilling. ADAMS, DAVIS & BARTOL, 45 Wall Street, N. Y. C.

LOST AT SEA THROUGH ENEMY ACTION—50 shares Baltimore & Ohio Common stock Certificate No. A90258. Three shares Baltimore & Ohio Preferred stock Certificate No. B31611, both certificates registered in the name of Theodore Thomas Hoffman. ADAMS, DAVIS & BARTOL, 45 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Newly equipped safe deposit vault; about 4,000 boxes; also bond salesroom, ground floor and basement, to sublease; near Fifth Avenue and 42d Street. Ready for business. Frank L. Fisher Company, 50 East 42d Street.

Specialist WANTED

White Knob Copper Development Co.

Common, also Pfd.

Nixon Nevada

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With S. S. Campbell & Co.

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38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Ask for Pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin."—Mailed Free.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE PROVINCIAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY, Limited.

In accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed securing the issue of First Mortgage 30 Year 5% Bonds of the above Company, executed in favor of National Trust Company, Limited, Trustee, on the 15th of November, 1906, notice is hereby given that Twenty-one thousand dollars ($21,000) Bonds have been drawn by lot by the Trustee for redemption upon the 1st of September, 1918, at the price of 105 and accrued interest.

The Bonds so drawn are numbered as follows: Nos. 0004, 0112, 0115, 1164, 0203, 0265, 0299, 0352, 0463, 0470, 0489, 0595, 0733, 0831, 0848, 0865, 0952, 0957, 1019, 1217 & 1303.

The holders of the said Bonds are hereby notified to present the same for redemption at the office of National Trust Company, Limited, Montreal, on or before the 1st of September, 1918.

Bonds drawn for redemption shall cease to bear interest after the 1st of September, 1918.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, 1918.
Dated at Montreal, 23rd July, 1918.

THE OHIO CONNECTING RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., August 1, 1918.

First Mortgage Bonds of this Company to an aggregate cost of NINETEEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY Dollars ($19,270) will be purchased September 3, 1918, for the Sinking Fund, from the lowest bidders

SENATORS ASSAIL ROADS' MANAGEMENT

Republicans Assert Conditions Are Worse Since Government Took Control.

FOOD SHIPMENTS DELAYED

Warren Says People Would Rebel If Conditions Prevailed Under Private Management.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Bitter attacks upon the Government Railroad Administration were made today in the Senate.

"If before the Government took them over, the railroads were run as they are today there would be a rebellion in this country," said Senator Warren of Wyoming, Republican.

"The transportation of food is worse than the transportation of dead freight or nonperishables," said Senator Sherman of Illinois, Republican.

"I decline to measure the principle of Government ownership by the present management of railroads of the United States," said Senator Johnson of California, Republican.

"I consider that the freight conditions in this country are 100 per cent. better than they were before the Government took charge of the roads," said Senator Pittman of Nevada, Democrat.

Senator Sherman started the debate when he asked Senator Pittman if he thought railroad conditions were better or worse under Government management.

"A few months before taking them over," replied Senator Pittman, "the congestion had reached such an extent that starvation faced communities in this country. Now that has been remedied."

Senator Sherman countered by stating that whereas before Government control he got freight from Chicago to Washington in thirty days, it recently took him five months to receive a bookcase from Chicago.

"It is impossible to get a barrel of apples or potatoes from Chicago to Washington in the present condition, and has been ever since the Government took charge; it takes two months to get them," was Senator Sherman's contention.

Senator Pittman said he regretted this very much.

Another complaint about food shipments was made by Senator Warren. This concerned a shipment of sausages sent to him from Rhode Island on Jan. 14. He said he had not received them.

"Let me say this in all seriousness," said Senator Pittman. "It's certainly a trivial argument that gentlemen get up and say they could not get a barrel of apples or a lot of sausage.

"But at the present time there is not the congestion there was when the railroads were taken over. You have not got 100 miles of coal frozen out along the side tracks of this country."

"There were last Winter, though," snapped Senator Smoot.

"Last Winter," replied Senator Pittman, "they were digging coal at the side tracks with picks. There was not room to put another car there. Not a member of this body but admitted that the coal congestion was due to transportation."

"The Senator must know that the hot days of July and August are quite different from January and December when it comes to food transportation," said Senator Smoot. "Unless something takes place between now and the first of December," he added, "the side tracks will be jammed with cars of coal again, and the people of the United States will be freezing as they did last Winter. After the Government took over the railroads there was no better management in the transportation of freight until after warm weather came when coal ceased to be in demand."

Switching to a general denunciation of the Railroad Administration, the Utah Senator said:

"Trains have been taken off by the hundreds and accommodations are nothing compared to what they were before. The cost of administration is going up. Wages have been advanced. The people of the United States would not stand for the service they are receiving today from any corporation or company that might operate a railroad."

Senator Johnson said he had voted for the Railroad bill because he favored Government ownership of public utilities.

"But," he said, "I will not have the principle of management determined by just a few months under the Government. What has transpired in the last few months in regard to Government control of railroads should not be taken as the measure of efficiency."

Senator Jones of New Mexico deplored Senator Smoot's statement about a probable coal shortage. He said he understood there would be a shortage of only about 8,000,000 tons, which would not amount to much.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
June gross	$4,031,100	$4,048,600	$3,377,200
Net	514,200	1,087,600	985,000
12 mos.' gross	42,450,600	41,244,700	33,425,000
Net	3,926,500	10,404,400	8,537,800

Public Utilities.

KANSAS GAS & ELECTRIC—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
June gross	150,552	122,446	28,106
Net after taxes	51,953	30,598	21,355
Sur. aft. chgs.	20,318	9,214	11,104
12 mos.' gross	1,857,842	1,705,508	152,334
Net aft. taxes	565,816	533,041	32,775
Sur. aft. chgs.	230,894	298,850	*61,956

NORTHERN OHIO ELECTRIC—

	June.	12 Months.
Gross earnings	$593,513	$6,822,190
Net after taxes	209,329	2,471,442
Surplus after charges	64,777	852,511

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
June gross	$154,740	$132,346	$22,394
Net aft. taxes	78,882	74,521	4,361
Sur. aft. chgs.	37,364	38,183	*819
12 mos.' gross	1,769,855	1,537,524	232,331
Net aft. taxes	739,408	565,975	173,433
Sur. aft. chgs.	448,105	350,898	97,207

PORTLAND GAS & COKE—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
June gross	145,423	111,915	33,508
Net aft. taxes	66,415	53,980	12,435
Sur. aft. chgs.	37,224	26,479	10,745
12 mos.' gross	1,540,601	1,290,620	249,981
Net aft. taxes	701,613	607,687	93,926
Sur. aft. chgs.	353,269	281,501	71,968

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
June gross	674,272	561,158	113,114
Net aft. taxes	516,061	493,983	22,068
Sur. aft. chgs.	372,409	298,144	*25,735

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY, for the twelve months ended June 30—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Gross earn	5,226,705	5,503,731	*277,026
Net earnings	4,911,022	5,171,520	*260,498

*Decrease.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES for the six months ended June 30—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Net earn	$4,187,453	$3,948,197	$1,374,226
Deprec.	1,000,000		
Balance	4,002,727	3,948,197	1,374,226
Other inc.	95,758	146,680	55,241
Total inc.	4,098,485	4,094,877	1,429,467
Charges	86,561	410,097	406,652
Fed. tax res.	1,043,000		
Surplus	2,968,924	3,684,780	1,022,815

†Above reserves for income and excess profits taxes are based on 1917 laws.

Sales of the American Stores Company for the six months ended June 30, 1918, amounted to $30,475,811, as compared with $27,247,000 for the same period in 1917.

For the month of June Federal Mining and Smelting reports net profit, after all deductions, including depreciation, of $90,178, against $276,533 in the corresponding month of 1917.

GENERAL CIGAR CO. for the six months ended June 30—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Gross earn	$3,045,081	$2,240,084	$2,151,246
Operating exp.	1,593,363	1,505,733	1,504,336
Balance	1,451,718	734,351	646,910
Other income	32,038	31,550	41,770
Total income	1,483,776	765,707	688,680
Interest, &c.	217,819	111,446	87,940
Surplus	*1,265,957	654,265	600,740

NEW JERSEY ZINC CO. for the quarter ended June 30—

	June 30,'18.	Mar.31,'18.	Dec.31,'17.
Total income	*5,342,644	5,338,796	6,585,653
Interest & res.	115,000	115,000	115,000
Federal taxes	1,530,000	1,620,000	2,094,254
Profit sharing			450,000
Net income	3,697,644	3,603,796	3,926,428
Dividends	2,800,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Surplus	897,644	2,203,796	2,526,428

*Including dividends from subsidiary companies, and after deductions for expenses, taxes, maintenance, depreciation, &c.

July sales of Sears, Roebuck & Co. amounted to $13,251,026, an increase of $1,619,262. Sales for seven months were $101,955,598, a gain of $5,430,397.

URGE SAVING MORE PAPER.

War Board Already Has Curtailed Output of Some Grades.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Several rulings of the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board governing the manufacture of various grades of papers and paper products became effective today. Among the products affected are book, cover, and writing paper, wrapping and glazed papers, envelopes and fine stationary. Similar rulings will shortly be announced for other grades.

These rulings are based upon the recommendations of the war committees of the paper industry and fix the maximum weights that can be made hereafter, and standardizing the sizes, weights, and colors so that the mills can obtain a larger production with the same amount of labor and fuel. Manufacturers and merchants of these products have been requested to notify their customers that all unfilled orders on their books on Aug. 1 must be modified so as to conform to the rulings.

The co-operation of all persons affected by these rulings has been requested so that the benefits resulting from their adoption may be realized as promptly as possible. It is expected that as soon as the readjustments have been made production will be considerably increased and also a considerable saving in car space will be realized. Another important result of these rulings will be the release of a considerable amount of working capital now tied up in slow selling stocks.

Supplementing the above program, the pulp and paper section is planning an educational campaign for the more intelligent and economical use of paper. Consumers will be shown how they can help win the war by using, wherever possible, lighter weight paper instead of the heavier grades, and plain and less expensive papers instead of the fancy and expensive grades.

The fine papers represent the expenditure of more labor and fuel than the cheaper grades and they also contain as a rule, more of the valuable chemicals, such as sulphur and chlorine, which are urgently needed by the Government in making ammunition and poisonous gases. All of the finer grades of paper also contain rags, which are scarce and needed for war purposes. Many people are using rag papers when a good chemical pulp paper would serve the purpose just as well.

The board's experts believe that the savings which banks, stores, and business offices could make in their paper bills by eliminating wasteful and uneconomical uses and substituting less expensive for heavier and more expensive grades would amount in the aggregate to an enormous sum.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—Eighteen new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $1,084,000 were chartered today. They include:

Pershing Dress Co., Manhattan, $6,000; M. Frank, H. Dworkowitz, B. A. Hartstein, 263 East Seventh St.

Ferdie Inc., Manhattan, hotels and restaurants, 100 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $10,000; R. Rosenberg, M. A. Lewis, S. N. Freedman, 359 West 50th St.

Trent Chemical Co., Manhattan, $30,000; H. Haleos, A. Degobi, S. A. Jackson, 498 West End Av.

American Dutch East Indies Trading Co., Manhattan, $25,000; C. Melnitz, H. Kramer, G. Orlove, 25 Beaver St.

Barret Crocco, an international war game, $25,000; C. F. Hernandes, M. B. Denavaris, L. E. Eckelmann, 3,675 Broadway.

Jumping Glove Co., Gloversville, $47,000; F. and R. B. and J. J. Stanyon, Gloversville.

Robert Schey, Inc., Manhattan, printing, designs in textiles, $10,000; L. J. Obermeier, C. Marks, H. Schey, 12 Fifth Av.

Elbesa Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; F. Solomon, B. and B. Morris, 26 Oliver St.

The Davidson Tool Mfg. Co., Manhattan, 2,500 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $250,000; R. B. Huestis, G. and M. B. Green, 122 Maiden Lane.

Chemico Metallurgic Products Co., Manhattan, contracting, construction, and deal in general merchandise, $500,000; W. A. Prime, A. W. Hahn, W. P. Barker, 27 William St.

Lebanon Valley Grain and Supply Co., New Lebanon, $5,000; L. G. Gillet, G. Mortimer, M. H. Clark, Lebanon Springs.

Bristol and Barber Co., Manhattan, pianos and phonographs, $100,000; C. L. Johnson, E. D. Bristol, N. G. Barber, 128 West 130th St.

Eighteenth Avenue Garage, Brooklyn, $9,000; C. T. Degesar, A. and D. Manghise, 4,438 18th Av., Brooklyn.

Susquehanna Transfer Corp., Buffalo, $75,000; A. Weber, C. A. Finnegan, E. L. Hofeller, Buffalo.

United Boiled Painters Oil, Manhattan, $5,000; A. Getzoff, I. Reingold, H. Fink, 119 Broome St.

Hayes Jersey Co., Gloversville, make textiles, $15,000; J. Rogers, E. and J. Hayes, Amsterdam.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Charles F. Wagner & Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $200,000.

Wonder Dress and Costume Corp., Manhattan, $30,000 to $100,000.

Essell Garment Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

T. J. Mitchell & Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000.

South Seas Import and Export Co., Manhattan, $28,000 to $60,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Carnick Bros. to Carnrick Bros.

Cramer Meyer Co., Manhattan, to Cramer Meyer Dreyer Co.

MERGERS.

Trait Development Co., Brooklyn, with Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.

Steuben Glass Works, Corning, with the Corning Glass Works.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Bowling Green Printing Co., Manhattan.

Fechheimer Steel and Iron Co., Manhattan.

Hinckley, Cornwall Forwarding Co., Oswego.

Glen Cove Dress Co., Glen Cove.

Walsh and Nelson Mfg. Co., Brooklyn.

Builders Hardware Supply Co., Jamestown, Hotel Savoy.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 1.—Charters filed:

Krasberg Engineering and Manufacturing Corporation, $1,500,000; John F. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Macfarlane Communications Corporation, $1,000,000; Joel B. Lieberman, L. F. Browning, New York; J. G. Gray, Wilmington, Del.

The Monarch Manufacturing Company, $1,000,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, M. M. Dugan of Wilmington.

Oceanic Steel Corporation, $250,000; Gorham Tuffs, Jr., John W. McKay, New York; Isaac W. Hillman, Brooklyn.

Garfield Coal Company, $100,000; John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Eureka Tin Louis Oil Corporation, $100,000; John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Tidewater Coal Company, $25,000; John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

J. A. Corcoran & Co., $20,000; John C. Draper, F. A. Armstrong, C. L. Rimlinger of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Trapshooters Oil Company, Florence, Kan., from $100,000 to $500,000.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
B. Stein Cot. 1st pf	3½	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 15
Cont. Pap. Bag	1½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Do pf	1½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Detroit United	$2	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Harbison W. Refrac	1½	Q	Sep. 19	Aug. 31
Do pf	1½	Q	Oct. 19	Oct. 9
National Lead	1¼	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 13
Do pf	1¾	Q	Sep. 14	Aug. 23
Nonquit Spinning	$2	Q	Aug. 31	July 30
Do	$2	Sp	Aug. 6	July 30
Stand. San. Mfg.	1½		Aug. 15	Aug. 7
Do pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 10	Aug. 1
South. Pipe Line	$5	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 15
Union Am. Cigar pf.	1		Aug. 15	July 31
Union W. & Supply	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 23
Do pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 23
Do Senior pf	$2	Q	Aug. 1	July 23

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Justice	.01
Alta	.03	Mexican	.19
Andes	.03	Occidental	.56
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.07
Bullion	.01	Overman	.02
Challenge Con	.03	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.04	Savage	.03
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.04
Con. Virginia	.25	Union Con	.41
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Jacket	.06	Mexican dollars	.77½
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.75	Florence	.10
Cashboy	.05	Goldfield Cons.	.23
Halifax	.12	Goldfield Merger	.02
Jim Butler	.59	Great Bend	.03
Macnamara	.31	Jumbo Ext.	.12
Midway	.04	Kewanas	.01
Mizpah	.06	Lone Star	.07
Monarch	.06	Silver Pick	.03
Montana	.10	Spearhead	.02
North Star	.08	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.09	Big Four	.02
Tonopah Divide	1.67½	Consolidated	.04
Tonopah Ext	1.67½	Mustang	.01
West End	1.05	White Caps	.28
West Tonopah	.22	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.01
Atlanta	.03	Packard	.27
Booth	.04	Rochester	.37
		Round Mountain	.18
		United Eastern	3.06

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CAMBRICS AND NAINSOOKS Wanted.—1,337 Gramercy.

CHEVIOT Wanted.—Dobson 968, any quantity. Joseph Sedwitz, 1,107 Broadway.

COATS, Dresses, and Suits Wanted.—Jobs, any quantity; spot cash. Farragut 5154.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Nainsooks, all counts; also pocketings. Address G 355 Times Downtown.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for large quantity white, flesh and black; also cheap black taffetas. La Rose Waist, 31 West 21st St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—White, flesh, and black; open for large quantities. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

CREPE DE CHENE Wanted.—Open for big lots of 8 thread, 72 picks. Eclipse Waist Co., 8 West 30th.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden Leonard 611, American 0846, all colors. Farr. 2616.

DRESSES Wanted.—We will buy for spot cash desirable lots of satin, jersey, or serge dresses; any quantity considered; submit samples. Weiner, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on satin, serge, meteor, georgette and jersey dresses; samples; 8:30 to 12:30 daily. Weiner, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on serges and satins. Call Friday, 8:30 to 12. First floor, 2 East 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Snappy styles in satin, georgette, and jersey; large orders given. 34 West 33d, Room 1108.

DRESSES Wanted.—Gingham, satin, taffetas, serges, jobs; cash. Hunter, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on dresses. 39 West 32d St., 5th floor.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Colors 674, 673 black, and 908. Phone Madison Square 8272.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Navy 4686 tricotine, navy 4718 Garfield. Farr, 3023.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ladies' mercerized, in large quantities; submit samples. 11th floor, 118 W. 22d. Chelsea 3650.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Light weight jersey cloth, suitable for dresses, in all leading ladies'; spot cash. Phone Madison Square 2807.

JERSEY Wanted.—Will pay cash for light weight jersey, navy, copen, beige, and brown. Polonaise Dress Co., 34 West 33d, Room 1108.

MIXTURES Wanted.—Open for Fred T. Lawrence, range $731, green, or similar quality. Gramercy 6518.

PAJAMA CHECKS Wanted.—200,000 yards, 70-72-80 in 72-76, around Government prices; submit samples. Merchant Textile Exchange, 147 North 12th St., Philadelphia.

POMPOMS Wanted.—Taupe, reindeer and brown, American 0816; pay cash. Farragut 9090.

POPLINS Wanted.—Silk and cotton Susquehanna, high lustre, any quantity, spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

POPLINS Wanted. — American 90610, 2 black, 4 brown; Whitman 774, 3 black. Mad. Square 4218.

POPLIN Wanted.—Brown, American Woolen Co. Gramercy 2529.

SATIN Wanted.—Sols, all colors. Tel. Spring 606 for cash.

SERGES Wanted.—V. S. L. and S. B. B. L. Pacific, for spot cash. Lyman, Madison Square 4622.

SERGES Wanted.—Black, in any width or quality. Cash, ad. 36 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—0310, 0360 U. S., 235, in black only. Madison Square 8466.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity 104 and 838. Madison Square 8350.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, black, for cash. Stuyvesant 3729.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity of American 0960. Chelsea 5098.

SILKS Wanted.—Striped and plaid taffetas and satins; also silk and cotton Susquehanna poplins, for cash. David Harris Sons, 38 West 21st St.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks, large or small lots; most any shade. Spring 7036.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy silks of all description, small or large quantities. Madison Square 377.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonard taupe, Burgundy, Feldt, Rosenhain, 32 East 23d. Gramercy 1587.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Plums, browns, navy, and all colors. Vanderbilt 5507.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders; bring samples. 127 West 25th, top floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing stock orders; bring samples. 38 West 26th St., 9th floor.

STORM SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301, black; quantity. Chelsea 5099.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Will pay cash for Belgian taupe and black; not over $1. Polonaise Dress Co., 34 West 33d, Room 1108.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces, all shades; price must be reasonable. Harry A. Roman & Co., 22 West 32d St., Mad. Square 1218.

TRICOLETTE Wanted. — Noonan's, all shades; hair line quality, No. 30. Madison Square 8050.

VELOURS Wanted.—American taupe 544 for cash. Leventhal & Hurwitz, Gramercy 5296.

VESTINGS AND SKIRTINGS Wanted.—Cotton, all white fancy vestings and skirtings materials; honeycomb effects; quantities. K 60 Times.

VOILES Wanted.—Open for any quantity; also organdies and fancy voiles. Greenberg Wiener Co., 31 West 27th.

WOOL GABARDINE Wanted. — Whitman's 2501, Oxford or gray; also Palm Beach, Pensacola, and Kool-Khaki Co., 379 5th Av. Phone Vanderbilt 5383.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Cash. 9613 black, 9613 blue gray diagonal, ten ounces, 100 pieces; send gray samples. A 31 Times.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces all shades. Harry A. Roman & Co., 22 West 32d St. Mad. Sq. 1218.

WOOLEN PLAIDS Wanted.—For skirts; spot cash. Sontag & Fiedell, 24 West 20th St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All colors, quantity no object. Princess, 19 West 24th.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All colors, for cash; also jersey dresses. Chelsea 4976.

WORSTED Wanted. — Cleveland Worsted Mill 9574 navy. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER.—Salts beaver fur and Blumenthal's furmoss for sale. Farr. 6264.

B. C. & F. H. BROADCLOTH, all colors; also heavy and light weight velours; for spot cash. Blaustein, Leister & Baum, Inc., 279 5th Av. M. S. 442.

BLUMENTHAL'S Prybiloff and Furmoss, Chase's Nutria, Hydol's 27-inch beaver plush, Collins Aikman, all shades cotton plush, Peerless plush. Phone Hydol, 5264 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH, Serges, Poplins, Velours, and Kerseys, all numbers. Henry L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Madison Square 651.

BROADCLOTH.—Ten pieces taupe; velours, heavy and light weight, at right price. Alex. Kogut, Chelsea 2906.

BROADCLOTHS.—315 botany, taupe and other colors; also Jullliard's kerseys. Madison Square 1520.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., very cheap. Farragut 8070, 8 to 25th St., tenth floor.

BURELLA.—Brightwoods, 4959, black, $1.60. Meyer Gans Co., Farragut 3678.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all colors and thicknesses. D-B-L Products Corporation, Woolworth Building. Barclay 5497.

CHEVIOTS.—Kessel's 500; Flagler's 1500; Stoney & Starkey 2200, 1700; Deland 4000, 255; Frederick Lawrence 643; all shades; below market prices. Greeley 4582; piece goods department.

CHIFFON VELVET.—Cheney Bros.' black, $4.50 net. 1627 Madison Square.

COATS.—Smart styles in better grade coats at surprisingly low prices. I. Novick & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

COATS of all styles, made of pile fabric materials; special offer to our patrons. Benj. Shapiro, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—1,000 all wool velours and mixtures, assorted styles, 4 to 14; $8.75 and $4.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS.—Greatest values this season; American, all wool, pom pom coats, $25 up. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 35th St.

COATS.—Plushes, velours, mixtures; infants', children's, juniors'; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Plush coats of the better kind; reasonable prices. A. L. Schulman, 27-33 West 20th St.

COATS.—Broadcloth, velour, fur-trimmed; jobs for basement. Rubin-Horowitz, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—All wool broadcloth and velours at low prices for immediate delivery. See Cloak and Suit Co., 54 East 19th St.

COATS.—All lined broadcloth; Coney collars, $12.75. Rosenman, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Reasonable; also 100 wool skirts at sacrifice. Horowitz, 54 West 22d.

COATS.—Snappy, 48-inch, all lined Burella coats, $9.75. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—Flapper coats, hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COTTONS.—Columbia Textile panting, 40,000 yards, 90c, at 37½c net; spot delivery. Bloom & Horner, 309 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COTTON PLUSHES.—Pearson's 8041; also single width, black and colors, below market prices. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

COTTON WARP.—Pacific style, S. B. G. L.; good assortment; $1.05, net cash. Farragut 9075.

COTTON SKIRTS.—Large quantities, to close out at sacrificing prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles and Ginghams, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON PLUSH.—80 pieces mercerized, all shades. Madison Square 9164.

DRESSES.—Save the jobber's profit. Buy direct from contractor; see our wonderful values in silk and serge dresses, $6.75 up. H. Wolfenson, 256 5th Av., near 29th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 French serge dresses on our racks for immediate delivery, 25 styles; moderately priced. Model Dress & Costume Co., 1,199 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, Anderson's, Scotch; also imported ginghams; special prices. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; wonderful values in satins of the better kind. Klif Dress Co. 3 West 29th. Mad. Square 7656.

DRESSES.—Satin and serge dresses on racks; large assortment; immediate delivery. Congress Dress Co., 32 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta and beaded Georgette, to close out; large sizes in all materials. Princess, 10 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk taffeta, satin, and serge; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—150 satin and Georgette combination; snappy styles; to close out. Salan & Kaufman, 13-15 East 22d St.

DRESSES.—2,000 silk and wash, at sacrifice prices. Pan American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—About 50 taffetas, navy, one style, 16 to 40; reasonable. Madison Square 2869.

DRESSES.—Washable, stouts and organdies, 50 georgettes and silk jerseys. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Snappy satins, $6.75; cottons, $2.25; misses' suits, $1.25. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Exceptional styles in organdies, voiles, close out. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Serges, satins, jerseys; best prices in town. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, and serges, at closing prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES' Waists.—Cotton, satin, taffetas, serges; skirts; cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

DRESSES.—See our $8.75 all-wool French serge dresses. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—See our all-wool serge dresses at $7.75 each. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H.; also Garfield tricotine. Madison Square 1520.

EIDERDOWN RIPPLE.—36 inch, for 75 cents. Farragut 3044.

FURMOSS.—Blumenthal's beaver furmoss; 8 pieces; $7 net cash. D 81 Times.

GABARDINES, Poplins, Serges and Velours. —Reasonable prices; terms. Gramercy 5143.

GERA GABARDINE 10764, all colors. Farragut 2950.

JAPANESE CREPE, plain and striped, 25 cents, 30 inches wide; Anderson gingham plaids and striped, 37½; 600 pieces each. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 26th.

JAPANESE SILK.—3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5¼ Mummie to sell. Chelsea 6364.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Khaki remnants, 1,000 pounds worsted, 27 and 54 inch, 1 to 3 yards, $2.87½ per pound; also 200 pounds wool, $2.62½ per pound. Omnes, 200 5th Av.

JERSEY.—Rudolph Schreiber 880; also serges; 7120 Amoskeag and 925 Gera Mills. Max Weil, 404 4th Av. Madison Square 4620.

JUILLIARD, 20 pieces; Jullliard, oxford style, 2086, price $1.62½ net. Phone Madison Square 1826.

KHAKI.—Worsted, 4,000 yards, remnants, 1 to 10 yards, 16 and 20 ounce, $2.62½. Omnes, 200 5th Av.

KHAKI.—All-wool serge, 11-oz.; 12 pieces; price $3 net. Phone 1946 Spring.

MOIRE.—Black, all silk, 36 inches wide, $1.65. Atlantic Textile Co., 244 5th Av. Madison Square 3564.

OXFORDS, serges, velours, poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 292.

PANAMAS.—41 pieces P. & A. Panamas, 28 pieces black and navy, $1.85; also 47 pieces Whitman's, 230, black and navy, 67½c. Schwartz & Birnbaum, 430 4th Av.

PLUSHES.—Fifty pieces H. & H. 200, 30 Auffmordts, 25 pieces Esq., 8 Bering seal; very cheap. Greeley 4378.

POIRET TWILL.—50 pieces Walther 1720, 25 pieces Gross & Co. No. 89, 25 pieces 47 navy 3 ton. A 16 Times.

POM POM.—American 12075, all colors; also shows 1717 tan, below market prices. Greeley 4582. Piece Goods Department.

POPLINS.—American, all shades; also serges, all wool and cotton warp, below market prices. Greeley 4582, (piece goods department.)

POPLIN.—90610, 98077; also Saxonia, black and navy 7077. Chelsea 5617.

SERGES.—1464, 104, 9288, 9204, 788, 10707, 528, W. F. X., C. F. S., 54289, 7120, Broadhead 500, Gera 11453, Lorraine 3665; also velours, kerseys, broadcloths, poplins, Panamas, and a variety fancy skirtings; plaids, stripes, and checks. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—0609, 09070, 11433, 104, 7120, 10830, R. W. S. 42-inch Juilllards, oxfords, kerseys, broadcloths, velours; quick action. Phone Lloyd, 5284-5 Madison Square.

SERGES.—1464, 3850, 4632, 9, 99, 0609, 0696, 809, 11433, 9056, 7008, 7302; broadcloth, velours, poplins; long terms. Farragut 9407.

SERGE.—Storm serge, Hamilton's 3650, brown, black and navy; big quantity below market value. Goodman. Gramercy 1587.

SERGES.—42-inch, French, $1.60 net; all colors; 48-inch and 50-inch storm, double warp, $1.70 net. Farragut 9910.

SERGES.—1461, $2.60; 4061, $1.42½, all navy, 528, 780, 99; reasonable. Madison Square 8598.

SERGES.—54268, 11433, 4632, 7120,, 54221, W. F. X., poplin 774, velours 0360. Telephone Gramercy 3726.

SERGES.—Jullliard's 54289, original tickets, navy and colors; very cheap. Call Stuyvesant 2395.

SERGES.—Garfield's, 528, all navy, reasonable price; also 4002 navy. Spring 5240.

SERGE.—54289; dark navy; original tickets; spot cash; reasonable. Call Farragut 9785.

SERGES.—23 pieces 6234 at $2.65. Phone Spring 6023.

SERGES, storm, 7002, 6002, 4002; V. S. L., 87, at a price. Madison Square 5084.

SERGES.—U. S. 838, navy, 3 pieces; reasonable price. Farragut 332.

SERGES.—0288, 99, 7512, 6234, 0956, 11433, Newport. Gramercy 4404.

SERGES.—11433 navy, original tickets, $2.55. Chelsea 4204.

SILKS of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks 611 5th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK.—3¼, 4, 4½, 5, 5¼ Mummie to sell. Chelsea 6364.

SILK SKIRTS.—Stripes and blacks, assorted; to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 W. 36th.

SILVERTONES and Jullliards.—Kersey, 110, assortment of all shades at right price. Chelsea 2906.

SILVERTONES.—0816 pom poms, F. & H. Duvet de Laine. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONE, velour, poplin, duvet de laine, velour du Nord. Farragut 3555.

SKIRTS.—Wool, plaid skirts, $4.75; immediate delivery. Fishman Bros., 12 West 17th St.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all wool, American poplin, $3.25; quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS, C. & H. J. C. suit, nicely trimmed in all colors, $17.75; A. W. Co.'s all wool poplin suit, $13.75; best two suits in New York market for the price; be sure to see these suits before leaving town. Abraham Langer Co., 8-10 West 19th St.

SUITS.—Our $10.90 and $16.50 values are worth while seeing; don't leave town until you have seen our six new numbers; immediate delivery. Hirchhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Ladies suits, American woolen, poplin, Venetian lining, braid and velvet trimmed; $15.75. M. J. Rubin, 50 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Americans, all wool poplin and serges, silk lined; $18.50 up. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 35th.

SUITS.—All wool suits, $14.50-$27.50; values worth seeing. Edwin Wilensky & Co., 19 West 24th.

SUITS.—Serge suits at $9.90; poplin suits at $15.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 W. 28th St.

SUITS.—Don't fail to see our $16.75 Oxford suits. Etkin Bros., 106 West 32d.

SWEATERS and fancy knit goods, newest models, at old prices; also job lots on hand; come early and take advantage of this offer. Charles H. Levitt & Co., 591 Broadway.

TRICOTINE.—Garfields, 4718, navy and black, at $3.60; gabardine, 4866, at $2.85; Arthur Joel and Andrews silvertones, F. & H. 8275 bolivia. Madison Square 2339.

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NEW TREASURY ISSUE IN HEAVY DEMAND

Third Installment of Notes in Anticipation of Loan Oversubscribed $84,750,500.

EIGHT CITIES ABOVE QUOTA

$2,183,835,000 in Certificates Floated Against the Fourth Liberty Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary McAdoo announced today that the third bi-weekly issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, in anticipation of the Fourth Liberty Loan, was oversubscribed $84,750,500. The subscriptions amounted to $584,750,500. The aggregate of subscriptions for certificates in anticipation of the Fourth Liberty Loan to date is $2,183,835,000.

Eight of the twelve Federal Reserve districts oversubscribed their quotas and the remaining four, Richmond, Atlanta, Minneapolis, and Dallas, fell a little short of theirs. The quotas (in round numbers) and subscriptions by districts are as follows:

Bank.	Quota.	Subscription.
U. S. Treasury		$4,327,000
Boston	$43,300,000	48,267,500
New York	160,600,000	211,714,000
Philadelphia	35,300,000	36,872,500
Cleveland	45,300,000	55,927,000
Richmond	17,300,000	16,886,000
Atlanta	14,600,000	13,168,500
Chicago	70,000,000	83,310,500
St. Louis	25,950,000	26,950,000
Minneapolis	17,300,000	16,800,000
Kansas City	20,000,000	23,639,000
Dallas	12,000,000	10,156,000
San Francisco	35,300,000	38,000,000
Total	$500,000,000	$584,750,500

Treasury's Condition Easy.

The current issue of certificates, which is the fourth bi-weekly offering, is again at the reduced total of $500,000,000 instead of $750,000,000, owing to the easy condition of the Treasury as a result of increased receipts from War Savings Stamps and income and excess profits taxes. As in the case of the preceding offer of certificates, it was announced today that bankers and institutions that had arranged to subscribe their share on the basis of the larger issue would be free to do so. The offer, as stated by the Treasury Department today, follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved Sept. 24, 1917, as amended by the act approved April 4, 1918, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, $500,000,000 or more Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series IV., D, dated and bearing interest Aug. 6, 1918, payable Dec. 5, 1918, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum

"Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks. Subscription books will close at the close of business Aug. 13, 1918. Certificates will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000. Said certificates shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations.

"The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved Sept. 24, or by said act as amended by said act approved April 4, 1918, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above. Upon ten days public notice, given in such a manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, the certificates of this series may be redeemed as a whole at par and accrued interest on or after any date, occuring before the maturity of such certificate, set for the payment of the first installment of the subscription price of any bonds offered for subscription by the United States after the offering and before the maturity of such certificates.

Not Acceptable for Taxes.

"The certificates of this series, whether or not called for redemption, will be accepted at par, with adjustment of accrued interest, if tendered on such installment date in payment on the subscription price then payable of any such bonds subscribed for by and allotted to holders of such certificates. The certificates of this series do not bear the circulation privilege, and will not be accepted in payment of taxes. The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice.

"Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on and after Aug. 6, 1918, and on or before Aug. 13, 1918. After allotment and upon payment, Federal Reserve Banks will issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Qualified depositaries will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to them for themselves and their customers up to an amount for which each shall have qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by Federal Reserve Banks.

"As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotment in full in the order of the receipt of applications up to amounts specified in their respective districts."

NEW YORK EXCEEDS ITS WAR NOTE QUOTA

Subscriptions to Third Series of Treasury Certificates Total $211,714,000.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced yesterday that subscriptions to the third series of 4½ per cent. Treasury certificates of indebtedness, issued in anticipation of the Fourth Liberty Loan, received from banks and trust companies in this district amounted to $211,714,000. The quota assigned to the district was $160,600,000 on the basis of a $500,000,000 offering for the whole country. The subscriptions were received from 808 institutions, and the total shows an oversubscription of 25 per cent.

In the New York Federal Reserve District there are 1,221 banks, trust companies, and savings banks, distributed as follows: Nine hundred and twenty-seven in New York State, 250 in the twelve northern counties of New Jersey, and 44 in Fairfield County, Conn. Banks to the number of 577 in the first group, 184 in the second group, and 20 in the third group, sent in subscriptions, making a total of 781 subscribers, to which must be added 27 miscellaneous applications, making a grand total of 808.

The following table gives the counties and the percentage of their subscriptions to their respective quotas which have equaled or exceeded their quotas:

County.	P. C. of Quota.	County.	P. C. of Quota.
1 Montgomery	203	15 Orange	138
2 Richmond	187	16 Kings	137
3 Ulster	187	17 Chenango	129
4 Greene	171	18 Morris, N. J.	127
5 Schenectady	168	19 Rockland	120
6 Broome	164	20 Herkimer	119
7 Lewis	163	21 Oswego	115
8 Rensselaer	159	22 Chemung	114
9 Sullivan	146	23 Middlesex, N. J.	112
10 Clinton	143	24 Hudson, N. J.	109
11 Queens	144	25 Westchester	106
12 New York	140	26 Jefferson	102
13 Suffolk	140	27 Erie	101
14 Essex, N. J.	139	28 Otsego	101

The following twelve counties have exceeded their quotas in the aggregate subscriptions to the three series of certificates:

County.	P. C. of Quota.	County.	P. C. of Quota.
1 New York	133	7 Greene	107
2 Montgomery	117	8 Oswego	105
3 Broome	115	9 Suffolk	105
4 Essex, N.J.	114	10 Richmond	104
5 Rensselaer	111	11 Fulton	103
6 Columbia	110	12 Kings	103

The following tab'e gives the district's quotas, subscriptions, &c., for all three issues:

Series.	Quota.	Total Subscription.	P.C.of No.of Quota.	Subs.
1.	$251,000,000	$312,844,500	125	683
2.	254,000,000	273,219,500	108	861
3.	169,333,000	211,714,000	125	808

The three offerings of certificates aggregated $2,000,000,000, and the total subscriptions for the whole country amount to $2,183,834,500, the banks in the New York District taking more than one-third.

PLANS FOR FOURTH LOAN.

Bankers were pleased with the announcement from Washington that the campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan would be spread over three weeks, from Sept. 28 to Oct. 19, instead of four weeks, as has been the case in the previous drives. It is felt that with the improvements made in the organization handling the loan and experience gained by the workers, it would be possible to attain even better results in a three weeks' campaign than in one of four weeks.

The financial district is patiently waiting for the announcement of the terms of the next loan, especially the details in respect to rate and maturity. The general belief is that the rate of interest should be 4¼ per cent., a ¾ per cent. higher than the Third Liberty Loan, but the general understanding is that Secretary McAdoo will not raise the maximum of 4¼ per cent. fixed for the Third Loan. The feeling in banking quarters is that the bonds will sell on patriotism and that the rate of interest will not be of much moment, the people of the country having been aroused to the need of making liberal and periodic subscriptions.

The intimation in the Washington dispatches that the rate of interest is likely to be 4¼ per cent. had the effect of strengthening the market for the outstanding 4¼ per cent. Liberty bonds. The 4¼s of the Third Loan, which on Wednesday sold at 95.02, a new low record, moved up yesterday to 95.20. The other Liberty Loan issues were likewise strong, the 3½ per cent. tax exempt bonds of the First Loan selling up to 99.06, with predictions that they would touch par in a day or two. In the event that the Treasury decides to make the Fourth Loan at a rate higher than 4¼ per cent. there would be tenedency for the outstanding 4 ¼s to move downward, inasmuch as they are not convertible into bonds of a higher rate.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against.*

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Di Guidici<D, L & W RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.

9:30 A. M.: Criminal:
Naturalization. US<Litvenuk,
10 A. M.: Same<Swanton.
Equity—Pierce Bros< 2 P. M.:
NY Dock, (on trial) US<Thieryung.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Chappel.
Berliner<Corp of H & A Cohen.
Schorr<Sarasohn.
Lieberman<Met Life Ins Co.
Stegman<Luval Rty.
Zuckerman<Bergfids.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Rosenthal<Orwan (2.)
Banks<Aiello.
Sophian<Robinson.
Wolf<Doll.
Rosenthal<Kellner Realty Co.
William<Enright.
Borscher<Borscher.
Adler<Morris.
Re Quicksilver M Co.
Brown<Bailey.
Cummings<Cummings.
Karl<Karl.
Re Geisman, (Bd of Assessors.)
Crystal Film Co<Private Feature Co.
Sherman Nat Bank< Basin.
Blauvelt<Moss.
Harrison<Miller.
Wynn<Fay.

Hartley<Hartley S Co
Kennedy, Jr, & Co< Greenhut Co.
Peo ex rel Schmitt< Transatlantic S Co.
Mitchell<Hudson.
Garford Motor Truck Co<Taylor.
CNY<Strauss B & R.
Same<A W Field Co.
Re Carleton Press, (Saginow.)
Fogarty<Stange.
Keller<Pick.
Engler<Goldstein (2.)
Cosman<Sloan.
Fennell<Fennell.
Weidman<Weidman.
Meyerback<Meyerback.
Feigelman<Wiener.
Winderroll<Winderroll.
Re Marquardt.
United Trust<Teets.
Wagner Specialty Co <Foster.
Hang<Hoe.
White<Corcoran, Fitzgerald & Co.
Wood<Wood.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part III.—Recess.
PARTS IV. to VIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III. to XVIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate: Esther Morris.
Wills for probate: Christine K. Allen. Louis Lowenstein. Ann S. Miller. Catherine Jones.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

August Braeming. Frederick H. Goll. Elizabeth Brickett. Lucia Verra. Clinton W. Moffatt. Hyman<Shemi.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Fickling Enam Corp<Lisky<Radt.
Haff.
Frankel<Stofsky.
Toole<Bachman.
Berg<Kimmelman.
Walch<Litchfield.
Kabalkin<Schwartz.
Hyman<Sherni.

PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Re X Amusement Co<Inc—Elnar Christie.
SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J.—Real Estate Title Ins & Trust Co of Phil<Hendrickson—Alfred H Townley.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J.—Re Gotham Hat Co—Sol Blumenfeld.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—William S Mason<Louis Bender—Charles J Briody.
SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Henry F Holtof<Elise Ruckert—William H Quinn.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Kennedy<Stahl, (2.)
Lees<Lees.
Bahr<Bahr.
Friedman<NY Rys.
NY Title & Mtg Co< Clegg.

Re Model Bldg & Loan Assn.
Pagano<Pagano.
Int R T<Brennan.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Madeline C. France<Charles E. Juilleret—William L. McLoughlin. Aaron Cohn<Samuel Grossman—Joseph Horowitz.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION, Second Department.

Candidates for admission to the bar, whose names are appended, and who have been certified by the State Board of Law Examiners as having passed the law examinations, are notified to file, on Sept. 9, at 10 A. M., with the Clerk of the Appellate Division, at his office, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, evidence of good moral character. Such evidence, in order to comply with the rules, must include at least two affidavits from attorneys in the Second Judicial Department acquainted with the applicant, which must state that the applicant is, to the knowledge of the affiant, a person of good moral character, and must set forth in detail the facts upon which such knowledge is based, and such affidavits must be made by practicing attorneys of the Supreme Court personally known to a member of the committee. The committee does not meet on the above date. Applicants should not seek introduction on that day.

Affidavits on printed forms will not be accepted.

Each candidate shall also file the certificate issued from the State Board of Law Examiners and a sworn statement answering fully all questions appearing upon a form which will be furnished by the Clerk of the Court.

Each candidate must be introduced personally to at least one member of the committee by a practicing lawyer known to such member.

A strict compliance with the foregoing requirements is essential. Information is requested as to the moral character of the candidates whose names are appended and as to their qualifications to be admitted to practice, and may be sent to any member of the committee.

STEPHEN C. BALDWIN, Chairman, 188 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
EUGENE V. DALY, Vice Chairman, 32 Nassau St., New York City.
BURTON C. MEIGHAN, Mamaroneck, N. Y., (120 Broadway, New York City.)
GEORGE M. PINNEY, 32 Nassau St., New York City.
ERNEST P. SEELMAN, Secretary, 261 Broadway, New York City.
JOHN C. H. TAYLOR, Middletown, N. Y.
JOSEPH WOOD, 141 Broadway, New York City.
MARTIN W. LITTLETON, 149 Broadway, New York City.
JOHN B. BYRNE, Clerk.
Bierschenk, William, 668 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.
Doherty, T. A., 1,229 Gulon Av., Richmond Hill.
Evans, C. C., 552 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.
Goldstein, N. L., 19 Lewis Av., Brooklyn.
Greider, Eugene, 274 St. John's Pl., B'klyn.
Kirschbaum, Morris, 100 Keap St., Brooklyn.
Kleindienst, T. H., 680 President St., B'klyn.
Kashden, H. A., 750 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.
Lavenburg, Israel, 525 South 9th Av., Mount Vernon.
Mahon, H. F. M., Oyster Bay, N. Y.
Meising, J. A., 41 Clarkson St., Brooklyn.
Manning, E. W., 49 Willow St., Brooklyn.
Phillips, Joseph, 244 Hewes St., Brooklyn.
Prentzielin, C. P., 650 45th St., Brooklyn.
Repko, S. A., Queens Road, Queens.
Rosenstein, Pearl, 1,416 59th St., Brooklyn.
Schoenzeit, Rodney St., Brooklyn, B'klyn.
Sherpick, E. A., 704 Chauncey St., Brooklyn.
Tumen, Jonas, 551 Richmond Road, Concord, S. I.
Waldman, W. M., 1,438 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.
Woodcock, D. A., 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn.
Young, R. A., 335 Claremont Av., Mount Vernon.

The following have passed the examination prescribed by the rules of the Court of Appeals and will have complied with their provisions upon producing and filing with the court evidence that they have studied law in the manner prescribed by the said rules of the Court of Appeals for the admission of attorneys and counsellors at law:

Buchler, Samuel, 904 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
Bernard, Herman, 417 55th St., Brooklyn.
Burdick, A. A., 1,243 59th St., Brooklyn.
Caridi, A. M., 1,436 East 13th St., Brooklyn.
Conroy, J. M., 437 1st St., Brooklyn.
Day, C. S., Jr., 113 McDonough St., B'klyn.
Eiler, Abraham, 43 Thatford Av., Brooklyn.
Fraas, John, Jr., 83 Hayward St., Brooklyn.
Glynn, J. J., 1,963 Cropsey Av., Brooklyn.
Gabler, O. M., 1,912 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.
Hartman, I. L., 125 Van Buren St., B'klyn.
Incardi, S. J., 1,962 Cropsey Av., Brooklyn.
Kriendler, H. E., 2,750 17th St., Brooklyn.
Kruppenbacher, R. H., 1,101 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.
Kornblum, B., 190 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.
Kramer, A. L., 483 Willoughby Av., B'klyn.
Lyon, J. A., Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Mackey, T. F., 1,421 Park Av., Brooklyn.
Marlow, David, 1,438 Btns, St., Brooklyn.
Moore, W. E., 508 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.
O'Leary, M. P., Manhasset, N. Y.
Oboler, Archibald, 403 Kosciusko St., B'klyn.
Rabinowitz, Sydney, 91 Lee Av., Brooklyn.
Rothenberg, Max, 537 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
Rathheim, Alfred, 95 South Park Av., Rockville Centre, L. I.
Rosen, Maurice, 144 Bay 34th St., Brooklyn.
Schriver, F. A., Chester, Orange County.
Strong, J. J., 380 Cornella St., Brooklyn.
Spaletta, Matthew, 1,332 Ward St., Richmond Hill.
Turnick, Richard, 105 North Main St., Port Chester.
Van Aken, H. H., 117 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.
Wainger, M. A., 680 Glenmore Av., B'klyn.
Wallach, D. A., 617 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.
Winston, J. M., 1,434 45th St., Brooklyn.
Whalen, E. A., Jr., 153 Clifton Pl., B'klyn.
Sills, Louis, 2,962 West 25th St., Brooklyn.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

MacLeod<MacLeod.
Bardosch<Nass E RR
Heyman<Marchand.
Conway<Conway.
Hageman<Murphy.
Roberts<Hartigan.
Arverne by the Sea Co<Burger, (3.)

Anderson<Weild.
Jospie<Frisino.
Steinberg<Doscher.
Village of Long Beach et al<Long Beach Power Co.

Contested foreclosure calendar:
Clemente<Weckesser.

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

THURSDAY, AUG. 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 166th St, 100x95; Honora Kearney to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway $56,000
BROADWAY, 2,206, n e corner of Manhattan St, 112.2x98.4x100.1x47.2, mtgs $117,500; Broadway, 3,210, begins at Lawrence St, s s, 195.4 ft w of Old Broadway, runs w 36.2 to s s 129th St x w 14.8x s 30.3 to e s Broadway x s 60x e 18x n 99.6 to beginning, mtgs $87,000; Maria A. D. H. Diaz to Richard A. Henriques, 656 West 204th St; Luz Henriquez, 145 Vermilyea Av, and Maria C. Henriquez, 13 West 88th St, all title, June 3; attorney, Jacob Walz, 271 West 125th St $100
BROADWAY, e s, 74.11 ft n of 214th St, 27.5x58.1x25x78.10; Michael J. Dowd to Max Marx, 419 Convent Av, mtg $7,000, all liens, July 27; address, 128 Broadway..$100
CANAL ST, s s, 153.3 ft w of Broadway, 18.8x62.9 to n s Lespenard St x18.5x60; Geo. C. Taylor to American Railway Express Co., 65 Broadway, June 28; attorney, Chas. W. Stockton, 49 Broadway $1
GREENE ST, 102, e s, 225 ft n of Spring St, 25x100; Amelia Nasselli to Viola M. Flannery, 612 5th Av, July 30; attorney, Benjamin Wapnell, 170 Broadway.....$100
LEXINGTON AV, 1,719, e s, 67.7 ft n of 107th St, 16.8x65; Townsend Burden, Jr., administrator, to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, sub-trustee of George H. Robinson et al., all title, quitclaim, July 30; attorney, Davies, Auerbach & Cr., 34 Nassau St. .$1
MORNINGSIDE AV, East, s e cor of 115th St, (352 West,) 31.10x84.9x27x101.5; Morningside Av, East, 8, e s, 31.10 ft s of 115th St, 48.5x72.8x86.11x95.5; Service Realty Co. to James Baird, 2,880 Broadway, mtg $58,000; attorney, C. V. Pallister, 233 Broadway $100
PINEHURST AV, n w corner of 180th St, (5.6x100.1x53.6x106.9; 751 West 180th Street Corporation to Classic Realty Corporation, 600 West 181st St, mtg $62,500, July 31; attorneys, Wise & O., 206 Broadway...$100
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 166.6 ft n w of 170th St produced, runs n w 102.9x n e 223.9xs e 100x s w 209 to beginning; Riverside Drive, e s, 63.6 ft n of 170th St, produced, runs n e 193.11x n w 100x s w 200 to Drive x s 103 to beginning; Wm. de Lancey Ward to Providential Realty and Investing Co., 233 Broadway, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,500
WATER ST, 381, s s, 83.4 ft e of Oliver St, 16.8x80; Cherry St, 66, n s, 71.10 ft w of New Chambers St, 171x97.6 to ss of New Chambers St, 68, x22.6x70.8 to beginning; Joseph A. Kirk to George I. Johnston, 131 Butler St, Brooklyn, mtg $5,800, July 29; attorney, M. F. Walsh, 37 City Hall Place $100
5TH AV, s w cor of 132d St, 18x75; John W. Wendelken to Mabel E. Wendelken, 605 West 137th St, 1-7 part, a. t., b. and s., July 10, 1915; attorney, H. W. Rummill, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn $1
8TH ST, 342 West, s s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92; Mary E. Sandford to Matilda Albanesius, 2,465 Hudson Blvd., Jersey City, mtg $20,000, all liens, July 22; attorney, Law Offices of Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$1
11TH AV, s e cor of 26th St, 98.9x100; H. K. Smith to Thomas Williams, Lawrence, L. I. mtg $43,000, July 18; attorneys, O'Brien, Boardman & Fox, 120 Broadway $27,000
26TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 6th Av, 60x98.9; Emily M. and Jean S. Hinkle to Eugene E. and Terry Hinkle, New York City, b. and s., c. a. g., May 12, 1909; attorney, Jas. W. McElhinney, 41 Park Row $1
42D ST, 225 East, n s, 345 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; 42d St, 227 East, n s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; 43d St, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 30x100.5; 43d St, s s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, 100.5x150x irregular; 44th St, s s, 350 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; 44th St, 224 East, s s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; 43d St, 217-23 East, n s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 100x100.5; 44th St, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100.5; George C. Taylor, as President, American Express Co., to American Railway Express Co., 65 Broadway, June 28; attorney Charles W. Stockton, 49 Broadway $1
48TH ST, s s, 530 ft e of 1st Av, runs w 55x s 167.5 to East River x— to beginning; 48th St, s s, 530 e of 1st Av, runs e 54x s — to n s 47th St x e 68.33x s along original high water mark to beginning; also a. to lands under water east of, above and between n s of 47th St and s s 48th St; Sarahette Realty Co. to Edwin F. Raynor, 2,580 Broadway, mtg $60,000, all liens, Oct. 30, 1911; attorneys, Englehard, P. P. & S. 111 Broadway $100
SAME PROPERTY; Edwin F. Raynor to Sarah C., his wife, 334 Tremont Av, Westfield, N. J., mtg $5,500, b. and s., July 31; attorneys, same $100
50TH ST, 514 West, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; 514 West 50th St Corp. to I. Abrahams, 8 West 103d St, mtg $8,000, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
73D ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 18x102.2; Samuel Baird to Service Realty Co., 7 East 42d St, mtg $19,000; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $1
73D ST, 402 East, s s, 880 1st Av, 25x51.2; Classic Realty Corp. to Minnie Kouba, 336 East 71st St, mtg $7,800; attorney, A. Hiavac, Jr., 427 East 79th St.....$100
74TH ST, 101 West, n s, corner of Columbus Av, 30x100.8; Richard A. Henriquez et al. to Maria A. D. H. Diaz, 145 Vermilyea Av, mtg $60,000, all title, July 3; attorney, Jacob Walz, 271 West 125th St.....$100
92D ST, 407 East, n s, 165 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Cora A B. Miller to Joseph Becker, 371 Washington St, Belleville, N. J. $1
93D ST, n s, 219 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x104.1 to curb line of old Apthors lane x15x104.8; Elise H. Warner to Dominick M. Borell, 2,336 Belmont Av, Bronx, mtg $11,500, 3000 West 183d St, mtg $62,500, July 31; attorneys, Wise & O., 206 Broadway...$100
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 166.6 ft n w of 170th St produced, runs n w 102.9x n e 223.9xs e 100x s w 209 to beginning; Riverside Drive, e s, 63.6 ft n of 170th St, produced, runs n e 193.11x n w 100x s w 200 to Drive x s 103 to beginning; Wm. de Lancey Ward to Providential Realty and Investing Co., 233 Broadway, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,500
WATER ST, 381, s s, 83.4 ft e of Oliver St, 16.8x80; Cherry St, 66, n s, 71.10 ft w of New Chambers St, 171x97.6 to ss of New Chambers St, 68, x22.6x70.8 to beginning; Joseph A. Kirk to George I. Johnston, 131 Butler St, Brooklyn, mtg $5,800, July 29; attorney, M. F. Walsh, 37 City Hall Place $100
5TH AV, s w cor of 132d St, 18x75; John W. Wendelken to Mabel E. Wendelken, 605 West 137th St, 1-7 part, a. t., b. and s., July 10, 1915; attorney, H. W. Rummill, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn $1
8TH ST, 342 West, s s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92; Mary E. Sandford to Matilda Albanesius, 2,465 Hudson Blvd., Jersey City, mtg $20,000, all liens, July 22; attorney, Law Offices of Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$1
11TH AV, s e cor of 26th St, 98.9x100; H. K. Smith to Thomas Williams, Lawrence, L. I. mtg $43,000, July 18; attorneys, O'Brien, Boardman & Fox, 120 Broadway $27,000
26TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 6th Av, 60x98.9; Emily M. and Jean S. Hinkle to Eugene E. and Terry Hinkle, New York City, b. and s., c. a. g., May 12, 1909; attorney, Jas. W. McElhinney, 41 Park Row $1
42D ST, 225 East, n s, 345 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; 42d St, 227 East, n s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; 43d St, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 30x100.5; 43d St, s s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, 100.5x150x irregular; 44th St, s s, 350 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; 44th St, 224 East, s s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; 43d St, 217-23 East, n s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 100x100.5; 44th St, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100.5; George C. Taylor, as President, American Express Co., to American Railway Express Co., 65 Broadway, June 28; attorney Charles W. Stockton, 49 Broadway $1
48TH ST, s s, 530 ft e of 1st Av, runs w 55x s 167.5 to East River x— to beginning; 48th St, s s, 530 e of 1st Av, runs e 54x s — to n s 47th St x e 68.33x s along original high water mark to beginning; also a. to lands under water east of, above and between n s of 47th St and s s 48th St; Sarahette Realty Co. to Edwin F. Raynor, 2,580 Broadway, mtg $60,000, all liens, Oct. 30, 1911; attorneys, Englehard, P. P. & S. 111 Broadway $100
SAME PROPERTY; Edwin F. Raynor to Sarah C., his wife, 334 Tremont Av, Westfield, N. J., mtg $5,500, b. and s., July 31; attorneys, same $100
50TH ST, 514 West, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; 514 West 50th St Corp. to I. Abrahams, 8 West 103d St, mtg $8,000, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
73D ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 18x102.2; Samuel Baird to Service Realty Co., 7 East 42d St, mtg $19,000; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $1
73D ST, 402 East, s s, 880 1st Av, 25x51.2; Classic Realty Corp. to Minnie Kouba, 336 East 71st St, mtg $7,800; attorney, A. Hiavac, Jr., 427 East 79th St.....$100
74TH ST, 101 West, n s, corner of Columbus Av, 30x100.8; Richard A. Henriquez et al. to Maria A. D. H. Diaz, 145 Vermilyea Av, mtg $60,000, all title, July 3; attorney, Jacob Walz, 271 West 125th St.....$100
92D ST, 407 East, n s, 165 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Cora A B. Miller to Joseph Becker, 371 Washington St, Belleville, N. J. $1
93D ST, n s, 219 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x104.1 to curb line of old Apthors lane x15x104.8; Elise H. Warner to Dominick M. Borell, 2,336 Belmont Av, Bronx, mtg $11,500, 3000 West 183d St, mtg $62,500, July 31; attorneys, Wise & O., 206 Broadway...$100
SAME PROPERTY; Dominick M. Borell to the Nippon Club, 161 West 93d St, mtg $11,000, Aug. 1; attorney, same.....$100
96TH ST, 302-304 East, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Eleanor Happel, individ. and legative, to Marcus Hyman, 1,071 Home St, ¼ part; Harry Goodwin, 875 Driggs Av., ¼ part, and Joseph Leiber, 1,421 Madison Av., ½ part, mtg $18,000, all liens, July 30; attorney, J. M. Leibner, 63 Park Row..$100
96TH ST, 12 West, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.8; Thos. F. Somers to Wm. H. Taylor, Hotel Ansonia, Broadway and 73d St, mtg $30,000, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1
103D ST, s s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 95 ft to e s Manhattan Av by 100.11; Shenk Realty and Construction Co. to Specter Realty Co., 51 East 129th St., all liens, July 29; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway $10,500
WHALEN, E. A., Jr., 153 Clifton Pl., B'klyn.
Sills, Louis, 2,962 West 25th St., Brooklyn.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

MacLeod<MacLeod.
Bardosch<Nass E RR
Heyman<Marchand.
Conway<Conway.
Hageman<Murphy.
Roberts<Hartigan.
Arverne by the Sea Co<Burger, (3.)

Anderson<Weild.
Jospie<Frisino.
Steinberg<Doscher.
Village of Long Beach et al<Long Beach Power Co.

Contested foreclosure calendar:
Clemente<Weckesser.

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

GOERCK ST, 1, w s, 75 ft n of Grand St, 25x75, July 31; J. Leo Honigman and B. Kreizer, trustees for Julia Kreizer et. al., to the trustees of the Northern Dispensary, 165 Waverly Place, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, B. W. B. Brown, 27 Cedar St..$5,000
LENOX AV, 511, n s, 99.5 ft n of 135th St, 58x25.6x irregular, July 24; Aloysius Hanger to Emil Braunwart, 1,057 1st Av., due July 2, 1921, 6 p. c., prior mtg $12,000; attorney, H. H. Holbert, 1,511 3d Av.....$3,000
MORNINGSIDE AV, E s e c 115th St, 352 W.) 31.10x84.9x27x101.5, Morningside Av, E. S, e s 31.10 s 115th St, 43.5x72.8x36.11x95.5; prior mtg, July 31; Jas. Baird to Service Realty Co., 7 E 42d St, due and int. as per bond, prior mtg, $58,000; attorney N. Y. Title and M. Co., 135 B'way..$6,000
PINEHURST AV, n w corner of 80th St, 53.6x109.1x53.6x106.9, P. M., July 31; Classic Realty Corp. to 751 West 180th St. Corp., 47 Cedar St., installs, 6 p. c., prior mtg. $62,500; attorneys, Wise & O., 206 B'way, $16,500
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 166.6 ft n w of 170th St, produced, runs n w 102.9x n e 223.9x s e 100x s w 209 to beginning; Riverside Drive, e s, 166.6 ft n w of 170th St, produced, runs n e 193.11x n w 100x s w 200 to beginning; P. M., July 24; Providential Realty and Investing Co. to William de Lancey Ward, 74 Quai President Carnot, Les Cotraux de St. Cloud, Paris, France, due Aug. 1, 1920, interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $9,750
WASHINGTON PLACE, 71, n s 22x97, July 30; Rudolph Evans to Frank J. McGuire, 246 W 12th St, trustee, 4 years, 6 per cent.; prior mtg, $26,000; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$54,575
WATER ST, 381, s s, 83.4 ft e of Oliver St, 16.8x80, P. M., July 31; George I. Johnston to J. A. Kirk, Ronkonkoma, L. I., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Edmund Bittiner, N. Y. C. $1,500
1ST AV, 237, w s, 91.9 ft n of 19th St, 23x79.9, July

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dwelling Buyers Acquire Houses on East Sixty-first Street and Riverside Drive.

Buying of high-class private dwellings for occupancy continues to be a prominent feature of the market. Rufus L. Patterson, Vice President of the American Tobacco Company, bought yesterday from the Olds Holding Corporation, Frederick Brown, President, the four-story residence at 101 East Sixty-fourth Street at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and covering a lot with a frontage on the street of 20.10 feet and a frontage on the avenue of 100 feet. Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the transaction. The property, which is assessed by the city at $84,000, is directly opposite the plottage recently bought by John D. Rockefeller, which it is understood will eventually be improved with a church.

Another deal affecting residential property was closed through the same brokers yesterday, when the Kirkmere Realty Company sold to a buyer for occupancy the five-story American basement dwelling at 342 Riverside Drive, covering a lot 20 by 90 between 106th and 107th Streets. This house is assessed at $40,000. With these two transactions Pease & Elliman report that they have sold thirty-nine private dwellings since the first of the year.

New Realty Company Buys Columbus Avenue Corner.

The Richmond apartment house, on the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, has been sold by Richard A. Henriques to the recently organized Media Realty Company, composed of M. and F. Malatsky and E. Jacobson.

The structure occupies a plot 100.8 by 27.6. J. C. Hough & Co. negotiated the sale.

Apartments in Trade for Dwelling.

The Vywest Building Corporation, William Smith, President, sold to the Galathea Realty Company, of which J. Frederick Wenke is President, the two five-story apartment houses at 68 and 70 West Eighty-eighth Street, on a plot 40 by 100, adjoining the corner of Columbus Avenue.

In part payment the purchaser gave the three-story dwelling at 50 Hamilton Terrace, on a lot 17 by 100. Byrne & Baumann were the brokers. The Eighty-eighth Street property was acquired by the Vywest Building Corporation last March from the West Side Savings Bank.

Insurance Company Buys in New Trade Centre.

In an all cash transaction the Importers and Exporters Insurance Company bought from Henry Schaefer, 17 South William Street, extending through to 53 Stone Street, a five-story office building with a frontage of 18 feet on South William Street and 25 feet on Stone Street. The property was valued at $100,000. The broker in the deal was the Charles F. Noyes Company.

The building was erected in 1906 by the seller and has been occupied in part since that time by Siegfried Gruner & Co.

Recently there has been considerable selling activity in the immediate neighborhood, which has become popular with the marine insurance interests.

Sale on West Sixteenth Street.

A. Ruths sold to the Manerico Realty Corporation, through A. A. Hageman, the three-story building at 19 West Sixteenth Street on a lot 25 by 92. The city assesses it at $25,500.

Investor Buys on Third Avenue.

An investor has purchased from Mrs. Q. Draper 1,221 Third Avenue, a four-story business building on a lot 48.8 by 110 feet. The William S. Anderson Company negotiated the deal.

Tenement Buyer.

Dr. O. B. Albanesius of Jersey City purchased from Mary E. Sandford 342 West Eighteenth Street, a five-story tenement, held at $40,000. C. B. Valen, Inc., was the broker in the transaction.

Bronx Sale.

Charles B. Van Valen, Inc., sold for the Gramont Construction Company to a builder a lot 83.6 by 103 with an "L" 58 by 63 on the west side of Boston Road 91 feet south of 168th Street. The Gramont Company obtained the property in trade. It has been held at $45,000.

Brooklyn.

An investing client of the Bulkley & Horton Company purchased from the Chester Drug Company the two-story dwelling at 247 Eighty-ninth Street, between Ridge Boulevard and Third Avenue.

In Bay Ridge, James Watters sold for John Schulmerich to a client for occupancy, the one-family detached frame and stucco dwelling on plot 50 by 100, on the north side of Eighty-fifth Street, 200 feet west of Ridge Boulevard. The same broker also sold for Munroe Stiner to a client for occupancy the new one-family detached frame and stucco dwelling on the north side of Eighty-second Street, 275 feet west of Ridge Boulevard.

Queens Borough Sales.

H. J. Barlow sold to C. Steen the dwelling at 330 Spruce Street, Richmond Hill.

C. Malone sold to J. G. Goodell the dwelling on the northwest corner of Sutter Avenue and Walnut Street, Richmond Hill.

C. Ruppenstein sold to I. Gootzeit a plot 100 by 116 feet on the northwest side of Decatur Street, 325 feet northeast of Forest Avenue, Ridgewood.

Staten Island.

William H. Allen bought from John Dobbins, through W. S. E. Hall, the two-family house at 206 Taylor Street, West New Brighton.

Investment Purchase at Woodmere.

Waverly F. Cohen has purchased for investment, from the Hellenita Construction Company, a modern dwelling with adjoining plot, on Burton Avenue, Woodmere. W. K. Macdonald was the broker. This is the second piece of property bought by Mr. Cohen at Woodmere this season.

Banker Sells Bronxville Home.

Benjamin E. Smythe, Vice President of the Scandinavian Trust Company of this city and President of the Gramatan National Bank of Bronxville, has sold his residence located at Bronxville, consisting of about one acre of high land and large dwelling. The property was held at approximately $25,000. The purchaser, F. W. Hilditch, will occupy the premises for a permanent home. Fish & Marvin negotiated the sale.

Syndicate Buys Acreage Near Fort Lee.

Future development of a large tract on the Palisades opposite West 140th Street is forecast by a series of sales to a newly organized syndicate of about 200 acres of land. The purchaser is the Anderson Realty Company headed by E. H. Ryan. The largest parcel acquired comprises about 150 acres, located north of Central Boulevard and extending along Anderson Avenue. It runs westerly for a distance of seven blocks into Fort Lee. This property was sold by the Bergen Realty Company.

Through F. Warrington Bull the company also purchased 600 lots in the West Palisade section, located in Palisades Park and lying west of Central Boulevard between Palisade Avenue and Edsall Boulevard. Another purchase involves 600 lots in Fort Lee, situated near the Dr. O'Neill property on the cliff overlooking the Hudson. The properties bought are valued at $200,000.

Kearny Auction Brings $36,340.

Robert B. Stoutenburgh of Newark, N. J., completed the auction sale of lots at Kearny, N. J., on Saturday. 103 lots were disposed of for a total of $36,340. The lots were located on Bergen Avenue, Belgrove Drive, Maple and Windsor Streets, Highland Avenue, and Halstead Street. The prices ranged from $220 to $900 for 25-foot lots. Among the purchasers were John Armstrong, Charles Varlen, Thomas H. Cook, M. J. Pamprick, John Reichard, J. F. Crane, J. J. Duffy, James Forrester, L. A. Welsh, Frank Scott, Christian Borne, Anthony Pimnell, Albert Moretea, Samuel Sarnum, James P. Slamon, Hugh Adamson, Robert Gourley, and Thomas Walsh.

New Jersey.

W. O. Davey & Sons have bought from the Misses Emma Sand Jane Davey the two-story brick factory building located, on a plot 200 by 400, at the northeast corner of Summit and Laidlaw Avenue, Jersey City. The price paid is reported at $200,000.

Ida R. Condit has sold to John E. Sheehy the residential property at 104 Eleventh Avenue, Belmar, N. J., as a Summer home. John D. Miner negotiated the deal. The same broker also effected the sale of the property of Mrs. Madeleine O. McCormick, comprising a hollow-tile and stucco dwelling and about one acre of ground, with gardens, at the corner of Prospect Street and Blackburn Road, Summit, N. J., to Frederick E. Watermeyer, who will make it his permanent residence. This property has been held at $50,000.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased for the Mary Mangin estate the six-story and basement building at 137 West Nineteenth Street, containing about 17,000 square feet, for a long term. The lessee is the Manufacturers' Transit Company, which is also the lessee of the building at 245 to 253 West Twelfth Street and 10 to 14 Jane Street, containing 70,000 square feet.

L. Rennenbaum, Strauss & Co., in conjunction with Bastine & Co., have leased the five-story building 141 to 145 Seventh Avenue, also the five-story building 154 and 156 West Nineteenth Street for a long term of years to the Exporters' Warehouse Company, and B. Schnee.

$2,000,000 Plant for Kearny, N. J.

The contract for the erection of the patrol boat assembling plant projected by the Ford Motor Company at Kearny, N. J., has been awarded to the George A. Fuller Company. The plot upon which it is planned to build is south of the Lincoln Highway, near the Passaic River. It is east of the Foundation Shipyard and west of the Federal Shipyard in the centre of the war activities in Kearny.

The plant is to be of brick and steel construction, 1,400 feet long and 400 feet wide. It is estimated that the completed project will represent an investment of approximately $2,000,000. Albert Kahn of Detroit is the architect.

A Recent Buyer.

Mae Siefert is the buyer of the plot, 86 by 100, at 534 to 540 West Fortieth Street, sold Wednesday. The new owner will erect a garage on the site, which has been leased for a term of twenty-one years.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

Lexington Av, 1,553, e s, 26 ft n of 99th St, 25x95, five-story tenement and stores; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum against R. J. G. Jaffa et al.; E. H. Daly, attorney; due, $19,440.86; taxes, &c., $917.66; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

17th St, 419 West, n s, 295 ft w of 9th Av, 25x92, six-story tenement and stores; T. J. Goodwin et al., exrs., &c., against Sarah Siegel et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $19,680.13; taxes, $864.35; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

112th St, 164.6 E, s s, 211.8 ft w of 3d Av, 33.4x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; Oremieux Benevolent Society against Arpad Weilish et al.; Bertram Scheuer, attorney; due, $20,666.81; taxes, &c., $2,889.16; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Washington Av, 2,346, e s, 86.7 ft n of 182d St, 86.7x79.11x86x86.6, five-story flat; I. K. Bronner against Riverdale Holding Corporation et al.; Leonard Bronner, attorney; due, $22,636.43; taxes, &c., $624.80; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

86th St, 124 West, to a four-story and basement dwelling; A. K. Easton, owner; O. T. Cadmus, Bayside, L. I., architect; cost, $6,000.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

5TH ST, 818 and 815 East; Samuel Rothman against Daniel J. Doyle, owner; Jacob Berliner, contractor.....$55.80

117TH ST, 306 and 308 West; Isaac Hoffman et al. against Mary T. Rennard et al., owners; Morningside Garage, Inc.; Morris Cohen and Otto L. Spannhake, contractors.....$274.78

124TH ST, 28 West; Jacob Donsbach against George A. De Bevoise, owner; Central Republican Club and David B. Costuma, contractors.....$255

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 370; M. L. Rohman, Inc., against Ida Daniel, Blanche Groetzinger and Florence Loewy, as trustees, owners; Extensive Building Co., Inc., contractor.....$143.05

WALTON AV, 1 and 3; M. L. Rohman, Inc., against Malborough Churchill, owner; Extensive Building Co., Inc., contractor.$206.75

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

63D ST, 106 to 110 West; J. Portman & Co. against William H. Wheeler et al., June 18, 1918.....$510

Come as Soon As You Can TO-MORROW Never Again

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Such a Slaughter

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Lots, Plots and Farms
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14 to 17 ROOMS 5 to 6 BATHS
$8,400 to $14,000
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Specialists in Residential Properties
At 48th Street 414 MADISON AVE. *Murray Hill 5600*

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THIRD AV. CORNER
46x124. Rent $6,000. Savings Bank mortgage $33,000. Will sell for $50,000.
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HESS 1st *Business Property*

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WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
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Along the Sound, 20 private parks; special value in houses from $6,000 up; also furnished and unfurnished for the year or season, in NEW ROCHELLE, PELHAM, LARCHMONT.
J. T. LAMPREY, ROCHELLE PARK.
Phone New Rochelle 1404.

MAMARONECK, N. Y.

12-room house and garage on corner plot; fine garden; convenient to beach. Price attractive.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 East 42d St.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Owner must sell his large 16-room residence and garage, one acre land at one-third less than cost. No further use for it.
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Cottages, bungalows, small and large farms, waterfronts, acreage, furnished and unfurnished, everywhere on Long Island; some within 5c. fare zone; several exceptionally good bargains; easy terms; let us know what you want; if not listed, we will find it for you. We have exclusive selling agency direct with owners. B. Uneeda Company, 161 West 34th St. Greeley 4365.

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Directly on water front, 12 room Colonial house, country club nearby; excellent bathing; 20 minutes out.
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7 rooms and bath; hardwood trim; modern improvements; gas and electricity; private beach, dock, boat, and anchorage; 50 minutes from Manhattan; easy terms. Owner, 248 West 84th St., New York City.

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GREENWICH, CONN.

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Wonderful opportunity to acquire s/ a harbatin new, attractive, 12-room house and garage with one acre of ground on S Milford Harbor.
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Workers of the Todd Dry Dock grouped to form the name of Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, photographed in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

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HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Private house for sale; 5 stories, 15 rooms, 5 baths; excellent condition; superior location; leasehold. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS,
2,211 ANDREWS AVENUE.
Desirable house, 9 very large rooms, 2 baths; plot 50x100; location such as to be of special advantage to families who desire their children to develop in refined surroundings; for sale only. Slawson & Hobbs, 165 West 72d St.

Queens.

Richmond Hill.—6-room house, garden, fruit, &c., parquet floors, A1 condition; $3,900, $500 down, bal. easy. Bryant, 208 Times Downtown.

Richmond.

NEW BRICK YEAR-ROUND RESIDENCE, WITH LARGE GROUNDS, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED IN HIGHLY RESTRICTED RESIDENTIAL SECTION GRYMES HILL, STATEN ISLAND; NINE EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS AND FOUR-ROOM SERVANT QUARTERS SEPARATE; TWO-CAR GARAGE; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; $35,000; $20,000 CAN REMAIN ON FIRST MORTGAGE. APPLY PAUL HELLINGER, 320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

All-year bungalow on high terrace overlooking sea; 5 rooms, sun parlor, bath, conveniences, electricity, boating, fishing, bathing; near school and station. Box 95, Great Kills, Staten Island.

Westchester County.

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Two houses, one seven and one eight rooms; all improvements; within seven minutes' walk of station; on high ground; very easy terms. For further particulars, apply C-43, FISH & MARVIN, 527 5th Av.

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TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8 cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hard wood trim, large front porch; also sleeping porch in rear, terraced lawn, trees, finely improved street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for garden and garage, driveway in rear; near fine schools, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.

Nearly new six-room stucco house, steam heat, oak floors, open plumbing; acre plot; fully improved avenue; for quick sale, $5,200; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., adjoining Ridgewood.

Owner must sell nearly new six-room house; every improvement; large plot; plenty fruit; $5,000; terms. P. O. Box 12, Ridgewood, N. J.

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Beautiful 9 room detached house and garage in select section of Richmond Hill. Price reasonable, terms to suit. Apply direct to Owner, (store,) 178 Fulton St., New York City.

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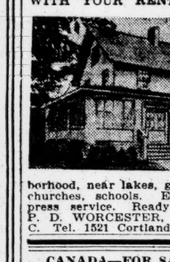

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-CANADA-

Factory sites for sale in Montreal and adjoining towns with rail and water (ocean-going) shipping facilities. Exemption of taxes with other concessions can be arranged. Apply

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Real Estate Brokers,
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OPPOSITE WALDORF-ASTORIA
High Class Office Bldg.
A few desirable
Offices and Showrooms
Reasonable Rents
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AGENTS ON PREMISES.

Northwest Corner Bleecker and Wooster Streets. 8-story fireproof building, 50 ft. x 100 ft. For a term of years.
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Modern building suitable for
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We Have A Kitchenette APARTMENT OF 1 or 2 Rooms & Bath
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Very desirable North Light Studio Apart's, 2 to 3 Rooms, $2,000 to $5,000.
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Subway Station 168th St. Overlooking Hudson.
5-6-7 Rooms, $50 to $85.

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APARTMENTS OF THREE AND FOUR EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, sumptuously furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; fine tiled kitchens, with ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Tel. Col. 7640.

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I know of a lovely home, perfect in condition, conveniences and comfort, with an acre of land, trees, garage, poultry house, garden; fronting on the Hudson shore, commuting distance, for $15,000; you should see it. Telephone 2506 Beekman; Howard Goldsmith, 68 Park Row.

Houses Wanted.

Two-family house, with store, in city; will give clear lot 30x100 in part payment; give complete particulars for attention. Address K 3 Times.

For one year, furnished or unfurnished, bungalow, three bedrooms; commuting; near waterfront; rent $70 and $50. K 72 Times.

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New York State.

A rustic cottage, plainly furnished, in artists, writers and musicians' colony, near Woodstock, N. Y.; weekly chamber music concerts, community festival in August, art exhibitions, &c.; rental $80 for balance of season. Hervey White, Woodstock, N. Y.

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Country houses everywhere. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Col. 5565.

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Bungalow or small house, furnished, balance season; some ground; four or five bedrooms; modern improvements; half mile of station, hour from Manhatttan, Telephone Responsible, South 3844. G 337 Times Downtown.

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SECOND MORTGAGE MONEY.
Will loan east side and Bronx. Phone Cortlandt 5020. G 328 Times Downtown.

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To settle estate must sell 128 E. 74th, 4-family single flat, steam heat, yearly rental $1,764, mortgage $13,000; assessed valuation $17,500, selling price $17,500; by appointment. Corbitt, 18 E. 88th.

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Mount Vernon, heart of Chester Hill, fine old house, very large corner plot, good barn, lovely trees, garden spot; price little over value of land. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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Jamaica Bay waterfront, 3,000 ft., 23 acres, for sale. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

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We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles; our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A, North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Picturesque location Jersey mountains, new bungalow, quantities fruit and wood, never failing springs. A. D. Ellis, Califon, N. J.

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53½ Acres, all under cultivation. 10-room house, all modern improvements, running water, bath, electric light; 2 horses, cow, pigs, 200 chickens; all necessary farm implements, including crops; large barn and garage; located ½ mile from station, adjoining most beautiful park in New Jersey, 50 minutes out. Owner in draft, must sell; reasonable terms. Address Farms, 100 Times.

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Half furnished office, $18.50 monthly; also desk room, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

For Rent.—Two large offices, Havemeyer Bldg., 25 Church St. Inquire Room 2189, Woolworth Bldg.

STORE sublease near 5th Av.; best retail street above 42d; make offer. Vanderbilt 3612. ROYAL SCOTT GULDEN, 542 5th Av.

CORNER OFFICE, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park. 110 W. 40th St., Room 1203.

FURNISHED offices and desk room; service. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

OFFICES, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

52d, 70 West.—Handsome parlor floor, previously occupied by doctor. Circle 4239.

2d Av., 312.—Newly decorated front parlor, suitable for gentleman or office.

Office to sublet; 160 square feet; $25. 110 West 40th, Suite 704.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Insurance broker desires store or part store, Bronx; good location. J 125 Times.

Store, 5,000-7,000 feet, vicinity 4th Av., 30th-34th. V 134 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

10TH, (Washington Mews.) — Handsome studio apartment, four rooms, kitchen, bath, to October, $100 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $17 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

81ST, 22 EAST.—The Hampton, two rooms, bath; excellent hotel service; $65.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath. Merritt, 9281 Murray Hill, before 6.

49TH, 19 EAST.—Artistically furnished apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Babcock.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; Summer rates, $10.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway; one room, bath, $8 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best building; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

32D, 9 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, high class service. Steigelman, 2227 Madison Square.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, completely furnished, 2, 3 rooms, bath, $75, $90, including service; modern building, elevator. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

47TH, 58 WEST, (Hotel Patterson.)—Two rooms and bath, first floor, front, for 21 years occupied as doctor's office; other apartments.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Desirable small kitchenette apartments, $60-$65; hot water, bath conveniences.

48TH ST., (Near 5th Av.)—Large bedroom, sitting room, kitchenette, bath. Bryant 9779.

50'S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, four rooms, bath, piano, now to October, sacrifice, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

51ST, 14 WEST.—Unusual high-class apt., roof garden, sleeping hammocks, suitable two clubmen or officers, until Oct. 1.

55TH, 140 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, living room, bedroom, kitchen, and bath, to rent for two months or longer; cool, southern exposure. Froehlich.

59TH, 100 WEST.—New, modern 14-story building; has bachelor apartments, 2 rooms, kitchenette; front, view Park; one block west of Plaza Hotel; one or two gentlemen; no couples; immediate; $126 month. Phone 3915 Cathedral. Apt. 12 G.

67TH, 1 WEST, (Duplex No. 315.)—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free. Manager.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80 up; 2, 3 room apartments; kitchenette; completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

72D, 124 WEST.—Four outside rooms; delightfully cool; completely furnished to smallest detail; one or two months, $125 monthly; seen any time. Apply Superintendent, Apartment 1203.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath, $80; 2 rooms, $65; one, $45.

80'S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, bath; pi no; lease to October; sacrifice, $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80'S, WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths; sacrifice to October, $165 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80TH, 305 WEST.—Private house; beautiful large second floor; bath, kitchenette; service; $100.

90'S, (West End.)—Seven rooms, baths, handsomely furnished; season, year. Columbus 8974.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments, high class; furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $35-$75; references necessary.

114TH, 622 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 7 front rooms; elevator apartment; exceptionally cool.

116TH, 310 WEST. (Hotel Cecil.)—2 rooms, with private bath, just vacated; attractive rates; full hotel service.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Five outside rooms, overlooking Hudson; southern exposure. Apt. 62.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
190 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door. Weekly rates if desired.

BEST SELECTION OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS AND HOUSES. REDUCED SUMMER RENTALS. APPLY BERLOCK CO., 48 West 49th St. Telephone Bryant 7152.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (Near 100th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and janitor service; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

New building, 3-room apartment, front; will sell completely furnished $200 or rent $48 per month; right at Dyckman St. subway. Phone 3915 Cathedral.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 250.—Apartments, furnished, 6 and 7 rooms; 1 for 2 months and 1 for a year; $125 to $160. Superintendent, 250 Riverside Drive.

Sitting room, bedroom, and bath, with and without kitchens, completely furnished.
TWO DOLLARS DAILY UP.
Complete hotel service, including maid service, gas, electricity, &c.
Special monthly rates.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS.
Telephone Riverside 6106. 307 West 98th St.

WEST END, (90's.)—Five rooms, 2 baths, 2 bedrooms, charmingly furnished; season, year; possession any time. Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

30TH ST., 139 EAST.—Three rooms, kitchenette and bath, $480 per annum; five rooms and bath, $900 per annum. Apply Superintendent on premises, or Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St.

31ST, 157 EAST.—Nice steam heated apartment, six rooms and bath; $42.

57TH ST., (Near 4th Av.)—To lease, two or three rooms, kitchenette, bath, $900; can be seen any time. Plaza 6143 or 111 East 54th.

90TH, 62 EAST.—6, 7 rooms, elevator apartment, modern improvements, $48, $75.

An opportunity for saving; must sublet very large, light, eight-room apartment; Park Avenue corner in Eighties; furnished August to October; unfurnished for two years thereafter. Phone Hanover 5217 between 9 and 4.

FLOOR TO LET.

614 Third Av.—5 extra large rooms, whole floor, modern improvements; rent $28. Apply on premises.

IRVING PLACE, 77, (Southwest corner of 19th St.)—Studios; one and two rooms, with bath. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or William A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

MADISON AV., 173.—Two rooms and bath, $900 per annum; three rooms and bath, $1,400 per annum. Apply Superintendent on premises, or Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St.

MADISON AV., 158.—Three rooms and bath, $1,140 per annum. Apply Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—3 elegant light rooms, all modern improvements.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH ST., 44 WEST, (Washington Square section.)—New nine-story building; one four-room apartment; open fireplace; $1,250 a year. Apply on premises.

16TH, 3 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

47TH, 58 WEST, (Hotel Patterson.)—Two rooms and bath, first floor front; occupied for 20 years as doctor's office; other apartments.

48TH ST., 126 WEST.—Studio apartments, large skylight, 3 rooms, bath and kitchen; rent $1,000. Folsom Bros., Inc., 127 East 84th St.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,000 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8800.

72D ST., 14 WEST.—Apartment two, three rooms, steam heat, electric light, parquet floors; artist's studio; north light.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; electricity; $70; ground floor; $55.

90S, WEST END AV.—High-class apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, to October, 1919; sacrifice $2,600. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

93D ST., 216 WEST.—Seven rooms and two baths; rent $1,150 per year; unfurnished; occupancy Aug. 15; decorate to suit tenant. Inquire of agents, M. H. Gaillard & Co., 2,299 Broadway.

3 AND 5 WEST 104TH ST.
Elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms, $50-$65.

100TH ST., 229 WEST, Apartment 62.—Charming apartment, five rooms, two master's bedrooms; southeastern exposure; elevator, fireproof building; immediate occupancy.

112TH, (near Drive.) — High-class elevator apartment, 7 large rooms, 2 baths; September, 1918, to October, 1919, $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

119TH ST., 420 WEST. — Five-room apartment; elevator; Sept. 1; $45; seen by appointment. 6720 Morningside. Apt. 47.

FLOOR TO LET.

897 Eighth Av.—5 extra large rooms, whole floor, modern improvements; Rent $28. Apply on premises.

OGDEN AV., 1,435, east end Washington Bridge.—High class apartment, four rooms and bath, all modern conveniences, fine view; rent $39.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900. (Corner 161st.)—5, 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views. Inquire office.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 76.—Three rooms, front; every modern convenience; $48; immediate possession.

To Sublet, for one year, from Oct. 1, six large, all outside rooms; two baths, large foyer hall; exceptional closet room; Riverside Drive at 148th St.; can be seen by appointment. Telephone Audubon 6443.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms, with bath, maid service; references required.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED.—Small, well furnished apartment, within five miles of Long Island City; must be modern in all respects and have garage convenient. Mrs. Thompson. Phone Flushing 3791.

HIGH-CLASS, well furnished, seven or eight rooms, with two baths; Gramercy Park, Washington Square, or near Central Park; give full particulars. A. C. Tozzer, Sea Gate, L. I.

Below 59th St., housekeeping apartment, two master bedrooms and servants' room; will rent until July 1,

The American District Telegraph Company receives, at office rates, advertisements of persons seeking situations.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager.—Married; understands controlling, financial statements, trial balances; handle credits; competent of taking complete charge; salary $30-$35. J 175 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, junior accountant, correspondent, with executive experience, desires responsible position with live-wire concern; exempt. J 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Exempt; four years' manufacturing and accounting experience; university student. Inker, 934 East 18th St. Phone Tremont 705.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, draft exempt, seven years' experience, college student, desires position with reliable concern. F., 3,764 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, assistant; Latin-American young man, exempt, college graduate, office routine experience, speaking Spanish, English. G 339 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, thoroughly experienced, desires position with growing concern; $30 to start; steady. 530 Columbus Av.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, ten years' with public utility corporations; modern methods. W 330 Times Downtown.

BOY, (16,) graduate, Christian, wishes position in office. Reiss, 243 Troutman St., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS MAN, (25,) draft exempt, possessing command of English, French, and Spanish languages, desires position with big concern or importing, exporting company; has traveled around Mexico, Central, South America, and may be very useful in opening up new fields through his connections; high-class credentials. Address K 4 Times.

BUSINESS AND OFFICE MANAGER, with 15 years' bookkeeping, accounting, auditing, and business executive experience, open for position requiring good common sense. Roush, 15 Halsted St., East Orange. Phone 4901 Orange.

CHAUFFEUR, (24,) honorable discharge, U. S. A., 5 years' experience, desires position, city or country. George Koch, care of Martine, Tel. Fordham 2840. 2,056 Davidson Av.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC.
White, married, four years' factory, seven years' driving experience, wishes private, steady position; reference. John Hall, 526 West 122d St. Morningside 1338.

CHAUFFEUR. — Expert driver, mechanic, draft exempt, highly recommended, seeks position, city, country; careful and strictly temperate. K 59 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 32, married; 15 years' experience; sober, reliable; drive any car; references, Devine. Phone Schuyler 3910. Address 201 West 84th St., Apt. 1.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young American, one year's experience, good appearance, excellent references, seeks position, city, country; salary $20. K 58 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; exempt from army service; married; seventeen years' experience; finest references. C. Meredith. Telephone Columbus 3876.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, mechanic, single; position private; city or country; drives any car; best references. C. N., 1,053 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, careful driver, wishes steady position; $30 week. Write Chauffeur, 507 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes position; best references; draft exempt. Melrose 2781.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 12 years' experience, drive any car; good references. M. May, 399 East 78th. Tel. Lenox 5141.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; can drive any car; 14 years' experience; references. K 61 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 18 years; 4 experience; private or commercial; salary, particulars. G 817 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, colored; gentlemanly; expert mechanic; all cars; highest testimonials. Phone Columbus 9416.

CHAUFFEUR, American, 14 years' experience, wishes position; best of references. R. Reusch, 2,674 Heath Av., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, experienced on repairs, wishes position; best references. Telephone Rhinelander 3825.

CHAUFFEUR, first class, to remain in city. John Alsson, phone Lenox 5542.

COMPTROLLER with staff of auditor, voucher clerk, paymaster, cashier, bookkeeper, &c.; familiar with Government construction contracts available shortly. Contractors please apply X 295 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT, age 49, experienced Italian, English, French correspondence, also double-entry bookkeeping; many years with Italian banking concern; salary $25. K 36 Times.

CREDIT MAN, young, thoroughly experienced in all office details; will make an excellent assistant to an overburdened executive; desires change; highest credentials. G 324 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MANAGER.—High-grade man, under 40; thoroughly experienced; capable executive; strong on collection, correspondence. G 319 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, excellent patent office draftsman; long experience; equally at typewriters. W 399 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, alterations new buildings, desires evening work. G. K., 2,080 Daly Av.

EXECUTIVE.—Have had extensive business experience; built business of my own from small beginning to world-wide reputation inside eight years; have retired past five years; desire again becoming active; 48 years old; highest bank and commercial reference. Address Executive, G 315 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE MANAGER OR SALESMAN.
Clean-cut, aggressive man, (36,) must immediately connect with legitimate firm; 10 years' successful record present position; would prove invaluable where needed. K 13 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Experienced business manager of newspapers seeks executive position, publishing or other line. F 365 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED business man, unmarried, (37,) with executive ability; state particulars. K 67 Times.

FUR BUYER.—Young man, thoroughly experienced, city or nearby buyer or assistant; unusual references; draft exempt. K 10 Times.

MAIL ORDER.—Young man, three years' experience; good correspondent; references. K 39 Times.

MAN of forty-five, executive ability in advertising, organization, purchasing, salesmanship and management; address Business Extensionist, J 141 Times.

MAN, 28, married, exempt, wishes employment evenings typing, stenographic, clerical. J 149 Times.

MANAGER AND SALESMAN.—Men's furnishings; live wire and executive ability; 18 years' experience; A1 reference. F 400 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY SALESMAN desires line hats reliable house, city or road. K 17 Times.

NURSE.—Competent, experienced, exempt; references; go anywhere; $100. Box 313, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

OFFICE WORK.—Spanish-American young man (19) desires position with American export house for office work; knowledge of English, typewriting; inexperienced, but willing to learn the business; highest references. K 51 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Am open to engagement for evenings for office work. F. M., 3,825 Broadway.

PACKER.—Young man, 20, packer, wishes position packing or stock clerk. K 30 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, above draft age, desires position; long experience as secretary, stenographer, telegrapher and manager Wall St. firms; have travelled extensively; best of references. G 382 Times Downtown.

RESTAURANT MANAGER, executive ability; high-class clientele; best credentials. K 18 Times.

SALESMAN, well educated, technically trained along mechanical lines, desires change from present business; traveled U. S. A. and Canada; know surrounding territory intimately; willing to start in any capacity where there is future; have earned from $2,500 to $5,000 during past ten years. Salesman, 246 Lexington Av.

SALESMAN. — Young man, experienced, wishes position, first-class house, city and surrounding territory; salary or commission, with drawing account; draft exempt; references. K 11 Times.

SALESMAN, large acquaintance with dry goods and general mdse. firms California, Oregon, desires connection with reliable firm; age 37; married; references best. K 23 Times.

SALESMAN, 36, New Yorker, now Boston branch salesmanager, desires to locate in New York; fifteen years sales steel and iron products. X 281 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, 23, draft exempt, good business knowledge, experienced, desires reliable connection offering good opportunity to worker. K 32 Times.

SALESMAN, draft exempt, wants position with Louis-ba house. Apply Lester W. Levy, 867 West 181st St., New York.

SALESMAN calling on retail grocery trade, desires side line, on commission basis. L. J., 1,367 3d Av.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer, draft exempt; working at present; $1,800. W 385 Times Downtown.

SPANIARD, (22,) commercial course graduate in this country, beginner. A. V., 20 Irving Place.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, (20,) college education, 2 years' varied experience. J 104 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, first-class, (21,) private secretary to prominent lawyer and financier, desires connection assuring bright future. G 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; open for position. K 14 Times.

STEWARD.—Swiss, (33,) 12 years' hotel experience, at present Steward in exclusive N. Y. restaurant, seeks change. Address Reliable, Box 25, 157 East 47th.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man, speaking Spanish, French, desires suitable position. G 313 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT, licensed engineer, wants high-class elevator apartment house; capable handling help; best references. Bengen, 113 West 76th.

TRAFFIC MAN wants position with essential firm; experienced tracing and following up incoming shipments; now in charge of follow-up work in large essential plant; draft exempt, physical ground; very competent. Address Advertiser, C 1,229 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

WESTERN MAN, 31 years old, Class 3B, who has practiced law and who has had two years' banking experience, desires a position; hard worker; A1 references. X 285 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, bright and ambitious, good education, wishes position with good concern, preferably import and export house; knows a little Spanish; four years' business experience in tobacco line. F 397 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) deferred classification; seven years' business experience; willing worker; highest credentials. Write B. H., 447 Tremont Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 19, good correspondent, desires connection with commercial house as assistant traffic man, experienced. G 326 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, active, has handled and can handle men of all classes, at any general work, F. L. J., 566 3d Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) willing worker, wishes to connect with textile concern; moderate salary to start. K 8 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, clerical experience, seeks position with reliable firm. F 394 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, (27,) exempt, conscientious, experienced investigator, seeks employment. G 336 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, desires clerical position downtown; references. X 300 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) 3 years' experience, desires clerical position; references. R 548 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 7 years' experience, draft exempt, desires responsible position. F., 3,764 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 20, neat, reliable, seeks position. Marcin Casper, 35 West 118th.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires position with firm offering a future. K 64 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDING MACHINE OPERATOR, Burroughs; must be quick, accurate. McCall, 36 West 37th.

ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane; pay $32 a month. Box 125, Stamford, Conn.

AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPHY.

Young women, between 16 and 25 years of age, required to train for positions as automatic telegraph operators; training period, from six to ten weeks; students paid $40 and $45 monthly, (payable weekly,) with immediate increase on graduation to $50 and $60; further increases and promotion thereafter; rapid advancement; semi-annual bonus. Apply in person only, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (one block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal.)

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

BILL CLERK.—Large Jersey City manufacturer needs a competent billing clerk; Elliott-Fisher and Underwood machines used; state experience. A 41 Times.

BILLING CLERK.—Remington billing machine operator, rapid and accurate, for large pharmacal house. Norwich Pharmacal Co., 57 East 11th St.

BILLING CLERK.—Elliott-Fisher machine; must be rapid and accurate; state age and salary desired. K 204 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK with knowledge of bookkeeping. Phone Chelsea 8730.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced ledger clerk, familiar control account, for general office work; good opportunity for active person; Christian firm. Call between 9 and 10, Aubry Sisters, 104 East 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, nationality, and salary expected, F 383 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double-entry; good writer; very capable; for publishing house; state age, salary, experience. N 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced; give references, experience; salary expected. "Permanent," 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent double entry; $12 start, bring references. Brandenstein, 196 7th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with knowledge of typewriting; state experience, reference, and salary. P. O. Box 48, Jersey City.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, experienced, automobile tire store; salary according to ability. Wm. Beany, 144 West 54th St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; good future for right party; state particulars, salary. G 347 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR.—Experienced; state full details and salary. K 212 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST.—Must be experienced. Heyman's, 148 Newark Av., Jersey City.

CASHIER for provision house; experienced; write, state salary. L. A., 163 East 125th.

CLERKS.
Assistant to head of blueprint department; 25 to 30 years of age; one familiar with blueprints preferred; good salary; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St. 6 blocks south of 14th St.

CLERK to take care of orders in shoe factory; one with experience preferred; excellent opportunity. I. Miller, 1,554 Broadway.

CLOAK MODEL.—Bust 44, hips 46. Apply Room 1302, 38 West 32d St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, $18; aged 18-25; refined personality and neatness essential; Christian firm. Call Herbert L. Furman, Private Agency, 31 East 27th.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Experienced; good wages to able and willing worker; excellent opportunity. J 396 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Must have had experience in mail-order work and possess ability to take complete charge of office routine and system in mail-order department; hard work; moderate salary to start, but brilliant opportunity. The Binger Co., 53 West 23d.

CORRESPONDENT wanted by a large publishing house; a splendid opportunity for a girl of education who wants to write; no previous experience necessary; $15 a week to start. Address Publishers, D 79 Times.

DEMONSTRATOR, attractive, experienced, for high-class toilet goods line. Call, 10-1, Aubry Sisters, 104 East 25th.

FILE CLERK (assistant) wanted by large manufacturing concern; one acquainted with library bureau automatic index and general office work preferred; state age, experience, and salary expected to start. G 342 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERKS.—(2;) one experienced, one beginner; age, salary, experience. F 384 Times Downtown.

GIRL, intelligent, wanted in congenial office where there is opportunity for advancement if initiative is shown; must be expert telephone operator and answer in pleasing manner; during spare time filing and other office work must be done accurately; knowledge of stenography and typewriting, while not essential, will be of assistance in securing this position; state salary and give full particulars. Address K 58 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN.
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
requires 100 packers, 50 labelers, and 100 utility helpers for packing and manufacturing departments; experience not necessary; splendid opportunity for advancement; permanent positions; good pay. Apply Employment Office, all day, 85 10th Av. at 15th St.

GIRLS. — Wanted, six intelligent, refined American girls, elementary school graduates, to take permanent office positions with large manufacturing corporation. Apply in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected, P. O. Box 302, Madison Square.

GIRLS to pack and label chemicals; must be experienced; 22 cents per hour to start; rapid advancement for steady workers. Apply Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 11 Bartlett St., Brooklyn.

HANDLING
TELEGRAMS BY TELEPHONE.

Young women wanted to train for positions as telephone-telegraph operators; training period about four weeks; students paid $40 monthly, (payable weekly;) immediate increase on graduation to $50 and $60; further increase and promotion thereafter; rapid advancement, semi-annual bonus. Apply in person only, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (one block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal.)

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

HENRY HESSE,
399 SIXTH AV., 24TH-25TH STS.,
REQUIRES
ART NEEDLEWORK WORSTED KNIT GOODS AND KNIT UNDERWEAR SALESWOMEN, WHO UNDERSTAND THESE DEPARTMENTS. CALL 9-12 O'CLOCK.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.
Must be 18 years old and have a knowledge of chemistry or physics; this work is in our shop-making scientific apparatus for Government use; good pay for beginners; higher pay as soon as experience; 48 hours per week, half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., between the 14th and Christopher St. stations of 9th Av. "L."

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, a respectable, honest, willing white woman or girl for general housework for half day or full day. Apply between 8 and 1 o'clock, mornings, Garnham, 9B, 456 Riverside Drive.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Woman without children, not over 40 years, to take charge of two children and home in Flushing, L. I. Write to A. M. N., Room 51, 13 Astor Place, New York City.

HOUSEWORKER.—No laundry; good wages; references required. Call 536 West 156th, Friday, from 12 to 5.

LEDGER CLERK.—Splendid opportunity for thoroughly experienced clerk; permanent position with advancement; state age, experience, reference, and salary expected. Wholesale, D 80 Times.

MAIL-ORDER CORRESPONDENT. — Must have had experience and possess ability to take complete charge of office routine and system in mail-order department; hard work; moderate salary to start, but brilliant opportunity. The Binger Co., 53 West 23d.

MODELS, SIZES 16-36, FOR CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; HIGHEST SALARY PAID; LONG SEASON ASSURED. THE R. A. DAY CO., 1,115 BROADWAY.

MODEL to try on coats, sizes 16 and 36; apply all week. Moyses & Dreyfus, 1 East 33d St.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.—Experienced; steady position and good pay. Call Employment Department, 754 Pacific St., near Atlantic Av. subway station, Brooklyn.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR wanted for steady position; must be experienced. Suite 203, 72 Trinity Place.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane to work in a sanitarium out of the city; pay $30 a month. Call for personal interview at 146 East 28th St., at 3 P. M.

NURSE GIRL.—Refined young woman to assist with care of 2 children; references required. Call, 536 West 156th, Friday, from 12 to 5.

NURSE wanted as companion to a girl eight years old; New England Summer resort. X 284 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for clerical work and typewriting with Christian firm; must be neat and accurate; knowledge of stenography desirable but not essential. Call Room 1206, 15 West 38th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, quick and accurate; salary $12-$14. Apply Cushman's, 315 West 66th, or 517 West 50th St.

OFFICE MANAGER and Bookkeeper.—State qualifications, experience, and salary expected. S. G. R., 245 Times Downtown.

OPERATORS.—EXPERIENCED ON LADIES' NECKWEAR; GOOD PAY; STEADY EMPLOYMENT. SIRO NECKWEAR CO., 475 BROADWAY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC laboratory wants lady with experience in amateur work. Herbert & Huesgen Co., 18 East 42d.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman; unusual chance; silks specialties; strictly high-class, dignified position; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week, salary, commission. Tiffany, 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALESGIRL EXPERIENCED IN CONFECTIONERY; GOOD WAGES; REFERENCES. SCHRAFFT'S CONFECTIONERY, 383 5TH AV.

SALESLADIES, $2 day; extra Saturdays. Call today. Welsbecker, 270 West 125th.

SECRETARY.—Bright, active girl, thoroughly competent, who has had experience selling goods, with good telephone voice and convincing manner; salary $20 to $25 per week; state reference and experience. A 15 Times.

SOLICITORS. — Experienced magazine and newspaper solicitors to represent a new periodical edited by Dr. Frank Crane; fine opportunity for right person; big seller; liberal commission. Call 6th floor, 56 West 45th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; high school graduate; Christian concern; for office of large, industrial concern in Brooklyn. Write, giving experience and salary, B. K., 200 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position is offered to neat and rapid stenographer by large manufacturers; knowledge of dictaphone essential. Reply, stating experience and salary, J 379 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, neat; stenographic and secretarial work; five years' experience necessary; rapid dictation; Government work; $25-$30 per week. K 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Dictaphone operator; one with experience; also beginner; state full details and salary. K 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, capable, conscientious, with some experience; $15 to start, with opportunity for advancement. Rubber Products Co., 243 West 55th St.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, efficient, and neat, with commercial experience; good salary, with chance for advancement. Apply Universal Trading Co., 229 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—By large corporation, with offices in Brooklyn; experience desired, but not essential. Apply Willoughby St. Brooklyn, Room 70.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, with good references; agreeable surroundings, easy hours, steady employment, good wages. Apply K 27 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
We have a good opening for an experienced stenographer; salary $15-$18. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — One who understands the comptometer preferred; also for machine billing. Call 185 Madison Av., 5th floor.

STENOGRAPHER; ALSO TO DO BILLING ON UNDERWOOD MACHINE; MUST BE RAPID TYPIST. GRIFFON CUTLERY CO., 74 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER and typist for Brooklyn manufacturing concern. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Typist, J 366 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman to be generally useful in doctor's office; salary $50 per month. Apply Friday, before 12, 45 East 60th St.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Steady position; state experience and salary expected. Manufacturer, Station G, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST OF SOME EXPERIENCE WANTED BY UPTOWN HOUSE. K 45 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, must be quick, accurate, and neat. Call Room 216, 10 Bridge St., City.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, high school graduate; state age, salary, and references. Engineers, Room 38, 2 Columbus Circle.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, with knowledge of double entry bookkeeping, wanted in silk house; closed Saturdays. A 38 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, some experience; neat, accurate; salary $15. Thermold Rubber Co., 250 West 54th.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent and experienced. Water Color Company, 450 4th Av., Room 802.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; must be experienced. Call from 10 to 12 A. M., 2 Columbus Circle, Room 52.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Need not be experienced; accuracy and common sense are essential. D 84 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Temporary position; good salary. Call Whitman & Barnes, 64 Reade St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; state age; salary $14 to start. J 400 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; some experience; $12. K 57 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER wanted immediately by high-class concern; thoroughly experienced, refined, about 25 years, preferably accustomed copying financial statements, during three days monthly; state full particulars, references, and salary expected. J 398 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A large concern dealing in iron and steel products has an opening for a stenographer; excellent opportunity for bright girl with high school education; moderate salary to start; state age, education, experience, salary expected. J 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and billing clerk, high grade, high wages, must be careful with figures and know how to take dictation. Underwood machine; in answering state your experience and salary expected. H. W. Cotton, Inc., 34th-35th St., Brooklyn, Bush Terminal Building, 4.

STENOGRAPHERS.
Large downtown bank offers an excellent opportunity to a few capable, experienced young women, 18-25 years; good salary, with luncheon; state age and salary, schooling and experience. K 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER,
Must be rapid, accurate, good speller, know how to punctuate, and able to do large volume work; no beginners need apply. State age, details in experience, and salary desired. D. A., 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, IN LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; PERMANENT POSITION TO RIGHT PARTY; IN WRITING GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, RELIGION, AND SALARY EXPECTED. A 32 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; large publishing and manufacturing house; must be quick and accurate; $15 start, with every chance of advancement; state age and experience. C. S., 118 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Quick, accurate, and reliable; experience export to South and Central America; fundamental knowledge of Spanish desirable; salary $20; state full particulars. G 321 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHIC-SECRETARIAL, $23, and bonus; age 22-25; attractive personality, well poised, dignified, refined, and neat; Christian firm. Call Herbert L. Furman, Private Agency, 31 East 27th.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two capable beginners with some experience, seeking permanent positions; high school graduates preferred; write full details; mention salary desired. Notes, N 205 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK.—Girl as stock clerk in large wholesale dry goods house; bright; good chance for advancement. Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., 27-33 West 23d.

STEWARDESS wanted, in a Long Island yacht club, a woman working steward, capable of supervising a half-dozen club stewards, including manager of restaurant. Address, stating experience and salary expected, and giving references, K 48 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and file clerk; salary $15; state age and experience. K 20 Times.

TEACHER Isaac Pitman shorthand and typewriting; good salary. Write full particulars to W., Room 1208, 2 West 45th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR (temporary) in mercantile office during absence of operator on vacation; a young lady to attend telephone switchboard, which has five trunk lines and twelve extensions; must be polite under all circumstances and thoroughly experienced; state previous experience and references; salary $12; hours 9 to 5:30. Address Competent, G 327 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR (plug switchboard) and typist wanted who is experienced; salary $12. Apply by letter, which may be presented personally. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for apartment house; wages $45. Apply 9 A. M., Superintendent, 601 West 180th St.

TYPIST—OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced; hours 9 to 6; Saturday 9 to 2; good opportunity for advancement. Apply after 10 A. M.,
FRED O. NELSON & CO.,
65 WALL ST.

TYPIST.—Rapid and accurate typist for copy and card record work, with slight knowledge of stenography; willing and neat appearing. Answer, stating religion, salary expected, and previous experience, G 330 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, IN LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE, IN WRITING STATE AGE, RELIGION, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. A 33 TIMES.

TYPIST for clerical position, including statistical work, in a Brooklyn manufacturing company; state age and salary desired. K 202 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS. — Advertising department daily newspaper, requires services of a typist who is accurate and competent; hours 3 to 10:30 P. M.; give age, telephone number. A 437 Times Annex.

TYPIST for billing department in wholesale drug house; good opportunity for advancement to the right party; in reply state age, experience, and salary desired. N 206 Times Downtown.

TYPIST for credit department in New York Times; salary to start $9. Call 10 A. M. Current History Magazine, 17th floor Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

TYPIST.—Bright; beginner considered; state age, salary, experience, if any. F 385 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wanted to operate Remington-Wahl billing machine. Call at the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 825 East 141st St.

TYPIST FOR PUBLISHING HOUSE. GROSSE & DUNLAP, 1,140 B'WAY.

TYPIST.—Young girl; Underwood operator. J. Bohm, 512 5th Av., corner 43d St.

WOMEN,
OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE,
TO OPERATE,
OR LEARN TO OPERATE,
DRILL PRESSES,
MILLING MACHINES,
PUNCH PRESSES,
SURFACE GRINDERS,
LATHE AND LIGHT BENCH WORK;
GOOD WAGES WHILE LEARNING;
WAGES EQUAL TO MEN DOING SAME WORK;
48 HOURS;
EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS; STEADY WORK.
IF YOU ARE NOW EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK DO NOT APPLY.
MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY,
24 RYERSON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WOMAN without family, thoroughly experienced renting housekeeping furnished apartments; able to judge human nature; tactful and conscientious; good salary, rooms with bath, to right applicant. 11 A. M., 341 West 45th St.

WORK
FOR
YOUR
COUNTRY.

YOU CANNOT FIGHT IN THE TRENCHES BUT YOU CAN FIGHT IN THE RANKS OF AN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY. WE NEED GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN WHO ARE NOT ALREADY ENGAGED IN GOVERNMENT WORK AND WHO CAN FILL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

SELECTORS:
No experience necessary. Good pay while learning. Advancement.

GLASS MACHINE OPERATORS:
No experience necessary. Work is steady; good pay while learning; advancement when experienced. Half-day Saturday.

GLASS BLOWERS:
No experience necessary; we teach you. Steady work; good pay while learning; advancement when experienced. Half-day Saturday.

ASSEMBLERS:
Steady work; good pay while learning; advancement. No experience necessary. Half-day Saturday.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES:
Must be 18 years old and have a knowledge of chemistry or physics. This work is in our shop, making scientific apparatus for Government use. Good pay for beginners; higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week; half-day Saturday.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., a Block South of 14th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADY OF INTELLIGENCE, HAVING KNOWLEDGE ACCOUNTING OR BOOKKEEPING; MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES, WRITE A GOOD HAND, AND BE A STEADY, RELIABLE WORKER. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY AND SALARY DESIRED. W 392 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG LADIES wanted to attend refreshment stands. Apply after 11 A. M., New York International Exposition Grounds, 177th St. and Bronx River.

YOUNG LADY over 23 years of age wanted for clerical position and typist; give references. Address Exchange, P. O. Box 645, City Hall Station, New York City.

YOUNG LADY to assist in accounting department; must be quick and accurate at figures; state age and salary desired. G 329 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, bright, American girl for circulation department; must be experienced in handling the details of the subscription records. A 27 Times.

YOUNG LADY to figure invoices, one with experience. Apply by letter only, Neal & Brinker, 81 White St.

YOUNG WOMAN.
We need a young woman, 25 to 30 years of age, to act as assistant to head of blueprint department; one familiar with blueprints preferred; good salary. Advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St. 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG WOMAN familiar with confectionery trade; must be floorlady in retail store; must be experienced and have executive ability. Apply by letter, B 49 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN.—Large construction company needs at once several young women experienced in clerical work; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, reference, and salary. N 202 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, about 30 to 35 years, with financial experience, used to handling customers in broker's office; give experience, reference, and salary. Address J 392 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTED TO TAKE CARE OF SWITCHBOARD AND FILING IN UPTOWN HOUSE. K 44 TIMES.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 5th Av, (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES
Three months' individual instruction; Summer terms.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing, &c. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

Employment Agencies.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!
BEST SALARIES IN THE CITY.
Stenographers, $12-$30; legal, $15-$25; bookkeepers, $15-$35; switchboard, $15; hundreds of positions for typists, Custom House clerks, bill clerks, etc. Free registration.
BRONX AGENCY,
239 Broadway. Entrance 1 Park Place.

PAULA BATES
COMMERCIAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
ROOM 1182, 50 BROAD ST.
High-class office positions for high-class applicants. Registration free. Call immediately.

STENOGRAPHERS. — POSITIONS PAYING FROM $12 TO $22; IMMEDIATELY. FULTON AGENCY, 489 5TH AV., 93 NASSAU.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$25; typist, $15; office assistant, $12; bookkeepers, $15-$20. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, 203 Broadway.

HODGES-BROWN EXCHANGE.
Stenographers, $18-$25; bookkeepers, $20; beginners, $12-$15; openings of better class. 90 Nassau. Free Registration. 1,455 B'way.

DICTAPHONE OPPERATOR, stenographer wanted at once. Co-operative Employment Agency, 25 Beaver St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, dictaphone, clerical. Agency, Room 1320, 132 Nassau. Sarah Clark.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.

A LARGE AND OLD-ESTABLISHED CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY SEEKS THE SERVICES OF A CHIEF ACCOUNTANT; APPLICANTS MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND POSSESS THE HIGHEST QUALIFICATIONS; APPLICATIONS WILL BE TREATED IN CONFIDENCE AND MUST SET FORTH IN DETAIL EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS, ALSO STATE AGE AND SALARY DESIRED. G 340 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT,
YOUNG MAN
from 25 to 35 years old, not subject to draft, for a permanent position with an essential industry; this is not "a war job," but it is a good opportunity for the right man to make a place for himself with one of the leading industries of the country where his future will depend entirely on his ability; we're going to pick the man we want and pay him a good starting salary; write, giving your age, nationality, experience, salary you desire, and any other details you think might interest us. Address Opportunity, Box 303 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT wanted as assistant in cost department of large manufacturing plant; must be good woman, absolutely accurate at figures, and a student of accounting; state in detail age, experience, references, salary. J 378 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, SENIOR, PERMANENT POSITION WITH RAPIDLY GROWING ACCOUNTING ORGANIZATION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, REFERENCE, SALARY. F 301 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT.—Man experienced in accounting, auditing, and statistical work; quick, neat, and accurate; excellent opportunity for the right man; salary to start about $25; state age and qualifications in detail. G 340 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING
COPY WRITER.
A New York agency needs a copy man at once. He must be experienced in agency work and able to write and lay out copy on diverse subjects. Give full particulars as to experience, age, and salary expected in your letter. Address Old Established Agency, G 335 Times Downtown.

ANALYST, young, wanted, for metal and alloys laboratory, high school graduate with some practical experience preferred; only persistent and workers need apply; $80 a month for start; advancement certain and commensurate with ability. X 278 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT wanted by office manager of large professional office; must be adaptable and quick; knowledge of accounting credits necessary; give full particulars of age, experience, salary desired. J 394 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS AND BOOKKEEPERS wanted by a large downtown bank for responsible positions; good salary; an excellent opportunity for advancement; write for interview, stating age and experience. K 210 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK, EXPERIENCED; BEST REFERENCES REQUIRED. K 69 TIMES.

BARBER wanted, first class; salary and commission. 1,780 Broadway, 55th St.

BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH HOTEL ACCOUNTING, TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE OF LARGE NEW YORK HOTEL; SALARY TO START, $200 PER MONTH AND MEALS. B 45 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER for large manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 31 Times.

BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT.

Unusual opportunity for a man to take permanent charge of our office, employing about 60.

Don't apply if you haven't these qualifications: Above draft age or exempt, previous department store experience, knowledge of different systems, good health, hard worker, and ambitious. Married man preferred.

Applications in strictest confidence.

Salary commensurate with the position and opportunity.

Best & Co., 5th Av., at 35th St.,
Executive Offices.

BOOKKEEPER.—By engineering corporation, principally as assistant on cost ledgers of contracts for large industrials concerns and Government; also general work in accounting department; typist preferable; applicant should not be immediately liable to draft; apply in handwriting, stating education and experience; salary, $25 per week. K 33 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; bank requires services of a

Closing Hour For Want Advertisements

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in The Times Building after 4 P. M. Saturday. Those for the daily edition must be received before 8 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STOCK BOY, wholesale dress house; must be experienced in handling woolens and silks. C. H. D. Robbins Co., 150 Madison Av.

STORAGE BATTERY REPAIR MEN and apprentices; need immediately several high-class workmen for responsible positions. Prest-O-Lite Co., Inc., 209 Amsterdam Av.

STOREKEEPER, familiar with pipe and steel bars; 40 cents an hour; experienced and willing worker. 402 West St.

SUPERINTENDENT able to take charge of construction work on large Government rush contract. Address at once, with full particulars, P. O. Box 177, Richmond, Va.

THE STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BRUNSWICK AVENUE,
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Require the following help:

First-class tool and die makers on day and night shifts.

Must be American citizens.

THE WRIGHT MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORPORATION of NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., IS IN NEED OF THE FOLLOWING SKILLED WORKERS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION ON THE AEROPLANE MOTORS

FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

IF YOU ARE ON GOVERNMENT WORK STAY WHERRE YOU ARE.

GOOD WAGES, GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS; NEW GOVERNMENT HOMES TO BE CONSTRUCTED SHORTLY.

RESPOND TO A PATRIOTIC CAUSE.

The following men are needed:

HAND SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS.
MACHINISTS.
MACHINE REPAIR MEN,
CRANK SHAFT GRINDERS,
CRANK SHAFT LATHE HANDS.
CRANK SHAFT LAPPERS.
INSPECTORS OF MACHINE PARTS FOR ROAD SERVICE.
J. & L. OPERATORS.

Call or write TO THE WRIGHT MARTIN EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

TOOLMAKERS.
TOOLROOM MACHINISTS.
AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE TOOL SETTERS.
CRANK SHAFT GRINDER HANDS

NEEDED AT ONCE ON VITALLY IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT WORK.

DAY AND NIGHT SHIFTS

A1 CONDITIONS.

NEW PLANT.
NEW MACHINERY.

If not now employed on Government work, apply at once in person or by mail to

EMPLOYMENT DEPT.,
WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY,
or to
U. S. EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENTS,
22 EAST 22D ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.
or
310 JAY ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Directions to plant—Take Queensboro Subway from Grand Central Station, New York, and get off at Jackson Av., 8 minutes to plant.

TOOLMAKERS,
INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
78C. PER HOUR.

Expert instrument and tool makers, with thorough knowledge of their business, will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that overtime.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TOOLMAKERS,
MUST BE A1 MEN,
AMERICAN CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.—Several men experienced on sheet-metal stampings; steady position; good opportunity for right men; apply by letter, stating salary expected. T. M., 3,013 3d Av.

TOOLMAKERS and MACHINISTS wanted on Government work; best wage rates paid to competent men. The Mt. Vernon Co., 820 Washington St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

TYPEWRITER REPAIR MAN.—Must be first-class, capable of repairing all standard makes of typewriters, calculating machines, and other mechanical office equipment. Address General Manager, Box 456, Newark, N. J.

U. S. A.
GOVERNMENT WORK.
GOOD LIVING WAGES PAID TO MEN FROM 18 TO 50 YEARS OF AGE BY LARGE GOVERNMENT SHELL-LOADING PLANT; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO DO YOUR SHARE OF THE WORK TO WIN THE WAR. APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO., SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.
IF YOU ARE ALREADY EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, STAY WHERE YOU ARE.

WANTED,
STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
APPLY
ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY,
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED.

TOOL AND GAUGE MAKERS;
TOOL DESIGNERS ON JIG AND FIXTURE WORK FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS AND FIRST-CLASS SET-UP MEN ON PROFILE, HAND SREW, TURRET LATHES, AND MILLING MACHINES; APPLY COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING CO., EMPLOYMENT DEPT., MERIDEN, CONN. IF YOU ARE ON GOVERNMENT WORK, DO NOT APPLY.

WORK
FOR
YOUR
COUNTRY.

YOU CANNOT FIGHT IN THE TRENCHES, BUT YOU CAN FIGHT IN THE RANKS OF AN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY. WE NEED MEN WHO ARE NOT ALREADY ENGAGED ON GOVERNMENT WORK AND WHO CAN FILL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

ARMATURE WINDERS,
BATTERY REPAIR MAN,
BLACKSMITHS,
BOYS, (must be 18 years of age for shop work,)
DRAFTSMEN,
INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS,
MILLWRIGHTS,
PACKERS,
PORTERS,
PRODUCTION CHASERS.
SHEET METAL WORKERS,
STOCK SELECTORS,
TINSMITHS,
TOOLMAKERS,
TOOL DESIGNERS.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MEN
for messenger and mail service; minimum salary $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, with reading and speaking knowledge of Spanish, as stenographer and office assistant; must have had some experience as bookkeeper and in modern methods; fine opportunity for future development in large manufacturing sales organization; state age, full particulars, and minimum salary to start. G 352 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—We require the services of an aggressive young man to collect mercantile accounts; must be honest and reliable; good opportunity and unlimited future, with good salary, for right man. Apply 9 A. M., The World Collection Service, Room 311, 1,431 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, bright, refined, well educated, clerical office work, some outside duties; insurance brokerage. Christian convert; must be punctual and thoroughly reliable. Address own handwriting, stating age, previous experience; salary to start $12. W 891 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in order department of large manufacturing concern; must be bright and ambitious; one with knowledge of typewriting and billing preferred; excellent opportunity; state age, experience, and salary expected to start. W 361 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Large construction company needs at once several young men experienced in clerical work; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, reference, and salary. N 203 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Familiar with prices in hardware and mill supply trade; good opportunity for hustler. Apply by letter only, stating age, experience, and salary desired, Neal & Brinker Co., 81 White St.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, to take charge of small stockroom in metal goods factory; experience in electrical or brass goods line desirable, but not essential. Write, giving salary expected, T. C., 3,013 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN with mechanical experience for ordering material; good chance for advancement. Elevator Supplies Co., 15th and Willow Av., Hoboken, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, bright, 18 to 20 years, in a bank; must be quick and accurate; advancement to those who qualify. W 38 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in sample department of woolen house. M. D., 234 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN wanted as runners by Stock Exchange house. G 333 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become bookkeeper, or cost accountant; get into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pulitman Bldg., New York.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to knew what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Hear John T. Kennedy, LL. B., speak on this subject, Aug. 12, at 6 o'clock. Write or phone for complimentary admission ticket. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Short concentrated course.
Specially adapted for drafted men.
Best radio courses in city.
Write or call today for booklet.
Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

Employment Agencies.

THE
NATIONAL
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
80 Church St.,
New York City.
CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

STOCK AND SHIPPING CLERK —To take charge of department; $25-$30.

ORDER CLERK—Must be good correspondent; assist office manager in details; $23-$30.

CLAIM CORRESPONDENT—Man with department store complaint adjusting experience would suit; $25.

TRUST CO. wants several men in stock transfer department with knowledge of securities; $25.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CORRESPONDENT, with national bank; $25.

COST CLERKS, (4;) $25.

DOMESTIC SHIPPING CLERKS, (5;) $20-$25.

THE
NATIONAL

BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU,
309 BROADWAY.
AUDITORS, $250.
ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, $40-$75
COST ACCOUNTANT, $45.
EXPORT, IMPORT BOOKKEEPER, $30.
BOOKKEEPERS, GENERAL, $125 MO.
SECRETARIES, (2;) $30, $35.
STOCK EXCHANGE BLOTTER MEN.

ACCOUNTANT.—American or British, over draft age, compile figures various departments; $75 week minimum. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

BOOKKEEPERS, $20-$25; junior accountant, $25; freight rate clerk, $50; stenotype, $40. Business Opportunities Co., Agency, 203 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK D-45 light 6-cylinder runabout; carefully driven only 8,000 miles; like new throughout; mechanically absolutely perfect; call Friday morning between 10 and 12 with $850 and drive away; no time for triflers or dealers. Room 402, 1,790 Broadway, (88th St.)

BUICK roadster, 1918, model E 44; run two months; 3,000 miles; looks like brand-new car; five tires, one new; $1,250 cash only; no trade. Call Mr. McIntyre, Main 7303.

BUICK Little 6, 1917 Cabriolet, cannot be told from new; run 2,400 miles; make offer. 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

BUICK 1917, D-6-45, 5 passenger touring, in good shape; one extra shoe and tube and bumper. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. & Broadway.

BUICK 1917 touring, light 4; reasonable. 505 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

BUICK 1917 little 6 sedan, roadster, limousine. 505 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

BUICK, 1918, touring car; only slightly used; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1918 touring car, only slightly used; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC "8," 7-PASSENGER TOURING; VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
Has been refinished and looks like new; mechanically O K; shop equipment very good; all standard equipment; ready to be used immediately without an expenditure of any kind; now on exhibition at Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC, new, 7-passenger sedan body, for sale; bargain. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

CADILLAC, 1916, 5-passenger; run less than 10,000 miles; at Cranford, N. J., $1,600; perfect condition. J 134 Times.

CADILLAC automobile, 1916, 5-passenger; run less than 10,000 miles; $1,600; perfect condition. J 134 Times.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING, LIKE NEW. HARRY BRENNER, 1,778 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
Exceptionally desirable. Wallace, 236 W. 59th.

CADILLAC 1917, 7 passenger; like new. Tel. 2515 Astoria.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; fine condition; very reasonable. 505 W. 59th. Columbus 1433.

CHALMERS.—Sedan, special Silver's model, run less than 5,000 miles, completely overhauled, guaranteed almost new, beautiful car. Ask for "A." Garage, 327 West 40th.

CHALMERS limousine six. A bargain.
Franklin Used Car Dept.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor.) Just E. of B'way.

CHANDLER
Guaranteed overhauled and refinished.
USED CARS.
Ninety day guarantee.

Model	17-B	7	passenger touring.
"	17-B	4	" chummy roadster.
"	17	4	" chummy roadster.
"	17	7	" touring.
"	17	7	" sedan & limousine.
"	17-B	4	" coupe.
"	16	7	" touring.
"	16	3	" coupelet.

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d Street & Broadway.

CHANDLER special speedster; cost $2,800; sell $1,150. 1,826 Webster Av., (176th,) Bronx.

CHANDLER 1917 touring; practically brand-new; reasonable. Phone Plaza 8784.

CHEVROLET, 1918, touring, Model 490, in perfect running order; tires and paint like new; big bargain. Bronx Mitchell Co., 1,421 Grand Concourse. 4256 Tremont.

CHEVROLET TOURING, $285.
Model 490; demountable rims; electric self-starter; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

CHEVROLET touring, 1916, Model 490; A1 mechanical condition; good tires; bargain. Bronx Mitchell Co., 1,821 Grand Concourse. Phone Tremont 4256.

CHEVROLET TOURING, 1917.
Baby Grand touring; run 6,000 miles; perfect condition; never scratched or hurt; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

CHEVROLET 1918 TOURING.
Extra tire, rim, bumper, spot-light, &c.; sell cheap. John Moore & Co., 2,004 B'way.

COLE touring car, eight cylinder, 1916, seven passenger car, in excellent condition; repainted almost new, with brown Spanish leather upholstery to match; five white wire wheels; good tires; Cole Dealer's Guaranty $1,000. Russell L. Engs, Inc., 12 Central Park West. Phone Col. 510.

COLE 8, touring, 1916; run 8,000 miles; perfect condition; full equipment, including Houdaille shock absorbers, new cord tires. Address Box 189 Times Downtown.

COLE 1917 Sedan, wire wheels, tires practically new; many extras; mechanically perfect; will sacrifice. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

CUNNINGHAM, 1917, four-passenger, Victoria top, dual windshield, very classy. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.
Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; special bulb Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; six Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 58th St.

DODGE touring, 1918 model; driven 2,500 miles; looks brand new; slip covers, other extras; must sacrifice. Address Post Office Box 81, Station G.

FIAT.
LATEST IMPORTATION.
4-passenger touring, "30," Fleetwood body, Victoria top, slip covers, Westinghouse shock absorbers, tonneau windshield, extra tires, tools, &c.; guaranteed absolutely perfect; the handsomest car of its kind in America.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

FORD.—Five-passenger sedan, splendid condition; self-starter, electric lights, shock absorber, demountable rims, Bosch magneto, new tires, special radiator, $500. American Six Corporation, 1,836 Broadway. Columbus 999.

FORD 1917 sedan; Gray & Davis starting; demountable rims. 505 West 59th.

HUDSON 1917 Super Six touring, run 5,000 miles, guaranteed same as new; bargain. 1,922 Broadway, corner 64th.

HUDSON town car; 1917 Super-Six; bargain. 505 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUDSON sedan, 1917, super-six; beautiful car. 505 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUPMOBILE contract must be sold at once; delivery immediately. Phone Intervale 3148.

HUPMOBILE 1918 touring; run 2,100 miles; bargain. 505 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

KISSEL 1918 Silver Special touring, No. 5-57; arrived New York June 15; cost private owner $2,515; oversize Cord tires and spare wire wheels, luxurious upholstery and appointments; highest grade ultra-modern practically new car offered for quick sale, $1,000 less than cost. Phone Columbus 2556.

KISSEL, Sedan, beautiful seven-passenger; cost $3,900; take $1,600. 505 West 59th St.

LANCIA.—For sale, a beautiful Lancia town car, perfect condition; late series; price reasonable. Phone Astoria 2100.

LANCIA SEDAN. LIKE NEW.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

LEXINGTON, 1918, 5-passenger; guaranteed. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

LEXINGTON 1918, four-passenger, Chummy; guaranteed. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

LOCOMOBILE—1917.
For Summer and Winter use.
Touring Limousine Body.
6-cylinder, 48-horse power.
35x5 tires—Goodyear Cord.
Equal in every respect to a new car.
Guaranteed by us.
Further information inquire,
Exchange Car Department,
The Locomobile Company of America,
61st Street, next to Broadway,
New York City.
Telephone, 7750 Columbus.

LOCOMOBILE.
1914 6 "38" h. p. Landaulet.
Thoroughly overhauled, renovated and painted.
Will be sold at a reasonable figure.
Further information inquire of
The Locomobile Company of America,
61st Street, next to Broadway,
New York City.
Exchange Car Department.
Telephone, 7750 Columbus.

LOCOMOBILE.—Bona fide offer, high-class car, 1917, with special custom-built Holbrook aluminum body and fittings; four passenger chummy roadster type; one of the smartest cars in town; first-class condition; ready for road; cost $6,800 last year; only those who can afford and operate car of this type need apply. For appointment and demonstration call Decatur 2190.

MARMON 1916 7 passenger touring, refinished, two extra wire wheels, shoes and tubes, also Victoria top. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. & B'way.

MARMON 1917 touring car; exceptionally good condition; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 touring, Victoria top, slip covers. 505 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

MAXWELL TOURING, $235.
Electric lights; electric starter; good running car; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1916 town car; good taxicab; $300; will demonstrate. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. & B'way.

MAXWELL 1917 SEDAN. LIKE NEW.
505 West 59th St. Columbus 1433.

MERCER racy roadster; perfect mechanical condition; beautiful appearance; quick bargain $675. 1,826 Webster Av., near 176th, Bronx.

MITCHELL, 1917, 5-passenger, excellent condition. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

OAKLAND 1917 touring and roadster; fine condition; bargains. 1,922 Broadway, corner 64th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

OLDSMOBILE, 1918, SIX CYLINDER, PRACTICALLY NEW.
Every standard equipment with one extra shoe; has scarcely been used; any demonstration; mechanical inspection invited. Brightin, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

OLDSMOBILE, 8-cylinder 1916, four-passenger roadster, in A1 condition; price right. Bronx Mitchell Co., 1,821 Grand Concourse. Phone Tremont 4256.

OLDSMOBILE, 4-passenger roadster, run 1,500 miles. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE touring car, 8-cylinder; fully equipped; very fine condition throughout. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

PACKARD 1917 SPECIAL "3-35."
Holbrook collapsible landaulet body; six wire wheels, with new Cord tires mounted; perfect condition; magnificent car; genuine bargain.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

PACKARD 1917 Twin Six touring car; extra tire, searchlight, other extras; perfect condition; any demonstration; guaranteed. John S. Keith, 40 Wall St. Phone 2429 John.

PACKARD touring 2-35, 13-48; both in perfect condition; full equipment. Phone 8282 Gramercy.

PACKARD 1917 7-passenger 2-35; run 5,000 miles; almost new. Karp, Circle 5322.

PACKARD 1918 3-35 touring car, seating 7; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

PACKARD 2-35, 6 cylinder, 7 passenger touring. 10 West 60th. Columbus 5078.

PAIGE, Fairfield, 6-cylinder, 7-passenger touring; like new; must be seen to be appreciated; $800. 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

PIERCE ARROW TOURING.
Latest model "66"; guaranteed absolutely perfect mechanically; appearance like new; slip covers, tonneau windshields, two extra tires mounted, tire covers, tools, &c.; genuine bargain.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

PULLMAN TOURING, $375.
1917 model; very little used; not hurt in any way. John Moore & Co., 2,004 B'way.

RENAULT town car with Victoria top; $1,420. Telephone Columbus 6296.

REO Sedan; new 7-passenger; bargain; also Reo Sedan 7 passenger, new body. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South B'way, Yonkers.

REO 1917 touring, perfect condition throughout; exceptionally reasonable. 1,922 Broadway, corner 64th.

REO 5-passenger, excellent condition. Lexington, 1,700 B'way, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

ROAMER.—Am compelled to sell perfectly new 1918 Roamer touring car; special job; cost $2,590; two months old. Address Albert Friars Club, 110 West 48th St.

ROMER 1918; special Duesenburg motor; 4 passenger speeder; de 85 miles hour; wire wheels; very pretty car; price $3,000; worth $4,000. Tel. 2515 Astoria.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH for sale, year 1916, motor in excellent condition, two brand new tires, other two tires good condition; cheap for cash. J 890 Times Downtown.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED CARS
1917 8-cylinder Cloverleaf.
1917 8-cylinder 7 passenger.
1917 4-cylinder 5 passenger.

Also limousines and landaulets.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light 4 touring; practically new. 505 W. 59th. Columbus 1433.

STUDEBAKER 6-CYLINDER TOUR., $315.
Five or seven passenger; electric self-starter; electric lights; fine running car; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER, roadster, 1917, three-passenger; excellent condition. Room 304, Hotel Ennis.

STUTZ.—Must sell my 1916 four-passenger Stutz; two extra wire wheels; perfect condition. Phil Smith, 2-3 Cathedral Circle. Cathedral 9445.

STUTZ four-passenger, 1917. Can be seen by appointment.
Franklin Used Car Dept.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor.) Just E. of B'way.

WINTON SIX, 1916, special sedan, classy wire wheels; perfect condition; no dealers. John Albert, 2,008 Broadway. Columbus 1111.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
FIAT (30) sedan. Crane, latest importation.
1918 MITCHELL, touring.
1917 MERCER, Sport model.
1917 CADILLAC touring.
1917 MARMON touring; excellent condition.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 HUDSON touring, like new.
1917 HUDSON sedanlet.
1917 LIBERTY touring.
1916 STUTZ roadster, practically new.
1916 STUTZ speedster.
1916 MITCHELL touring, like new.
CHALMERS Master "6" Touring.
TRUCKS, TRUCKS.

PACKARD 1½-ton.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

A $3,000 1917 five-passenger car, 6 cylinder, 50 horse power Continental motor, victoria top; run only 2,000 miles; will sacrifice at $2,250; looks like new; guaranteed at regular service from local distributors. Williams. Phone St. Nicholas 9056. Apartment 1A.

RED 1918 roadster; HAYNES 1917 touring; STUDEBAKER 1917 touring; HUDSON 1916 touring. See us for a good car at low price.
Franklin Used Car Dept.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor.) Just E. of B'way.

OUR customers who have purchased new FRANKLINS, will show by appointment 1917 HUDSON; 1917 FRANKLIN; 1917 STUTZ, and others equally desirable.
Franklin Used Car Dept.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor.) Just E. of B'way.

TOURING CAR, classy five-passenger, 6-cylinder, Continental motor, Brownlipe transmission, Timken bearings and axles, six Hevek wire wheels; full equipment; perfect condition. Stahl Express, 288 West 41st St.

PACKARD (1916) touring 1-35; like new.
PACKARD (1916) land ulet, off 1-35.
HUDSON (1917) 2-passenger speedster.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

Motor Trucks.

ATTENTION! Motor trucks, 2, 3½, and 5 ton, sold on easy terms to reliable buyers; contracts for steady employment at liberal rates guaranteed; can use a number of 3½-ton vans and 5-ton dumps. Wilson Motor Truck Corp., 1,457 Broadway. Tel. 5685 Bryant.

Motor trucks; will sell 3½-ton motor truck to responsible parties, easy terms and contract with work for one year; also owners of trucks for contract work by the day, week, month or year to responsible owners. Apply Room 906, 1,457 Broadway.

Five-ton truck going to Washington, D. C., between Aug. 1 and 15 empty. Want load anywhere en route. Beatle, 50 Union Square. Stuyvesant 4770.

Automobiles Wanted.

SEDAN.—A 1917-1918 used Sedan car wanted; reply must give year or model number, color, condition, and cash price, or will rent a good car by the month. O. F. Umann, 506 5th Av. Phone Vanderbilt 1100.

Highest prices paid for cars; telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

MERCER wanted; 1916 or 1917; wire wheels; good condition; no dealers. K 56 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW, new, 5-ton truck, red body, to rent day, night, week, or month. Mulligan, 1,204 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 567.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—1917 twin sixes exclusively; landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Tel. Columbus 8030.

PACKARD, (twin sixes,) Pierce-Arrow's, hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Telephone Columbus 2151, Columbus 7261.

NATIONAL 1917, beautiful seven-passenger car; private owner; reasonable rates. Broad 2872.

Automobile Repairing.

OVERHAULING and Repairing.—Expert mechanics; guaranteed work; reasonable. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d. Audubon 5201-8686.

Automobile Supplies.

CONTINENTAL MOTOR PARTS,
159 WEST 24TH ST.
PHONE FARRAGUT 8490.
CHADICK, DELAMATER CORPORATION.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.
20 REASONS 20
Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.
Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7980. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 338 West 56th St.
Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$5,000 wanted. Used automobiles; will invest same amount; quick returns. W 379 Times Downtown.

I have the farm and the labor; want brood sows in thousand-dollar units; best reference exchanged. Williams, 508 West 142d.

Business woman desires small capital to increase business; very substantial profit on investment; best references. K 66 Times.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Greenleaf:
CAPTAINS.

Cole, H. S.	Ward, A. L.
Hamilton, R. R.	Woodhead, F. J.
Pond, D. B.	Darling, W. G.
Schmalhorst, D. E.	Hubbard, S. T.
Kuhn, L. P.	Rosenthal, M. T.
Neuss, W.	O'Brien, F. E.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Gill, G. P.	Lombard, H. L.
Moquin, E. I.	Meacham, G. T.
Baer, H. L.	Rockwell, H. G.
Boyd, J. B.	Washburn, B. A.
Curtis, J. B. G.	Bishop, W. A.
Gluck, H.	Dean, W. A.
Hunter, G. B.	Smith, L. C.
Kemp, R. C.	Sensing, C.
Kesl, G. M.	Wilmot, F. A.
Krisee, W.	Bernstein, B. M.
Liggett, T. H., Jr.	

Following to Camp McClellan:
MAJORS.
Burch, L. E. | Taylor, J. M.
CAPTAINS.
Brew, J., Jr. | Fullerday, G. C.
Holding, A. F. | Elliott, J. R.
Head, M. M. | Goodman, S. J.
Dykes, A. N. | Murray, M. B.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Donnelly, F. E. | McDonnell, R. F.
Perry, J. M. | McRae, M. H.
Steele, B. W. | Pulliam, M. J.
Havemann, G. A. | Rosenberg, L. C.
Hooper, J. S.

Following to Camp Crane:
CAPTAINS.
Milliken, W. P. | Parkhurst, G. McM.
Van Meter, S. Y. | Shibley, G. S.
Crofton, G. H. | Coonan, T. J.
Merwin, J. T. | Maxey, K. F.
O'Drain, T. I.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Yates, C. E. | Eastman, J. A.
Glucksman, F. | Lewis, A. L.
MacFarland, H. D. | McClellan, J. E.
Richardson, R. A. | Bartling, C. H.
Friedman, W. | Rock, J. L.
Guillard, F. | Jones, H. D.
Mailhes, R. J. | Smith, M. C.
Rowe, M. | Thomas, C. P.
Sharp, C. K. | Fuller, C. R.
Tierney, J. P. | Watkins, B. H.

Following to Yale Army Laboratory School for instruction:
Harford, Capt. P. G.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Dobbie, R. P. | Gannon, N. D.
Palmer, F. W. | Kindley, G. C.
Etter, O. R. | Menne, F. R.

Following to Ft. Riley for instruction:
CAPTAINS.
Walker, W. E. | Beaudreau, C. E.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Detchon, H. S. | Secoy, H. R.
King, E. W.

Following to Camp Humphreys:
O'Brien, Capt. S. A.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Archer, J. G., Jr. | Sarsfield, J. F.
Atkinson, R. | Sturdevant, B. B.
Lynch, W. J. | Voorhis, C. F.
Morse, G. V.

Following to Ottisville, N. Y.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Barfield, J. J. | Davidson, W. B.
Elsinberg, A. | Stygall, J. H.

Following to Camp Sevier:
Sherrill, Maj. J. G.
CAPTAINS.
Lyon, W. | Link, J. A.
Bernard, R. D. | Cherry, T. E.
Reid, W. B. | Schoff, C. E.
Taylor, J. S.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Sharp, C. E. | Bell, C. W.
Blackwood, J. M. | Erman, J. M.
St. Martin, T. I. | Biezis, S.
Moore, C. O.

Vanmeter, Maj. B. F., and Turnbull, Capt. W. G., to Gen. Hosp. No. 19, at Axalea.
Lahey, M. J. F. H., and Atkins, 1st Lt. J. L., to Camp Greene.
McFie, Maj. J. R., and Joseph, Capt. D. R., will report to Surg. Gen.
Kehlke, Maj. C. E., to Camp Custer.
Leighton, Maj. W. E., to Evac. Hosp. No. 10, Camp Crane.
Butler, Maj. W. E., to base hosp. No. 65, at Ft. McPherson
Redfield, Maj. W. J., to 164th Depot Brig., at Ft. Riley, Kan.
Vreem, Maj. J. W. L., to base hosp. No. 79, at Ft. Des Moines.
Mcorill, Maj. W. P., to base hosp. No. 90, at Ft. Worth.
Shaw, Maj. F. W., to Small Arms Firing School, Camp Perry.
Fuller, Maj. W., to Gen. Hosp. No. 1, at Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Flinner, Maj. H. S., and Willard, Capt. H. A., to Camp Cody.
Clark, Maj. W. R. P.; Parks, Maj. J. A.; Fahey, Capt. J. C.; Holt, Capt. H. A., and Young, Capt. O. C., to Camp Fremont.
Frazier, Maj. C. H., proceed to following named places: C. S. A. Gen. Hosp. 2, at Ft. McHenry; Camp Meade; Walter Reed Gen. Hosp., Camp Lee; Embarkation Hosp., Newport News; Camp Dix; Embarkation Hosp., Camp Merritt; Evac. Hosp., Ellis Island; Gen. Hosp. No. 1, at Williamsbridge; Camp Mills; Camp Upton; Camp Devens.
Charlton, Capt. H. R., and Woodruff, Capt. W. S., to Gen. Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry.
Pannair, Capt. C. E. E., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp.
Long, Capt. T. L., to Post Field.
Pitts, Capt. R. C., and Teavy, Capt. C. A., to Camp Sherman.
Dwinnell, Capt. W. G.; Broemser, 1st Lt. M. A., and Hooke, 1st Lt. S. W., to Camp Dodge.
Hunter, Capt. F. W., and Pierce, Capt. R. J., to Camp Upton.
Bridgeman, Capt. T. F., to Chanute Field.
Gibson, Capt. F. S., to Base Hosp. No. 92, at Camp Greenleaf.
Reed, Capt. G. W., to Baltimore.
Phelps, Capt. F. W., and Taylor, Capt. T. C., to Cent. Dept.
Braddock, Capt. E. G., and Calhoun, Capt. A. F., to Camp Lewis.
Dozzler, Capt. W. E., and Wehrly, Capt. J., to Camp Kearney.
Heffron, Capt. O. V., to Camp Devens.
Harkness, Capt. R. B., and Faller, Capt. F. A., Gen. Hosp. No. 16, at New Haven.
Collins, Capt. F. K., Letterman Gen. Hosp., San Francisco.
Hayden, Capt. J. G., to Kansas City.
Kirkpatrick, Capt. L. R., to 165th Depot Brig., at Ft. Sam Houston.
Little, Capt. W. T., to Raritan Camp Arsenal.
Gray, Capt. A. W.; McIntyre, Capt. G.; Gordon, 1st Lt. V., and McPherson, 1st Lt. A. G., to Camp Grant.
Boot, Capt. G. W., to Camp Pike.
Schaible, Capt. F. A.; Dennett, Capt. D. C.; Campbell, Capt. H. S.; Hoy, Capt. C. D., and Miller, Capt. S. W., to Camp Dix.
Campbell, Capt. E. E., to Hazlehurst Field.
Pollard, Capt. J. W. H., to Philadelphia.
Whittle, Capt.

GAFFNEY STILL FREE; FLOUTS 100 SLEUTHS

Inspector Cray's Investigation of Police Work Reveals to Him a "Grave Mistake."

NEEDED MEN ALL FAR AWAY

Call for Detectives Waits for Answer Till Force Can Go from Headquarters to Harlem.

About one hundred picked detectives yesterday continued the search for Vincent Gaffney, the young murderer who slipped out of the reach of a dozen officers early Wednesday morning. Inspector John Cray at Police Headquarters examined seven detectives yesterday, and five uniformed patrolmen will be examined today. From his investigation thus far the Inspector said he had come to the conclusion that a grave mistake had been made by the detectives in not stationing a man on the fire escape outside the West 118th Street apartment where Gaffney was surprised.

Inspector Cray said that after his investigation is concluded a conference will be held with Deputy Police Commissioner Lahey to determine whether charges should be drawn against any of the men who have worked on the case.

Further details concerning the flight of Gaffney were revealed yesterday. After he eluded the officers on Wednesday morning, clad only in his underwear, Gaffney ran to 120th Street near Morningside Avenue, where he rapped on the door of an Italian. The head of the house opened the door and Gaffney told a glib story of having a row with his father.

"I knocked him down and I'm afraid if he catches me he'll kill me," said Gaffney. "I jumped out of the window and ran here. Please let me stay with you until he goes to work in the morning."

This was about 1 A. M., and Gaffney's story was so plausible that the Italian permitted him to remain in the house. About 7 o'clock Gaffney asked the loan of some clothes in order, as he said, that he might return home. He promised to return the garments at once.

Clad in a raincoat, a hat, a pair of shoes, and a pair of trousers, Gaffney, accompanied by the small boy of the family, went to the street where the police were searching for him and to the home of Mrs. Agnes Tynan, 300 West 120th Street.

Gaffney told Mrs. Tynan the same story he told the Italian family and also said that he knew her husband. He gave the boy the borrowed clothes and assured Mrs. Tynan that when her husband arrived he would permit him to have some clothes. He remained until 8 o'clock. Mrs. Tynan told the police that she was worried about the continued absence of her husband, who had been arrested in the meantime, and so in order to get rid of Gaffney, or Kelly, as he called himself, she gave him some of her husband's clothes.

In the meantime the little Italian boy returned home, where he saw an afternoon newspaper with a picture of Gaffney, detailing the story of the latter's escape. He went to the West 123d Street police station to tell the detectives his story. Only one detective was there, and hurry calls were sent to nearby stations for additional men so that Gaffney might be rounded up. Finally Police Headquarters was appealed to, and Inspector Cray, in whose anteroom all the detectives on the case were waiting, ordered all the sleuths uptown. They reached the Tynan home fifteen minutes after the departure of Gaffney.

Later, it was reported, they traced Gaffney to a barber shop, but again lost the trail. It was pointed out at Police Headquarters yesterday that if the old system of branch detective bureaus had been retained a sufficient force of men to capture Gaffney could have been rushed to the Tynan apartment without delay.

Late last night detectives were rushed to Long Island City, where it had been reported that Gaffney had been seen. Early this morning the police were making a thorough search of the vicinity in which it was reported the fugitive had been seen.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Monday, platinum and diamond scarf-pin in Times Square Barber Shop, West 45d St.; liberal reward; no questions asked. H. B. Nelmes, 1,472 Broadway. Tyson & Co.

LOST—Diamond and ruby ring, between 52d St., Lexington Av., and 34th St. and 5th Av., Saturday noon; reward. Mr. Baker, 37 West 34th St. Greeley 38, or Great Neck 63.

$75 REWARD—No questions asked; return oval-shaped platinum watch, surrounded with diamonds, engraved on back "E. P. B. from D. B. D."; lost June 20. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—Check book of International Banking Co.; also card case containing State and Military Registration papers. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to information desk, 120 Broadway.

LOST—Leatner bag, containing bankbook, jewelry, small amount of money, keys, in Macy's ladies' room; liberal reward if returned. 330 West 87th St. Schuyler 6339.

LOST—Platinum and diamond brooch, shape of flying duck, on Aug. 1; reward for return. Coley, 340 Park Av. Phone Plaza 4152.

LOST—Diamond brooch, on Thursday afternoon, on subway between 14th St., New York, and Borough Hall, Brooklyn; reward if returned to 404A Hancock St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Wednesday evening, July 31, Brevoort Hotel, or taxi leaving Brevoort, about 10 P. M., Kolinsky cape, (Shayne & Co.) reward. Return to Wilcox, 7 West 44th St.

LOST—In Page & Shaw's, on 5th Av., 34th St., or Madison Av., diamond shape cluster ring, sixteen diamonds; reward. Mrs. Young, Warrington Hotel, 161 Madison Av.

LOST—Platinum watch, surrounded with diamonds, brown ribbon band, belonging to Miss M. G. Plum; reward. Return to Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Overseas Dept.

LOST—At 129th St. Ferry, tan satchel and contents; tag marked Herbert Roth; liberal reward. Roth, 510 Lenox Av.

LOST—Tuesday, on 9th Av. express, naval aviation service pin; reward. F. Ward, 27 Beaver St.

LOST—Tan traveling satchel, in or near Central Park; reward. A. S. Terrill, 26 Liberty St., Room 557. Phone John 2998.

LOST—Oval gold locket, initials D. J.; two photos inside. F. D. Nagle, 42 West 72d. Columbus 7041. Liberal reward.

FOUND—Lady's wrist watch, at Chambers St. "L" station for Brooklyn. Miss Koenig, 183 East Broadway.

LOST—A black onyx bar pin, set with pearls; valued as heirloom; liberal reward. Bryant 5187.

LOST—Bar pin, cross bar, diamond, 8 pearls; reward. Broad 6046. Nestroy.

LOST—From 316 West 79th, brown and yellow canary. Call 3443 Schuyler.

$75 REWARD.
No questions asked; return pansy design breastpin, with diamond in centre, lost July 19, vicinity Lincoln Av., Elberon, N. J. A. C. Bennett, 15 William St., New York City. Phone 6696 Broad.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Gray Maltese cat, white breast and paws, answers to name Charlton; reward. Safford, 32 Charlton St.

DECIDES FOR REV. DR. HILLIS

But Referee Criticises Ministers Who Engage in Speculation.

After three years of litigation the action brought by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to obtain from Frank L. Ferguson, his former business agent, an accounting in certain transactions, a report in favor of the clergyman was made yesterday by Official Referee William D. Dickey of Brooklyn. The referee, who holds that Ferguson owes and should pay to Dr. Hillis something more than $70,000, pauses in his report to speak of a resisted temptation to preach a sermon on the "impropriety" of clergymen taking up, as a side line, speculation in the world of commerce with other people's money intrusted to them for such purpose.

Ferguson, who was formerly President of the Board of Trustees of Plymouth Church, acted as business manager for Dr. Hillis from 1910 to 1915. The accounting demanded by Dr. Hillis had principally to do with a timber land business on the Pacific Coast, which was carried on for the clergyman by Ferguson. Dr. Hillis figured that Mr. Ferguson owed him $155,136. According to Mr. Ferguson's calculations the pastor was in debt to him in the sum of $85,804. After hearing Mr. Ferguson examined and reexamined for many months, listening to other witnesses giving direct or indirect testimony, and finally wading through reams of briefs, Referee Dickey, who is known to be an expert in mathematics, decided that Mr. Ferguson had made a miscalculation.

"A good part of the defendant's brief of 263 pages," he said, "is taken up with an effort to show that Dr. Hillis, some time before the defendant became his agent, had, on a capital of $5,000 cash and on expectations of his salary as pastor of Plymouth Church, and earnings of $8,000 yearly as a lecturer, engaged in speculations in purchases and sales of virgin Canadian timber lands on Vancouver Island and elsewhere, amounting to more than $1,000,000 cost.

"The temptation is strong to preach a sermon on the impropriety of ministers, while they are ministers, engaging in any speculative business where the speculation is to be carried on with the money of others who intrust their earnings and savings to a minister because he is a minister."

POLICE ATHLETE JOINS NAVY

Sergt. Morriffey of Yonkers Won Fame as a Marathon Runner.

Tom Moriffey, Police Sergeant of Yonkers and a Marathon runner on the Olympic team of 1908, has entered the navy as a second-class master mechanic and will be assigned to a submarine chaser. He will leave in a short time for the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station.

Morriffey first became known when he won the Boston Marathon in 1908. There were 169 starters in that race, and he beat Johnny Hayes by half a mile. He became a professional runner in 1909, and in the race at the Polo Grounds on May 3, won by St. Ives, the Frenchman, he ran third for nineteen miles. In 1910 he joined the Yonkers police force and has been stationed at Warburton Avenue and Broadway, where he was known to many New York autoists.

Four cousins of Moriffey who are in the service have written to him regularly, and with each letter he has become more anxious to join the military forces. An offer was recently made to him to become athletic director in the Y. M. C. A. overseas service, but he declined it, saying that if he did go into the service he wanted to be "right in the row." He is 30 years old and has a wife and two children.

MUST GET RID OF CATS.

Court Warns Mrs. Dewint to Dispose of Her 22 Pets.

Because she had not disposed of her twenty-two cats, as ordered by Judge William F. Bleakley in the Court of Special Sessions last Monday, Mrs. John P. H. Dewint, 612 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, was called to court again yesterday. Judge Bleakley told her that if she did not get rid of the cats she would be fined.

In addition to the cats, Mrs. Dewint owns four dogs. The court allowed her to keep these because she has licenses for them. Mr. Dewint, a lawyer of 40 Wall Street, who appeared as counsel for his wife, said that he had urged her to dispose of her pets. Meat and cream bills for the animals, he said, had amounted to $1,500 annually for the last eight years. When he notified butchers and milkmen that he would not pay any more bills he said his wife spent her own money to provide for them.

The complaint against Mrs. Dewint was filed by John Welsh of the Yonkers Health Departent, who said that Mrs. Dewint's neighbors had been unable to sleep on account of the noise made by her cats.

Mrs. Dewint said that the cats and dogs had strayed to her house, and that when she fed them they stayed. She had intended, she said, to restore their spirits with food and then send them to the city pound, where stray animals are disposed of.

BURN KAISER'S PICTURE.

Oyster Bay Destroys Portrait Once Owned by Roosevelt.

Fifteen hundred persons living in Oyster Bay burned a picture of the Kaiser last night in the Public Square, after parading it around town on the point of the bayonet of an old Revolutionary musket. Last Sunday night several men demanded from C. W. Pollitz, a resident of the town, the picture, which had originally been presented to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt by the Kaiser, and had in turn been presented by him to the Oyster Bay Public Library, the trustees of which sold it to Mr. Pollitz after the sinking of the Lusitania.

When the picture was seized, one of the crowd put his foot through the Kaiser's face, but what was left of it, along wieh the frame, was preserved for last night's celebration.

Behind the Kaiser's picture there marched the whole town, accompanied by the village band and all the fire apparatus. The shouting and the tumult was augmented by the noise from the horns of 200 automobiles. Numerous legends were carried, such as "Old Bill Kaiser, the Last and the Least of the Huns," and "We'll Get Him in Life Soon." When the procession, which included representatives of all the allied nations, reached the square, oil was poured on the picture, a match was set to it, and to the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" the picture went up in flame.

SEVEN LIVES LOST IN PEEKSKILL FIRE

Wall of Fleischmann Plant Collapses on a Group of Firemen.

RESCUERS CAUGHT IN DEBRIS

Department Surgeon Who Was on the Scene to Care for the Injured Is Among the Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Seven men lost their lives, four others were seriously injured, and two are reported missing in a fire which destroyed a large grain warehouse belonging to the Fleischmann Manufacturing Company at Peekskill early this morning. Six of the dead and all four of those injured were members of the Peekskill Volunteer Fire Department. The property loss is estimated at $250,000.

The heavy loss of life was due to the collapse of one of the brick walls of the warehouse at a time when the firemen had just placed their ladders against it and several had begun to mount. The wall, which was two feet thick and more than thirty feet in height, fell outward, and every one near it, as well as the men on the ladders, was buried in the debris.

The Dead.

BARMORE, LOUIS, fireman.
CASSELLS, GEORGE, fireman.
COLES, LOUIS, warehouse employe.
GREENE, Dr. C. R. F., Fire Department Surgeon.
LOCKWOOD, CLARENCE J., fireman.
SILLECK, J. R., fireman.
TORPY, JOHN, fireman.

The Injured.

HART, HARRY, fractured ribs.
KELLY, WILLIAM, broken leg.
MANNING, JAMES, nine cuts about body.
O'DONNELL, RAY, broken leg.

The report that two other men are missing and buried under the great heap of bricks and timbers which now marks the site of the warehouse has not yet been verified, and it may be days before the entire mass has been searched and all the bodies recovered.

The fire was first discovered shortly before midnight, and by the time the firemen arrived they found the entire structure, which was about 200 feet long and 100 feet wide, in a blaze and the flames, having already broken through the roof, leaping a hundred feet in the air. The light could be seen for miles up and down the Hudson, on whose banks the building stood.

The fight with the flames had gone on for more than two hours, and it was plain that the building and all the seventy carloads of grain within it were doomed when the firemen set their ladders against the blank wall on the windward side, intending to carry hose up and play directly down into the interior.

Cassells was the first man up a ladder, and he was already near the top when it was noticed that the wall was beginning to bulge slowly outward. Several warning shouts came too late, and a large section of the wall near the top, directly above him, fell, knocking him off the ladder, and burying him beneath a pile of bricks at its foot.

The other men, heedless of the danger, had run forward to try to save Cassells, and just as they reached the foot of the ladders the entire wall came down with a roar and a crash, burying them under a mound of debris.

Kelly, O'Donnell, Hart, and Manning were on the outskirts, and, though knuocked down and partly buried, were rescued almost at once by their comrades, together with police and spectators, under the direction of Fire Chief Forbush and Chief of Police Burke. But, though the rescue parties dug frantically into the mass, so deeply were the others buried that it was nearly four hours before the first bodies were recovered, by which time the fire had burned itself out. Late today only the bodies of Dr. Greene, Torpy, and Cassells had been recovered, but the search for the others was still in progress.

Coroner Johns has already set an inquiry on foot. There is some talk of a possible incendiary origin of the fire, and it is reported that a small fire was detected and put out at an odjoining warehouse on Sunday morning. Officials of the company owning the plant, however, express themselves as certain that no incendiary could have eluded the special guards which they have had on duty ever since the war began, and are of the opinion that the fire was due to spantaneous combustion.

WAR ON GERMAN PAPERS.

Covington, Ky., Puts Ban on Cincinnati Publications Delivered by Mail Only.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—Cincinnati German-language newspapers were delivered by mail only in Covington, Ky., today, no attempt being made to deliver by carrier.

Several weeks ago posters warning people in Covington and Kenton County, across the Ohio River from Cincinnati, to cease buying German-language papers were posted on billboards and fences, and copies left at the Cincinnati offices of the Volksblatt and Freie Presse. Aug. 1 was fixed as the time when the "ban" on such papers would be in effect.

It was stated at the offices of the two papers today that deliveries in Kenton County for an indefinite period would be by mail only.

COURT NARROWS COMPLAINT

Refuses to Compel Rockefellers to Defend All of Promoter's Charges.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum struck out yesterday many allegations in a suit by Charles Bright, a South American railroad promoter, against John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., their attorneys, Murray, Prentice & Howland, and a number of other persons, to recover $4,500,000 on the ground that the plaintiff had been damaged through the acts of the defendants in depriving him of a concession for the Uruguay link in a South American transcontinental railroad. He alleges that he appealed to the Rockefeller interests to finance the venture and that the Rockefellers and their agents caused him to default through failing to make payments as agreed and that as a result of his indebtedness he became subject to imprisonment under the laws of Uruguay.

In holding that it would be unjust to the defendants to compel them to defend all the charges made, Justice Greenbaum said that they were accused of breach of contract, fraud, conversion of personal property, false imprisonment, malicious prosecution, and abuse of legal process, coupled with allegations of forgeries, falsifications of documents, and records, thefts of personal property and practices of deceit upon the court.

The court permitted Bright to file a new complaint alleging one cause of action and to make such allegations as are necessary to sustain it.

"Dry" Zone for Staten Island.

A new "dry" zone, under President Wilson's regulation of June 27, will be created on Staten Island beginning on Aug. 8, United States District Attorney France of Brooklyn announced yesterday. The new zone will affect South Beach and approximately 100 saloons. Midland Beach will not be touched. The new zone is near Fort Wadsworth.

RECORD EXPENSE IN JULY.

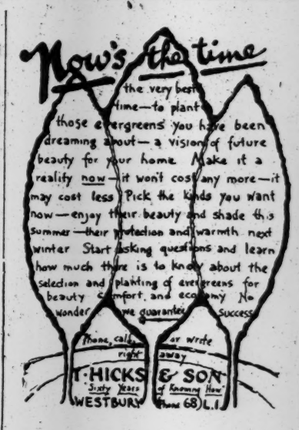
Totaled $1,259,000,000, Including $343,000,000 Loaned to Allies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Additional Government expenses, reported today to the Treasury raised the total disbursements for July to a new high record of $1,608,282,000, including $1,259,000,000 for ordinary Government war expenses and $343,000,000 in loans to the Allies.

The Government's working fund now contains $1,750,000,000 net balance, or the equivalent of about a month's expenses. Most of this huge sum is deposited in banks throughout the country.

Brown University's New Course.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 1.—Brown University today announced a new curriculum, designed to meet war conditions, and under which students may complete their courses in three instead of four years. The university will become an all-year institution, with three terms of sixteen weeks each, beginning in September. Military and naval instruction will be provided.


Now's the time
the very best time—to plant those evergreens you have been dreaming about—a vision of future beauty for your home. Make it a reality now—it won't cost any more—it may cost less. Pick the kinds you want now—enjoy their beauty and shade this summer—their protection and warmth next winter. Start asking questions and learn how much there is to know about the selection and planting of evergreens for beauty, comfort, and economy. No wonder—some guarantee—Success
Phone, call or write right away
HICKS & SON
Sixty Years of Growing New Home
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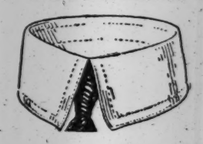
E & W
KARL & WILSON SOFT COLLARS



E & W Collars are correctly designed to combine smartness and comfort.

To The Ensigns

who want, for shore duty, the new Forestry Green Uniforms.

We Make Them To Order

from unfinished Serge, Gabardine and Whipcord.
Prompt Service.

We Close Saturday at 1 P. M.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

Special—
Soft
Collars
$1.20
per box of 6
Sold only by box

Friday and Saturday Only

Makers of fine furnishings frequently offer us special values to offer you; but in the face of a positive shortage, it's exceptional that we can offer you fine soft collars at a reduced price just when you want them.

We're sorry we haven't more than 1,236 dozen to offer Wallach Customers, because collars of Fibre Silk, Pique, Madras and Cotton and Silk Mixtures—that regularly sell up to 35c each—will most likely go to the early comers at $1.20 per box of six.

Sizes 12½ to 18

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

EL DALLO
"Each Cigar in its own humidor"

WERTHEIMER BROS. BALTIMORE, MD.
6¢ each 6 for 35¢
7¢ each 3 for 20¢

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Evenings, 7 to 1—a mobilization of extraordinary talent in vaudeville de luxe.

We are pledged to please you with our special luncheons—90c (Music) 12 to 2:30 P. M.

BUY "WAR SAVINGS STAMPS"
To Back Up Our Army and Navy

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A RESTAURANT OF QUALITY
"MARIMBA BAND" DINNER - - SUPPER
DANCING in Broadway Dining Room at 9 P. M.
NOW AS FORMERLY UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
MR. L. H. VAN CLEFT

DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER
ALSO TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE
Jamaica wants to see you.
Formerly the Famous Hofbrau
QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
30th Street and Broadway
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC—DANCING AFTER 9 UNTIL CLOSE

STRAND ROOF B'way at 47th Street. No Admission Charge.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE 5:30 to 9 P. M. $1.50 Per Cover
A la Carte All Hours—After-Theatre Specialties.
AN ENTIRELY NEW and ELABORATE REVUE—DANCING

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NEW YORK

Largest and Most Attractive Transient Midtown Hotel Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.

Apartments to Lease, Furnished or Unfurnished, 2 to 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, from Oct. 1.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons.
Room and Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day.
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $4 to $7.50 Per Day
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Sitting Room, Bedroom and Bath
With and without kitchens. Completely furnished.
Two Dollars Daily Up
Complete Hotel Service, including maid service, gas, electricity, etc.
Special Monthly Rates.
Hotel Schuyler Arms,
307 West 98th St., between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
TELEPHONE RIVERSIDE 6100.

MONTICELLO
35-37 WEST 64TH ST.
Between Broadway and Central Park.
ROOM WITH USE OF BATH & SHOWER
1 person, $1.50; for 2, $2.00 per day.
ROOM—PRIVATE BATH
For 1, $2.00 to $2.50 per day.
LARGE ROOM—PRIVATE BATH
For 2, $2.50 to $3.00 per day.
2 ROOM SUITE Private Bath, 2 Persons. $3 to $4
From October 1st.
Leases by the Year or Season.
'Phone Columbus—1890. J. A. JEPSON.

Cuchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

HOTEL NEWTON
2528 B'way, bet. 94th & 95th St.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $2.00 Per Day. Double, $2.00 to $3.00 Per Day.

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26 GRAMERCY PARK SOUTH
DAVID AND WILLIAM J. KNOTT, PROPRIETORS.
SPECIAL—Parlor, bedroom and bath, with meals for two, $40 per week and up.
Phone 1410 Gramercy. Cable Address "Irvington, New York."

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To Grand Central Commuters and Subway Users:

An effort is being made to put a stop to the insufferable nuisance occasioned by obstruction of subway car platforms with newspaper bundles during rush hours.

The Public Service Commission has asked my clients for affidavits on the subject.

All those who have suffered from this situation are invited to co-operate by forwarding their affidavits to me by mail.

ALEXANDER J. LINDSAY,
42 Cedar Street, New York City.

Saving Money by Keeping Cool

or keeping cool by saving money. It doesn't matter how you say it—it's a fine combination either way for August weather.

Which is just another way of reminding you that our reductions on Hart Schaffner & Marx lightweight, all-wool, 2-piece Dixie Weave Suits make them so much more desirable that you really can't resist them if you are thinking of new clothes.

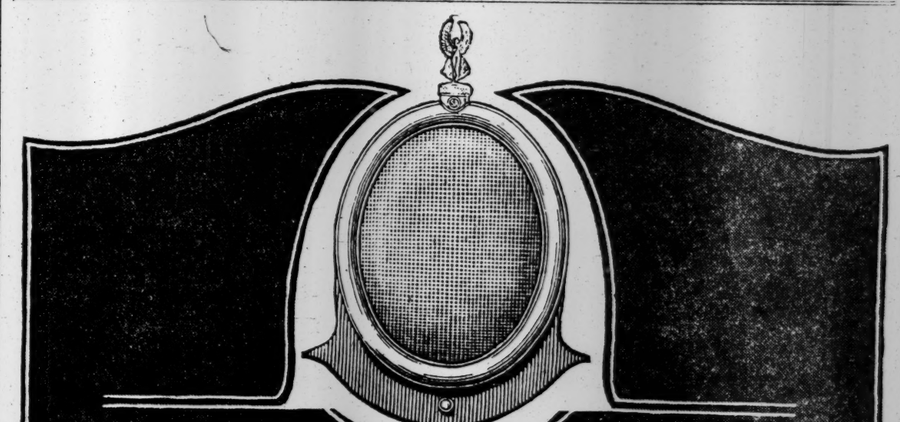
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Dixie Weave Suits
REDUCED

$28 and $25 two-piece Suits, *now*	$22.50
$32.50 and $30 two-piece Suits, *now*	$27.50
$38 and $35 two-piece Suits, *now*	$32.50
$40 two-piece Suits, *now*	$37.50

No Charge for Alterations

Many other fine values at $22.50, $27.50, $32.50, and up to $49.50 for Suits that were considerably higher before this Sale; many suitable for Fall as well as Summer wear.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d
Remember that Every Quarter Helps—Buy W. S. S.



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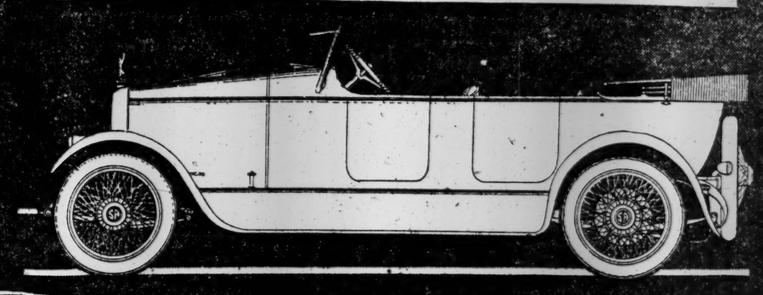
Silver-Apperson-Eight motors have but one cam-shaft and but two cam-gears, doing away with the complicated trigger-board—thereby eliminating eighty parts.



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